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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE,
NEW YORK,
FOR THE YEAR 1850.



New York :
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OFFICE OF

“THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE”

IN THE ROTUNDA, CITY HALL PARK.

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BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE.

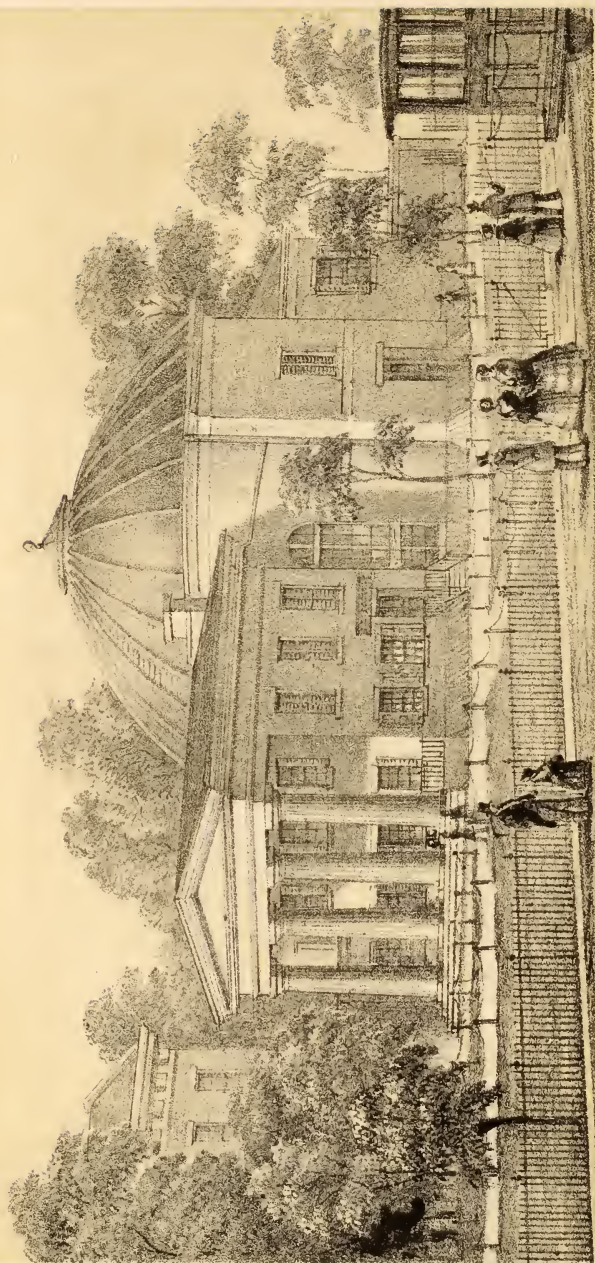
SIMEON DRAPER, <i>President</i>	Term expires 31st December, 1851.		
FRANCIS R. TILLOU, <i>Secretary</i>	do.	do.	do.
WILLIAM M. EVARTS.....	do.	do.	1852.
JONATHAN I. CODDINGTON.....	do.	do.	do.
RICHARD S. WILLIAMS.....	do.	do.	1853.
TIMOTHY DALY.....	do.	do.	do.
SCHUREMAN HALSTED.....	do.	do.	1854.
PETER McLAUGHLIN.....	do.	do.	do.
JOHN J. HERRICK.....	do.	do.	1855.
PATRICK HENRY.....	do.	do.	do.

COMMITTEES ON

<i>Supplies</i>	J. I. CODDINGTON, J. J. HERRICK, P. HENRY.	<i>Finance and Auditing</i>	W. M. EVARTS, S. HALSTED, F. R. TILLOU.
<i>Alms House</i>	J. J. HERRICK, P. HENRY.	<i>Bellevue Hospital</i>	W. M. EVARTS, F. R. TILLOU.
<i>City Prisons</i>	R. S. WILLIAMS, T. DALY.	<i>Colored Home and Colored Orphan Asylum</i>	P. McLAUGHLIN, J. J. HERRICK.
<i>Lunatic Asylum</i> ..	P. McLAUGHLIN, J. J. HERRICK,	<i>Penitentiary</i>	T. DALY, R. S. WILLIAMS.
<i>Out-Door Poor</i> ...	J. I. CODDINGTON, W. M. EVARTS.	<i>Penitentiary and Small Pox Hos- pitals</i>	F. R. TILLOU, R. S. WILLIAMS.
<i>Randall's Island</i> ..	P. McLAUGHLIN, S. HALSTED.	<i>Potter's Field</i> ...	F. R. TILLOU, R. S. WILLIAMS.
<i>Conference</i>	J. I. CODDINGTON, J. J. HERRICK, P. HENRY, R. S. WILLIAMS.	<i>Stores</i>	S. HALSTED, T. DALY, J. J. HERRICK.
<i>Work House</i>	PRESIDENT, R. S. WILLIAMS, T. DALY, J. I. CODDINGTON.		



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ROTUNDA.
CITY HALL PARK.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE ALMS HOUSE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE, }
NEW YORK, JANUARY 1, 1851.

The Governors of the Alms House respectfully report :—

That since their report made in January last, a law having been passed by which Potter's Field was placed under their charge ; that institution was by them organized ; a standing committee of the Board was appointed, to supervise its management, and the Warden of Randall's Island, appointed ex-officio, keeper of it ; that appropriate rules for the interment and protection of the dead were adopted, and proper measures taken to prevent the continuance of the evils heretofore existing, in relation to that Cemetery. Registers of the interments are kept by the Warden, and returns thereof are weekly made to the Board. The Field has been properly fenced up, and methodically arranged ; a Dead House and receiving vault, and other suitable conveniences established.

That since their said report, the duty of erecting additional buildings, and of improving and repairing those under their charge, already erected, as well as the duty of improving the grounds of the different institutions under their control, has, by law, also devolved upon the Governors.

That, in consequence of these provisions of law, and the increased duties of the Board, and also of the necessity of extensive repairs to many of the buildings, and of many additional buildings within the institutions, under their charge, the expenses of the Department have been greater than otherwise they would have been, and further advances will be required for the repairs and improvements yet necessary.

That since their said report the new Penitentiary Hospital on Blackwell's Island, built under contract, by the Corporation of the City, has been delivered to the Governors. But so badly built, and defectively arranged ; so deficient in necessary conveniences as to require a large expenditure to render it fit for comfortable occupation.

The Governors herewith submit the several reports of the various head officers of the respective institutions of the Department.

By the report of the Warden of the Out-door Poor, it will appear that within the year eleven thousand nine hundred and eighty-six persons have been relieved with money, and twenty-six thousand and sixty-eight persons have been relieved with fuel : in both cases, including children as well as adults, the relief having been given in reference to them also ; that one thousand two hundred and seventy-six children have, by permits from this institution, been received in the Nurseries on

Randall's Island ; that two hundred and twelve children have been bound out by indentures, twenty-three are reported to have ran away from those with whom they were placed on trial, and two hundred and fifty-two remain on trial previous to being indentured. That three hundred and ninety-nine infants have been received during the year, of whom one hundred and thirty remain in charge of the Department, seventy-seven have been restored to their friends ; twenty have been adopted, and one hundred and seventy-two have died ; and that through the medium of this institution, one thousand three hundred and sixty interments have been made in Potter's Field.

That the nett expense of this institution, for the year, including salaries, is \$60,507 05.

The report also displays the quantity of fuel, and the amount of money distributed. The efficiency of this branch of the department, and its wide-spread usefulness, can be correctly appreciated only by a familiar knowledge of the detail of its services.

They also report, that as will appear by the report of the Warden of the City Prisons, twenty-one thousand two hundred and ninety-nine persons have been committed ; that seventeen thousand four hundred and twenty-one persons have been discharged, and twenty-two have died, within the year. That of those committed, twenty-seven were detained as witnesses ; three thousand three hundred and fifty-two were accused or convicted of being vagrants ; and two thousand seven hundred and twenty-three, were disorderly persons. That the residue were persons accused or convicted of graver crimes.

Every effort within their power, has been made by the Board and its officers, to classify and separate the persons committed to these Prisons. The witnesses, especially, were kept apart from the others, and treated, with the respect and leniency due to them. But because of the very bad arrangements, and localities of all these City Prisons, the objects above mentioned cannot be effected. It must indeed, be regarded as cruel and unjust, to place persons who are only witnesses, and persons who are accused, and not convicted of crime, in such severe and unhealthy confinement.

The locality of the First District Prison, in Centrestreet, is low and damp; the prison is built over what was a marsh; the corridors and halls are very narrow; the cells, small, narrow, close, damp and dismal apartments. Though the localities of the two other prisons are better, their arrangement is still more objectionable.

Into these small cells are often, of necessity placed, by reason of the number of the prisoners, two or three persons. The individuals there confined, in fact, suffer more than the convict.

The Board deem it their duty to say, that a suitable prison, with spacious and appropriate arrangements, for health and freedom from suffering, and for the proper separation and classification of the prisoners, should be built, at a healthy location, and they suggest the propriety of a law for that purpose.

They further report that, as will appear by the accompanying report of the Warden of the Bellevue Hospital, there

have been received during the year, at that institution, three thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight patients, of whom three thousand two hundred and twenty-four have been discharged as cured, and four hundred and forty-five have died ; that the average number of patients has been five hundred and forty-seven, and that the number now therein is five hundred and seventy-one. That, during the year, its total nett expenses have been \$45,279 13, including drugs, medicines, and surgical instruments. Including also \$3,134 for the building a cook-house, with its apparatus, and \$6,276 47 for salaries ; also, that there remains on hand, in the store of the Hospital, supplies to the amount of \$2,910 38, at cost prices.

It is with pleasure that the Board state that the system adopted as to that Hospital, is successful. That its medical staff and medical school are eminent for talent and accomplishment ; its police, economy and order good ; it is, in fact, thus far, a prospering institution.

They recommend an attentive perusal of the accompanying report of its Medical Board. This document shows an increase of the saving of human life ; of the prevention of human suffering ; an increase of skill and science well applied ; of economy and efficiency deserving of high consideration.

Under the law, making it the duty of the Department to erect and repair, when requisite, the buildings of the several institutions, the cook-house above-mentioned, with its necessary apparatus, has been erected ; it is a brick building, two stories high, twenty-eight feet wide, by fifty feet long. The wisdom of this measure is, in some degree set forth in the report of the Medical Board.

Arrangements have been made for the erection of a Wash House, to the same institution; both these buildings are deemed essential to the comfort and success of the Hospital.

The fact, that the Hospital, when delivered to the Governors, was, in its floors, stairs, ceilings, roof, fences, out-houses, dock and grounds, and yet is, in a much worn, dilapidated and bad condition, has rendered necessary not only the improvements already put upon it, but renders much more absolutely essential for its safety, comfort, and efficiency.

They further report, that as will appear by the accompanying statement of the Warden of the Penitentiary, three thousand five hundred and seventy-five persons have been, within the year, committed to that institution; and three thousand five hundred and one have been discharged; that eighty have died; that of those committed, two thousand five hundred and sixteen were vagrants, and the others were committed for graver offences; that the average number of prisoners has been nine hundred and five. That the nett expenses of the institution for the year amount to \$66,768 92, including drugs and medicines, and including \$15,103 43 for salaries. That the expense of the Penitentiary Hospital, for the year is \$3,804 11, including drugs and medicines, and including \$2,026 89 for salaries.

That as will appear by the report of the Resident Physician of the Penitentiary and Small Pox Hospital, there have, within the year, been admitted to the Penitentiary Hospital, two thousand and nine patients, and one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three have been discharged, cured, and eighty have died; that the average number in the Hospital,

has been one hundred and ninety-seven. That there have been, within the year, admitted to the Small Pox Hospital two hundred and eight patients ; that one hundred and thirty-two have been discharged, and forty-one have died.

It is but just to say that the Penitentiary is in excellent condition ; its police, and discipline eminently good ; its order and cleanliness perfect.

The building occupied as a Small Pox Hospital is inadequate and unsuitable ; it is a small wooden building. Arrangements are about to be made by the Board, for the erection of a suitable building. The contagious and dangerous character of the disease, and the increased and the increasing number of patients, makes it necessary that a commodious and carefully arranged structure, at a locality, where there is a pure atmosphere, should be built. The south end of Blackwell's Island is deemed to be peculiarly appropriate, and the Board have contemplated to erect the building there.

Within the year, a new stone Cook House, attached to the Penitentiary ; and a stone wall six hundred feet long, across the Island, twelve feet high and four feet thick at the bottom, and two feet thick at the top, separating the ground attached to the Alms House, from that which is south of it, have been erected, by the convicts and those committed to the Work House. Both these structures are well and excellently built. Other improvements on the Island, and at the various institutions, have been made by their labor, including a large amount of grading, and quarrying and cutting stone ; for the particulars of which the Board refer to the accompanying report of the Warden.

The law, and the proceedings, now in practice under it, in

relation to that class of persons who are sent to the institution as vagrants, evidently require amendment. Vagrants, as now denominated by the law, includes not only the corrupt and the depraved, but many also of those who are only the creatures of infirmity.

Under the broad interpretation of the term, are brought as well, the destitute, the misguided, as the wilful, the wicked, and the hardened : the weak minded creature of occasional error or momentary intemperance, and the confirmed inebriate, and incorrigible prostitute : and, too often, the innocent and unfortunate. It often has happened that persons diseased, without guilt, (as in cases of women who have been diseased by their husbands,) and persons on their own application for cure only, have been committed as vagrants. Cases have occurred of wives being committed on the application of their husbands, for occasional acts of intemperance. Persons without depravity of mind, are thus marked with the same disgrace, and put in the same prison as the felon.

In the proceedings of commitment, and in the proceedings of discharge on habeas corpus, there is much wrong. The commitments and accompanying proceedings are frequently erroneous, arising from the too heavy press of business before the police magistrates, as well as otherwise ; so that error often intervenes in their proceedings from want of time. The discharges are in many instances erroneous, from want of careful examination and consideration on the part of the discharging magistrate.

The result of the errors is an abuse of both processes, which causes great injury to public justice. The writ of habeas

corpus instead of being used as designed, as an instrument for the protection of civil liberty, is employed successfully in numerous cases, as a means of securing impunity to crime, and of screening the guilty from punishment.

The accompanying report of the Warden shows that within the year, by the aid of this sacred writ, five hundred and sixty-four persons have been discharged. It not unfrequently has occurred, that professed prostitutes have been committed by their own connivance, or by that of their keepers, for the purpose only of cure, and when cured, have obtained the writ, and thereupon their discharge.

It is respectfully suggested that the law be so amended, as that proceeding shall not be had on writs of habeas corpus, or certiorari in criminal cases, unless notice in all cases be given to the District Attorney, and unless proof of the service of such notice be furnished to the magistrate, who shall hear the case ; and that the order for discharge shall not be valid, unless the reasons for such order be truly specified therein by the discharging magistrate.

It is also respectfully suggested that the law, in relation to vagrants, be so amended as that those offences within its provisions, which do not manifest depravity of moral sense, may be separate from those which do ; and that the punishments may be so varied as that the same mark of disgrace, or degree of punishment shall not apply to both.

The Report of the Warden of the Alms House proper, is also herewith submitted. Thereby it will appear, that within the year there have been admitted to the institution, two thou-

sand three hundred and fifty-five persons ; that one thousand nine hundred and ninety-five have been discharged, and one hundred and sixty-nine have died, and that the average number supported during the year is one thousand one hundred and thirty-five. That the nett expenses of the institution for the year, amounts to \$25,827 62, including improvements and repairs, and including \$4,153 47 for salaries.

The buildings of this institution have been so unskillfully and illy erected, so deficient in strength and good materials and workmanship, as well as defective in arrangement, as that a large expenditure is necessary for their needful improvement and repair ; several of the out-buildings are so dilapidated, as that they are not worth repairing ; but new and suitable buildings will have to be substituted for them. The order and cleanliness of this institution are worthy of commendation.

The Governors further report, that under the law, authorizing the erection of a Work House, they have adopted a plan for the building, and commenced the work. It is now progressing. A subterraneous sewer of strong stone walls on all sides, with concrete bottom on brick, and of large capacity, running across the island from river to river, and under the intended Work House is made. The foundation of the north wing of the building is laid, and stone and materials are preparing, and to a large amount are prepared for the building. A portion of the sea wall intended to be erected around the island, of great strength, has been completed on the west channel, opposite the establishment.

The Report of the Superintendent of the institution, herewith submitted, discloses more particularly the work performed by the inmates of the Work House institution within the year.

By his report, it will appear that within the year there have been committed, seven hundred and fifty seven persons ; that five hundred and fifty-six have been discharged or eloped, and twenty-eight have died. The nett expenses of the institution have been \$3,159 45. This document is recommended to special examination. Its details and those of its accompanying schedules, placing the entire working and results of the institution thus far in a clear and correct aspect.

It will be perceived that his statements show that the whole amount expended towards the new building is \$2,455 40. A profile of the building accompanies this report. It will be arranged for the accommodation of six hundred operatives.

The success hitherto of the Work House system, as adopted by this Department, is a demonstration of the excellence of the principles upon which it is established, and of the benefit and blessings which it confers on those whom it redeems from idleness, and renders industrious and useful.

The Governors further state that the accompanying report of the Resident Physician, of the Lunatic Asylum, discloses the statistics and condition of that institution. It shows that within the year there have been admitted three hundred and ninety-one persons, that there have been discharged two hundred and fifty-one, and died seventy-seven : that the nett expenses for the year amount to \$29,338 42, including drugs and medicines, and including for salaries \$5,668 24. That the average number of inmates supported during the year is four hundred and fifty-three. The report of the Resident Physician is commended for the able exposition it contains, of

the operations of this institution, and of the details, statistics and circumstances thereof. An examination of the institution will manifest the excellent condition in which it now is.

The report of the Keeper of the Store on Blackwell's Island, is also herewith submitted. It shows that within the year, the amount of goods and supplies received is \$207,814 77; and the amount distributed is \$190,246 01; leaving a balance on hand of \$17,568 76, and that there is in store remaining, stock and supplies to the amount of \$17, 846 85. The salaries of this department amount to \$1,600.

It may be well to mention that the Governors have established on the island under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Work House, an appropriate Bake House, in charge of a professed and competent baker, in which all the bread consumed in the various institutions of the Department from day to day, is made and baked daily, and thence sent to the store, from whence it is every day distributed to the several institutions; that it is made of flour and materials of good quality, carefully purchased, and carefully examined before they are used. This branch of the Department the Governors regard as excellently conducted.

The Governors further report that they have deemed it judicious to separate the several institutions on Blackwell's Island from each other, by proper walls and barriers across the island; and to this end, the stone wall above mentioned, separating the Alms House grounds from the grounds south of them, and also a stone wall separating the Alms House section from the Work House section, have been erected. Appropriate barriers to separate the Lunatic Asylum from the

Work House section; and the Penitentiary and Small Pox Hospital section from the Penitentiary section, will also be made.

They have it in contemplation to build around the Island a sea wall, of which a part is made as above mentioned; and to establish a road around the Island next to the wall. This arrangement will render each institutron on the Island accessible from any part of it, without the necessity of passing into any but such as are to be visited; and the several institutions and their inmates will thus be disconnected, and kept separate, as it is intended they should be.

All the above mentioned work, as well as other improvements to the several institutions, can be done by those located on the Island, and thus for a time, a useful resource for their labor will be kept open, without the necessity of resorting to other means of employment.

The Governors submit also the Report of the Warden of Randall's Island, including Potter's Field. By this it will appear that within the year, there have been admitted to the Nurseries, fifteen hundred and eighty men, women and children; that one thousand four hundred and ninety-five have been discharged, and one hundred and twenty have died; that the average number in the Nurseries is one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight, and in the Hospitals one hundred and sixty-three; total one thousand three hundred and forty-one. That the nett expense of all the institutions on the Island for the year, is \$62,755 29, including \$14,040 93 for the Hospitals; \$2,482 01 for salaries of officers to the Nurseries; \$2,327 52 for salaries for officers of the Island generally; \$2,131 33 for salaries of the officers of the Hospitals, and \$929 94 for expenses of Potter's Field.

The Report of the Resident Physician of the Nursery Hospitals on Randall's Island, is also submitted. Thereby it will appear that one thousand four hundred and five children have within the year been admitted, one thousand three hundred and thirty-six have been discharged, and one hundred and eighteen have died. The details of this report will be found interesting and useful. Its author, for industry, care, skill and attention, is entitled to much praise.

The report of the Store Keeper of Randall's Island accompanies the above, and shows that the amount of supplies received by him within the year, is \$66,886 15; the amount distributed \$65,495 68, and that he has remaining on hand supplies to the value of \$6,597 33.

The Nursery Buildings on this Island are, from the increase of the number of children in the Institution, now insufficient for their accommodation. Although many improvements have been made, yet large expenses are necessary to secure to the inmates adequate accommodation.

The Board invite a careful examination of this Department, conceiving it to be one of the proudest monuments of the city beneficence.

The number of persons interred at Potter's Field, from 15th June, (when it came under charge of the Governors,) to 31st December, 1850, as appears by the returns, is fifteen hundred and sixty-one.

A particular schedule thereof accompanies this report.

It is right to mention that the present location of this Cemetery is unsuitable and insufficient in its capacity for its continuance. Had an epidemic occurred within the year, the Field would have been found too small for all the interments required. Though the community has been unexpectedly exempt from the degree of mortality apprehended, it cannot, according to the amount of dead now ordinarily interred, continue beyond a short time longer, to be large enough.

In addition, it is proper to state that the Field is upon rock, below the surface, so that the decomposition of human remains there interred, and the effluvia resulting from it, will not sink in the ground, but the latter will exhale and taint the atmosphere. Its proximity therefore to the Nurseries, where so many persons abide, is objectionable, and at certain seasons dangerous.

By the rule of the Board, to bury in every case under at least four feet of earth, the latter evil is mitigated as much as practicable.

Application has repeatedly been made in behalf of the Board to the Common Council, requesting that body to purchase a suitable piece of land elsewhere, for the Cemetery, but without success.

The Board respectfully suggest that a law may be passed authorising them to purchase an appropriate piece of land, for the purpose, and to arrange the same by a series of vaults, or otherwise, as shall be best for the public good.

Since the Cemetery was put in charge of the Governors, a case of the violation of the grave, by the removal of a body,

has been reported to the Standing Committee of the Board. Complaint of the offence has in due form been made by the Warden to the Police authorities. Every proper effort will be made to bring the offenders to justice.

The Governors, also present herewith, the report of the Resident Physician of the Colored Home, showing that within the year, five hundred and eight persons have been admitted in that institution, three hundred and ninety-eight have been discharged, and ninety-six have died ; that the expense to the city for the year is \$7,664 58, and that the average number supported during the year is two hundred and forty-four. The Governors pay sixty cents per week for each person supported.

They also present the annual report of the Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, showing that within the year there have been admitted to the institution, fifty-three ; that seven have died ; twenty-six been discharged and indentured ; and that there remain in the institution one hundred and seventy-six ; that the average number supported during the year is one hundred, and the expense for the year to the city is \$2,607 13. The Governors pay fifty cents per week for each child, for their support, to the extent of two-thirds of the number in the institution, provided the number supported shall not exceed one hundred.

The Governors also report, that within the year, they, by the aid of the officers of the Croton Water Department, and the Engineer employed in the service, have succeeded in having the Croton water carried to Blackwell's Island, by means of the gutta percha pipe, laid at the bottom of the river across, from

Seventy-ninth street to the island ; for a distance of nine hundred and thirty-five feet at high water ; the greatest depth of the river where it is laid being seventy-two feet ; the pipe laid at that depth being one hundred and eighty-four feet below the Croton dam ; and that, nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-three feet of three-inch iron pipe, with branches, stop-cocks, and hydrants, have been laid on Blackwell's Island ; the cost of which, thus far, is \$7,500, of which \$1,806 26 have been paid. The extraordinary success which, so far, has attended this work, and the great benefit to the institutions on the island, resulting from it, is a just cause of satisfaction.

The business of the office of the Governors, in the Rotunda, Park, is at present conducted by three clerks. Rules are established, by which the head officer of each institution, on the Monday of every week, is required to make to the Board a requisition, in writing, of all the supplies required by him during the week, and also a written report of the admissions, discharges, deaths, &c., in each institution during the week. These documents are read to the Board at its meeting on every Tuesday, the latter is filed ; the former, after open examination in detail, so that each member can object or approve, is corrected, amended, and passed ; and, under the direction of the Committee on Supplies, the Supply Clerk obtains and delivers the articles required.

Further rules are established, by which the bills are rendered, containing the articles furnished, when not by contract, and receipts thereon given by the receiving officer ; and when by contract, bills furnished at regular periods, and like receipts, endorsed after examination by the Receiving Officer.

These bills, thus receipted, are examined by the Chief Clerk, then examined by the Committee on Supplies, and compared with the requisition, corrected and passed; then examined by the Finance Committee, and passed by them, the checks are drawn to the order of the person to whom the money is due; which checks are signed by the President, by a member of the Committee on Supplies, and by a member of the Finance Committee.

Contracts for fuel, meat, &c., when made, are usually given to the lowest bidder.

The Governors have given the above detail only to show the care which is taken to prevent waste, error, and extravagance, and to reach as high a degree of economy as is practicable.

The annexed schedule marked S. shows the whole force on pay, employed by the department; the salary of each officer, and the aggregate amount thereof.

The whole nett expenses of the Department, for all the institutions under its charge, and for disbursements to which it is subjected for the past year, including disbursements for repairs, buildings, and improvements, amount to the sum of \$380,534 31.

That the amount of supplies on hand at the date of this report at their cost value, is \$27,354 56. That of the amount received of the appropriation for the year, a balance in cash unexpended remains, of \$20,648 27.

The Board deem it proper to state, that by the ordinance of the Common Council, \$3,000 per year is allowed by that body to the Corporation Attorney for his professional services to this department; when, in fact, the services really rendered, or required to be rendered by him for this department, a very small portion of that sum would adequately compensate. The attention of the Common Council has been directed to the subject, but without effect.

In view of the extraordinary expenses yet necessary for the building improvements and repairs above-mentioned, and the increase of burden on the Department, the Governors have estimated, that the expenses of the department for the coming year, will be \$400,000. They believe, that at least \$50,000 thereof will be required for buildings, improvements, and repairs, and the residue, with the balance now on hand, will be necessary for the maintenance of the various institutions and performance of the duties of the Department. In this estimate they necessarily must have reference to an increase of numbers of those under their charge.

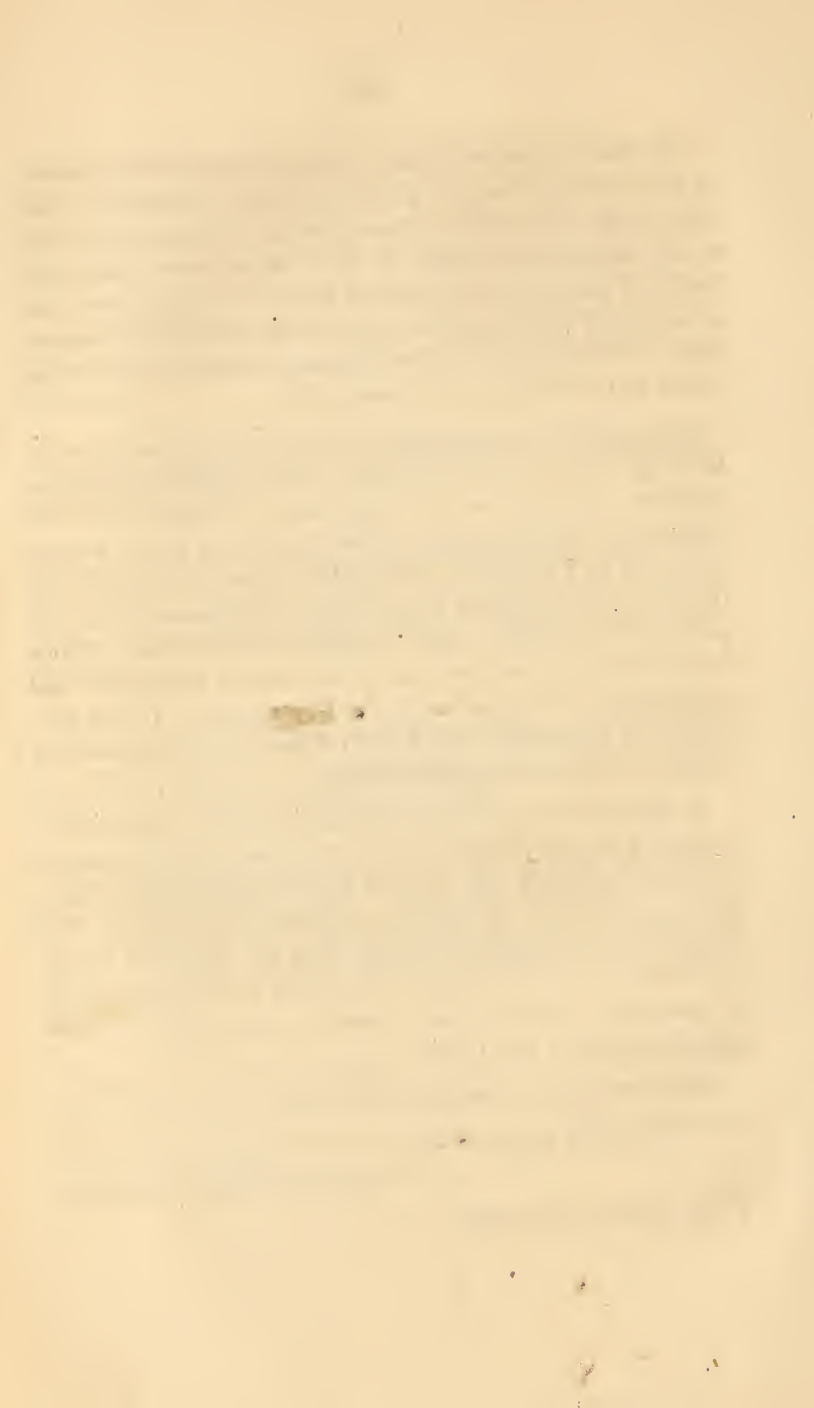
A digest of the system of organization of the several institutions of the Department, and of the rules and regulations in detail, including the rules of Prison Classification, Discipline and Police for the respective Prisons, is preparing. But from its multifariousness, arising from the variety of the institutions, and the diversity of the duties of the officers, it is, of necessity, elaborate and extensive, and cannot be completed in time for this report.

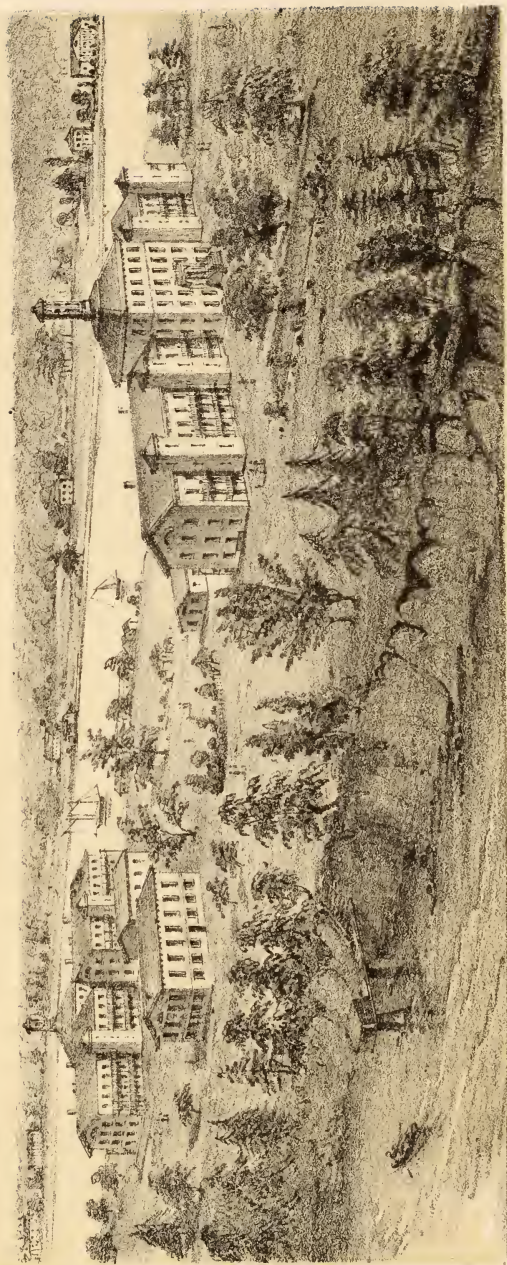
All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board :

SIMEON DRAPER, President.

F. R. TILLOU, Secretary.





ALMS HOUSE, BUILDINGS.
BLACKWELLS ISLAND.

ALMS HOUSE.

To SIMEON DRAPER, ESQ., *President*, and the BOARD OF GOVERNORS of the *Alms House of the City of New York*.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with a Resolution of your Board, requiring a statement of the general condition of that part of the Alms House under my supervision for the past year, ending December, 31st, 1850, I herewith most respectfully submit the following Report.

The whole number of persons admitted in the Alms House, from January 1st to December 31st, 1850, inclusive, was 2,355. Of which number, there were of

Natives.....	545
England.....	145
Ireland.....	1,464
Scotland.....	50
Germany.....	94
Other countries.....	57
	<hr/>
	2,355

The following is a statement of the admissions, discharges, and deaths during the year.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS.

[illegible]

There are at present remaining in the Alms House, 1,304
Of which number, there are

Males,.....	698	
Females	606	1,304
	<hr/>	
Natives.....	243	
Foreigners	1,061	1,304
	<hr/>	

The health of the inmates, for the past year, has been unusually good. And here the undersigned would most respectfully urge upon the consideration of your honorable body, some other mode for the conveyance of small pox patients than the one at present in use ; every precautionary measure should be employed to prevent dangerous contact, to which the inmates of the Alms House are constantly exposed, for, should this fearful malady break out amongst them, the most alarming consequences might be calculated upon.

The undersigned would again call your attention to the absolute necessity of erecting a suitable building for washing, ironing and drying the clothes of the inmates. The entire absence of the facilities for such purposes is the cause of endless embarrassment, not only to those whose duty it is to perform this part of the labor of the Institution, but to the undersigned, many of the women being obliged at this inclement season of the year to wash in the open air, and in bad weather, to do their drying in the sleeping apartments of the inmates. The importance of keeping in suitable condition the clothing of 1,300 persons, as a preservative of health, alone from other considerations, must be as apparent to your honorable body as it is to the undersigned.

I must again call your attention to the immediate necessity of substantially repairing the piazzas of both male and female departments of the Alms House, their dilapidated condition renders them not only dangerous to the lives of the inmates, but destructive to the buildings to which they are attached.

The many expedients that the undersigned is compelled to resort to for the preservation of the hay and the straw necessary for the use of the Institution, renders it of great importance that a new barn should be erected in some more convenient location, the present worn out and unsightly building, now in use, being entirely unfit for such purposes.

I take great pleasure in adding that highly gratifying results have been realized by the recent improvements adopted by your Board for heating the rooms, independent of the additional comfort at present enjoyed by the inmates, there will be a saving of 25 per cent. in the consumption of fuel.

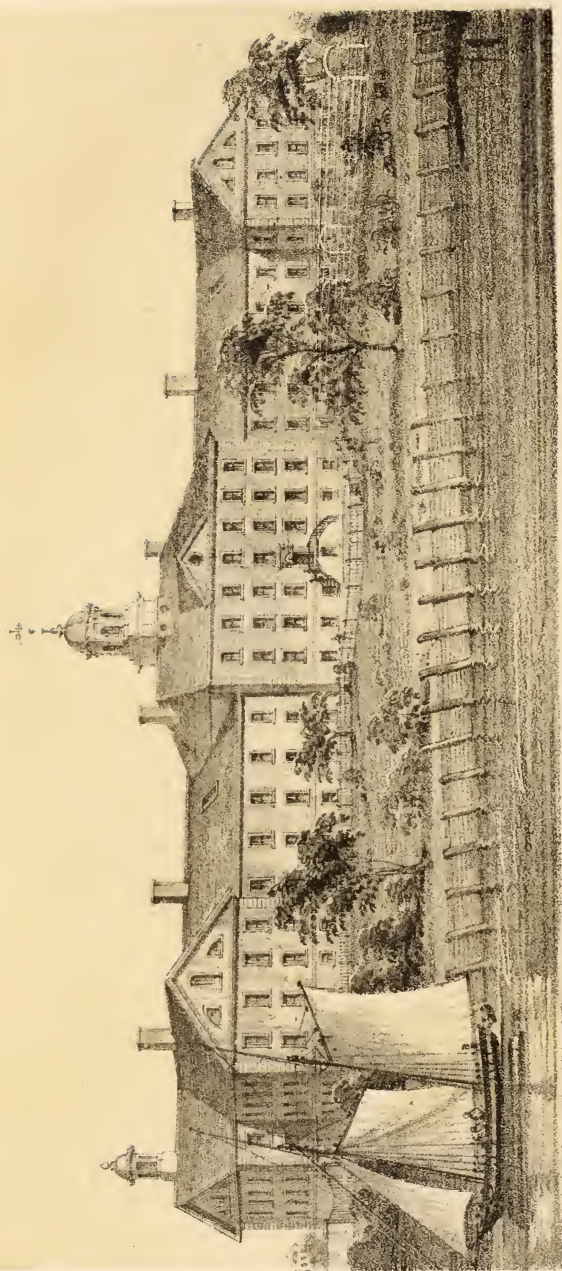
Much difficulty and perplexity will now be obviated by the Croton water, which has been recently introduced upon the Island. The advantages of an abundant supply of wholesome water are numerous, apart from the general benefit that it will be to the health of the Institution, it will, at all times, furnish a ready means for the suppression of fires, should such a contingency ever arise.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by your

Obed't serv't,

JOHN FITCH,
Warden.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, ALMS HOUSE, BLACKWELL'S }
ISLAND, January 1st, 1851.



ALMS HOUSE HOSPITAL.

DE EVJL

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

*To the Honorable the BOARD OF GOVERNORS of the Alms
House Department of the City of New York.*

GENTLEMEN :—

I have the honor to report that the Bellevue Hospital building remains in the same dilapidated condition in which it was at the time I made my last annual Report ; and in relation to which I can but reiterate what I said last year to urge the necessity of “ protection from fire, by covering the extensive shingle roof with slate, tin, or other fire-proof material. At present the danger is imminent, and the disaster of a conflagration here, with so many sick and infirm, is too terrible to contemplate without emotion, and should prompt to every possible precaution.”

Iron Bedsteads to the number of five hundred, which, with the few we now have here, will be sufficient for all the inmates who can be comfortably provided for in our present Wards, are also required.

We may presume that as population increases, the number of Patients will increase in the same ratio ; and as we have now nearly as many as the wards will conveniently accommodate, I would suggest the propriety of adding another story to the whole building : the extra expense of which will not be very

great, as it is actually necessary that a new roof should be furnished without delay, the water, when it rains, running through it, and the worn out floors saturating the ceiling, and causing it to fall, endangering the lives of the patients.

In my report of last year, I also called your attention to the fence on the First Avenue being so low, that it gave facilities to the inmates to pass out articles belonging to the institution in exchange for liquor, to the subversion of the discipline of the house ; since which time the fence has been raised five feet. This has in a great measure remedied the evil complained of, but I would recommend that a wall of brick or stone should be substituted for the present fence, which I have no doubt would completely effect the desired object.

It will also be necessary to renew the garden fence, as the present one is in so decayed a state, that it will not probably hold together another season.

During the past year, a substantial brick building 50 feet by 28 feet, and two stories high, has been erected in the yard adjoining the Hospital, the first story intended as a kitchen, for cooking the provisions for the inmates, in which has been fitted the most approved and economical culinary apparatus, which will be a matter of great economy to the Institution, as well as comfort to the Patients, superseding the necessity of having fires in the Wards in the summer season. The second story may be used as a Lying-in Ward, in case puerperal fever should break out, which would be far more convenient and less expensive, than hiring a building outside the walls—a measure which we have heretofore been obliged to adopt.

All the grounds appropriated for gardening purposes have been cultivated by the inmates, and vegetables sufficient (except potatoes) have been raised to supply the whole house.

The whole number of Patients remaining on the 31st day of December 1849, was five hundred and twelve ; from that time to December 31st, 1850, the admissions have been three thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight ; discharges, three thousand two hundred and twenty-four ; deaths, four hundred and forty-five ; remaining, five hundred and seventy-one.

The number of births during the year has been one hundred and sixty-three.

Subjoined is a table compiled from the Hospital records, showing the number of admissions, discharges and deaths for each month during the year ; also a statement of the respective nativities of the persons admitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

By your obedient servant,

JOSIAH MANN,
Warden.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, JAN. 1, 1851.

TABLE

OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, DURING THE YEAR 1850.

MONTH.	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.								
	M.	F.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Nat.	For.	M.	F.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Nat.	For.	M.	F.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Nat.	For.
January ..	108	82	3	6	199	32	167	92	31	2	6	131	30	101	14	15	0	1	30	2	28
February..	130	119	9	8	266	51	215	94	93	3	6	196	52	144	15	13	0	2	30	8	22
March.....	167	124	3	4	298	48	250	184	121	3	4	312	77	235	23	18	0	1	42	9	33
April	165	128	7	4	304	52	252	149	106	6	5	266	59	207	25	13	2	0	40	8	32
May.....	198	123	10	4	335	52	283	161	106	1	3	271	46	225	22	18	2	0	42	9	33
June.....	226	147	10	13	396	53	343	217	131	3	9	360	53	307	19	9	0	0	28	4	24
July.....	162	109	9	6	286	55	231	148	111	9	8	276	49	227	21	10	2	1	34	10	24
August...	205	141	3	8	357	52	305	196	112	8	4	320	41	279	20	18	4	2	44	10	34
September	167	118	9	7	301	68	233	147	97	4	8	256	41	215	18	23	2	1	44	12	32
October ..	172	104	10	2	288	52	236	131	108	10	4	253	51	202	18	14	1	1	34	10	24
November.	238	136	6	3	383	72	311	208	100	6	0	318	59	259	23	14	..	..	37	5	32
December.	186	109	7	13	315	60	255	161	85	10	9	265	52	213	26	11	1	2	40	11	29
	2124	1440	86	78	3728	647	3081	1888	1201	65	70	3224	610	2614	244	176	14	11	445	98	347

TABLE OF NATIVITIES OF THOSE ADMITTED.

• Ireland.....	2,596
England.....	165
Scotland.....	80
United States.....	647
Germany.....	175
Other countries.....	65
	<hr/>
	3,728
	<hr/>

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, JANUARY 1, 1851.

Consulting Physicians.

James R. Manley, M. D.,
Prest. of Med. Board,
John W. Francis, M. D.

Physicians.

A. Clark, M. D.,
John T. Metcalfe, M. D.,
S. Conant Fortu, M. D.,
Thos. F. Cock, M. D.,
Benj. W. McCready, M. D.,
A. B. Robeson, M. D.

Consulting Surgeons.

Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Alex. H. Stevens, M. D.

Surgeons.

W. Parker, M. D.,
James R. Wood, M. D.,
John O. Stone, M. D.,
W. H. Van Buren, M. D.,
Isaac Greene, M. D.,
Chas. D. Smith, M. D.

House Staff.

House Physicians—Drs. Senior, Jackson and Gridley.

House Surgeons—Drs. Page and Moore.

Senior Assistants—Drs. Jones, Smith, Ravenhill, Alexander and Nash.

Junior Assistants—Messrs. Adams, Olmsted, Moneyppenny, Fountain and Rawson.

Apothecary—

Frey.

To the BOARD OF GOVERNORS of the Alms House.

IN presenting their Annual Report for the year which has just closed, the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital have pleasure in stating, that the general condition of the Hospital is more satisfactory than at any previous period. This will be apparent to any one who will glance at its past history, calculate its past and present cost to the city, and compare one with another its bills of mortality. It would be inappropriate for this Board to enter into any lengthened statement of the evils and abuses which have prevailed under former systems of government; but inasmuch as the system now in operation has had its violent opponents, and as prejudices against it still exist in the minds of a certain portion of the community, it is deemed advisable to allude to these evils cursorily, in order that the change which has been effected during the last few years may be correctly estimated.

For many years previous to 1847, this Institution was under the superintendence of a single medical officer, called the Physician to the Alms House. To his medical charge was also confided the Lunatic Asylum, the Male and Female Penitentiary Hospitals, and the Small-Pox Hospital, all on Blackwell's Island. The average number of patients in these different Institutions, at any one period, for many years past, was not less than one thousand. But, as if this charge were not more than enough for any one man, the same officer was entrusted with, and responsible for, the economic concerns of the Alms House, to which this Hospital was then attached.

It needs but this simple statement to make it apparent that,

however competent, assiduous and honest the Resident Physician might be, it was impossible for him to conduct the treatment of the sick under his charge. Moreover, his appointment was generally a political one, and it was an essential part of his functions to subserve the interests of the party from whom he received it ; hence, a large portion of his time was usually spent in attendance upon political meetings, and in entertaining political characters. Of the disorder, waste and speculation that prevailed under this system, it becomes not this Board to speak ; nor is it necessary, since the facts are sufficiently well known to the Board of Governors and to the public. But how, perhaps it will be asked, was the sick cared for, if the Resident Physician was unable to conduct their treatment ? Leaving the other Institutions out of the question, the Board will state how it was with respect to this Hospital. The patients were left to the care of medical students, to whomsoever might choose to pay the Resident Physician a tuition fee, and without any previous examination as to their fitness, professional or moral, for the station. If the patients had any other attendance than this, unless during an occasional inspection of the wards by the Resident Physician, or when a particularly interesting case attracted his attention, it was from the voluntary services of physicians in the city, who gave such attendance as their leisure might allow, or their feelings of humanity or zeal in the cause of medical science might suggest. Among those who thus volunteered were some of the members of this Medical Board. The Nurses at this time were convicts from the Penitentiary.

The consequences of this state of things were such as might have been expected. The tables, for a period of twenty years prior to 1847, (as appears in the Report of this Hospital, presented to the Common Council, for 1848,) show an average

mortality of twenty per cent., or one in five of the inmates ; while for one year it reached the frightful rate of thirty-three per cent., or one-third of the whole number under treatment.

It seems scarcely credible that a system involving such grave evils as these could have remained in force so long. At length, however, in 1847, the Common Council, upon the urgent representation of the medical profession, took the matter in hand, and, with the aid of a committee of physicians, selected for the purpose, devised a plan which placed the Institution under the supervision of a medical board, appointed without reference to political considerations, and comprising a sufficient number of medical men to ensure to the patients proper attention. The plan then adopted was essentially the same as that now in operation, excepting that it included a provision for a salaried resident physician. The Common Council clung to this idea of a resident physician, being under the impression that without it the sick might suffer in cases of emergency. It was perhaps as well that they did so at first, since many changes had to be effected which required the constant supervision of a medical man. Afterwards, when things had become more settled, it was apparent to the Board of Governors, under whose control the Hospital had now passed, that this officer was unnecessary ; that while his strictly medical functions were practically of very trifling importance, yet they were precisely such as, when exercised, were liable to bring him into conflict with the attending Physicians and Surgeons ; and that his economic functions could be as well, or better performed by an unprofessional man. Acting upon this idea, the Governors abolished the office of Resident Physician, and substituted for it that of a Warden, investing this officer with authority in matters affecting the economy and police of the establishment alone.

In the Annual Report for the year 1849, the Medical Board, after a short experience only, assured the Board of Governors that the results of the change had been highly satisfactory. They now repeat that assurance; and for proof of it, would point to the improved and improving condition of the establishment, the diminished expenditure for supplies, notwithstanding a large increase in the number of patients, and the diminished ratio of mortality. Indeed, the plan has been found so entirely successful, that it has been already adopted in a sister Institution—the large Emigrant Hospital on Ward's Island—and is understood to promise equally well there as here.

It may be well, for the information of those who are not as familiar as the Governors with the manner in which the Hospital is conducted, to point out briefly the chief features of the organization, so far as relates to medical attendance. The service of the House is performed by the Medical Board and the House Staff. The first is at present composed of six physicians and six surgeons, two consulting physicians and two consulting surgeons. Two physicians and two surgeons are on duty at once, for a period of two months, twice in the year. During this time they visit the Hospital daily, and prescribe and direct the treatment of all the patients. In addition to their regular daily visit, they can be sent for, if needed, at any hour of the day or night. The House Staff consists of three house physicians and two house surgeons, who visit the wards in company with the attending Physician, inform him of the condition of the patients during his absence, and receive and carry out his directions in regard to them. In addition to this, they visit the wards regularly morning and evening, and as much oftener as the necessities of any of the

patients require, being always ready at a moment's warning. Each of these officers has a senior assistant, like him residing in the Hospital, whose duty it is to record cases, &c., and to supply his place, when necessarily absent. To these are added the same number of junior assistants, who do not reside in the House, but stand ready, in case of any vacancy, to fill the place of a senior assistant. Of these three classes, the two first are required to be graduates in medicine, and the last must be in the last year of their pupilage. Previous to their appointment as juniors, they undergo a rigid examination before a committee of the Medical Board, and again before promotion to the two upper grades. These situations being much sought for by medical students and recent graduates, the Board generally have it in their power to select the best qualified among them for appointment. The agreeable relations which exist between these young gentlemen and the members of the Medical Board, as well as the harmony which prevails among themselves, is presumptive evidence of their moral fitness for the stations they hold; and the Board have pleasure in bearing testimony to the general fidelity with which their duties have been performed during the past year.

It will thus be seen that patients in the Hospital are better provided with medical attendance than most persons at their homes.

The number of patients under treatment during the year has been four thousand two hundred and forty, being an increase over the year 1849, of five hundred and twenty-nine. Of these there were

Remaining in the House, Jan. 1, 1850.....	512
Admitted since.....	3,728
Total.....	<hr/> 4,240

Discharged up to Dec. 31, 1850, (inclusive)...	3,224
Died.....	445
Remaining Jan. 1, 1851.....	571
	<hr/>
	4,240

A table of the diseases of those who died will be found appended to this report. Very nearly one-half of the whole have died of diseases generally deemed incurable; consumption, as usual, holding a prominent place.

The ratio of mortality during the year, as appears from the above statement, has been only a fraction above ten per cent. This is a reduction of about three per cent. on the rate of last year. To show at a glance the saving of life under the new system of management, the following statement is subjoined, fractions being omitted. With the improvements suggested in another part of this report, it is hoped that the ratio will be still further reduced.

Mortality for 20 years prior to 1847, (average)...	20 per cent.
“ in the year 1847.....	17 “
“ “ “ 1848.....	16 “
“ “ “ 1849.....	13 “
“ “ “ 1850.....	10 “

The tables furnished to the Board of Governors by the Clerk, Mr. Sutton, will show a diminution of expense from the previous year in almost every article used in the Hospital, the total saving in this way amounting to several thousands of dollars. To the fidelity of the last named officer, it is be-

lieved that much of this saving is due, and it gives the Board much pleasure to testify to this, as well as to his uniform courtesy of manners, which has rendered him very popular among all attached to the institution.

A list of Surgical Operations, performed during the year, will be found below. The number of important surgical cases is yearly increasing, owing to the increase of population in the upper parts of the city, and the frequent accidents arising from the use of machinery, and from building operations in the vicinity of the Hospital.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR.

Amputation of thumb.....	1
“ “ toe.....	1
“ “ finger.....	2
“ “ foot (Chopart's).....	1
“ “ leg.....	2
“ “ thigh.....	1
Removal of cancerous breast.....	2
Operation for stricture of rectum.....	2
“ “ fistula in ano.....	3
“ “ “ in perineo.....	3
“ “ “ recto-vaginal.....	1
“ “ strabismus.....	1
“ “ cataract (depression).....	1
“ “ artificial pupil.....	1
“ “ entropion.....	2
“ “ hydrocele.....	7
“ “ necrosis of radius.....	1
Trepanning.....	1

Removal of tumor of knee joint.....	1
Ligature of femoral artery for aneurism.....	1
Cure of femoral aneurism by compression.....	1
Trachiotomy.....	1
Excision of condyles of humerus.....	1
Castration.....	1
Cystotomy	1
	—
Total.....	40
	—

The following are the statistics of the

LYING-IN DEPARTMENT.

Total number of obstetrical cases during the year.....	163
Of these were married.....	92
“ “ Widows.....	16
“ “ Unmarried.....	55
Whole number of children born.....	168
(Five of the above cases having been twin births.)	
Of these were males.....	78
“ “ females.....	75
Sex not recorded	15
Number of still-born children.....	14

Presentations.

Head	157
Breech	5
Lower extremities	5
Shoulder.....	1

Deaths of the Mothers.

Puerperal fever.....	10	
Rupture of uterus	1	Total.... 11

Operations.

Application of forceps	1	
Turning.....	1	Total..... 2

There was only one case of convulsions, and no case of hemorrhage to any considerable amount.

It will be observed that all the deaths in this department, with one exception, were occasioned by puerpual peritonitis. The great fatality of this disease is unfortunately too well known. On its first appearance in the Hospital in an epidemic form, every effort was made, by isolating the patients and changing the attendants upon the lying-in wards, to prevent its extension. Notwithstanding these precautions, however, as new cases continued to occur, it was considered advisable to remove those awaiting their confinement from the house. Authority having been obtained for this purpose from the Board of Governors, a house in the neighborhood was procured at a comparatively trifling expense, to which these women were transferred, while the wards were thoroughly cleansed and purified. This measure had the desired effect, no case of the disease occurring afterwards for some months. At the end of thirty days the wards were re-occupied. Hereafter, should a similar emergency arise, the room over the new cooking-house might be made available as a temporary lying-in ward.

It will be observed how large is the proportion of unmarried

persons among those confined. Probably the *real* number is yet larger, the word of the patient, in most cases, being all the evidence there is of her being married.

The uniformly good condition of the lying-in-wards, and the unvarying care and kindness bestowed upon the patients by the Nurse in charge, Mrs. King, deserve honorable mention. Mrs. King has occupied her present position in connexion with the Institution for a period of nearly twenty years, and has always enjoyed the confidence of the Medical Officers in a high degree.

The amount expended for medicines is considerably larger this year than the year before. This is due to several causes. Partly, no doubt, it is owing to the increase in the number of patients, and partly to a more free use of expensive drugs. The latter has probably served to diminish the expenses in another way to some extent, by accelerating the cure, and thereby shortening the stay of patients in the house. It is therefore perhaps the economy, as well as humanity, to continue to employ them. But there is a third cause, which has no doubt had a very material influence, viz., the changes in the office of Apothecary. It will be recollected, that some time since, the Medical Board urged upon the Board of Governors, as it had previously done upon the Common Council, the importance of retaining the services of the then Apothecary to the establishment, Mr. Miller, by increasing his salary, and insisted that this would prove an economical measure, as it was well known to the Board that he was the means of a vast saving of expense, by compounding and preparing many of the medicines usually purchased ready for use. The advice of the Board was not taken at first, in con-

sequence of which, it was necessary to put up with an incompetent person for a considerable part of the year. At length, however, the salary of the office was raised, and the present incumbent, Mr. Frey, appointed. Since his appointment, he has been off duty for a considerable time, having been ill with fever, contracted in the house. He is now restored to comparative health, and the Board have entire confidence in his competency to fill the office satisfactorily.

The department of the Apothecary is under the constant supervision of a Standing Committee of the Medical Board, and all requisitions for medicines are countersigned by two Members of the Committee. By a recent regulation, all wines, liquors, &c., used in the House are placed under the control of the Apothecary, only to be issued on the prescription of the Medical Officers. It is believed that a great saving in these articles will have been effected at the end of another year, as a consequence of this measure.

The erection of a building for cooking purposes, (which has been recently completed) is a very important improvement. It will do away at once with the very objectionable practice of cooking in the wards, hitherto unavoidable, and will no doubt result in a great saving. The necessity of fires in all the wards in summer time will of course no longer exist, besides which a great deal of waste will be prevented by cooking in the mass. In connection with this improvement, a new dietary has been prepared by the Medical Board, and will shortly be put in operation, by means of which a greater variety in the food of the patients will be allowed without additional cost.

Among the most urgent wants of the Hospital, are improved

means of ventilation. When the removal from the old Hospital buildings to this was effected, the Committee of the Common Council having the affairs of this establishment under its special charge, promised that everything in its power should be done to effect this most important object. For want of it, Erysipelas, that pest of ill-ventilated hospitals, is frequent in our wards, causing most of the deaths which follow surgical operations. The known relation of this disease to Puerperal fever renders it peculiarly desirable that it should be kept out of any Institution of which lying-in wards form a part. No half-way measures should be relied upon to meet such an evil as this. The Medical Board look confidently to the Board of Governors to provide the House with a thorough and well matured system at as early a period as practicable.

It is evident from the increase in the population of the city, and the corresponding increase in the number of patients in the Hospital, keeping the wards constantly full, that enlarged accommodations will shortly become necessary. The obvious mode of meeting this want is to build an additional story to the House. The roof, in addition to being of such material as to cause constant apprehension of danger from fire (a circumstance already repeatedly pressed upon the consideration of the Governors,) is now in so leaky a condition that it must necessarily soon be replaced. This Board would therefore respectfully suggest that when this is done, the new story should be added also. When that is accomplished some of the basement wards, which are damp and really unsuited for the use of the sick, might be advantageously converted into dining rooms for convalescents, and store-rooms, which are much needed.

The fences around the Hospital grounds are in a very dila-

pidated condition, and should be replaced by stone walls. That which separates the carriage way from the garden in front of the Hospital had better, perhaps, be entirely removed, and the garden discontinued. If this were done, and the whole space in front of the building thrown into an open lawn, it would afford an exercising ground for the convalescent patients now much needed. It seems to this Board that the advantages to be gained by this measure would more than compensate for giving up the raising of a few vegetables for the house to which purpose the ground is now applied. But at any rate, a broad walk might be made on either side, to which patients might, under suitable regulations, be admitted.

The interests of the Medical Board are identical with those of the sick under their care, and of the public at large. Having no mercenary objects in view, they seek the reward of their labors in the satisfaction of aiding the cause of humanity and promoting the advancement of sound medical science. Every year this Hospital gives to the world a number of young men, who are thoroughly accomplished in the art of healing—whose extensive opportunities of observing disease in this house, and of witnessing the practice of a variety of physicians, renders them more competent practitioners from the moment they commence practice, than most physicians of twenty years experience who have never enjoyed similar advantages. Already this Board can point with pride to young men who have acquired the practical knowledge of their profession in this Hospital, whose standing is such as to make it apparent that a career of honorable distinction is opening for them. This and the care of the sick poor are positive benefits conferred upon the public. When, therefore, the Board can show such results as this year's Report enables them to produce, they have a right to ask for a more than ordinary de-

gree of consideration. They feel that they are entitled to the full confidence of the Board of Governors and of the public; that their means of usefulness should be extended as far as practicable; that a liberal expenditure should be allowed to complete what has been so well begun, and every means adopted to make this Hospital as perfect in all its arrangements as any ever yet established. That such is the desire of the Board of Governors they fully believe; that this result will be sooner or later accomplished they will not permit themselves to doubt.

All which is respectfully submitted.

S. CONANT FOSTER, M. D., <i>Chairman</i> ,	}	Committee on Annual Report.
JOHN O. STONE, M. D.,		
BENJ. W. MCCREADY, M. D.		

The above Report having been read before the Medical Board, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be signed by the President and Secretary, and transmitted to the Board of Governors.

JAMES R. MANLEY, M. D., *President*.

JOHN T. METCALFE, M. D., *Secretary*.

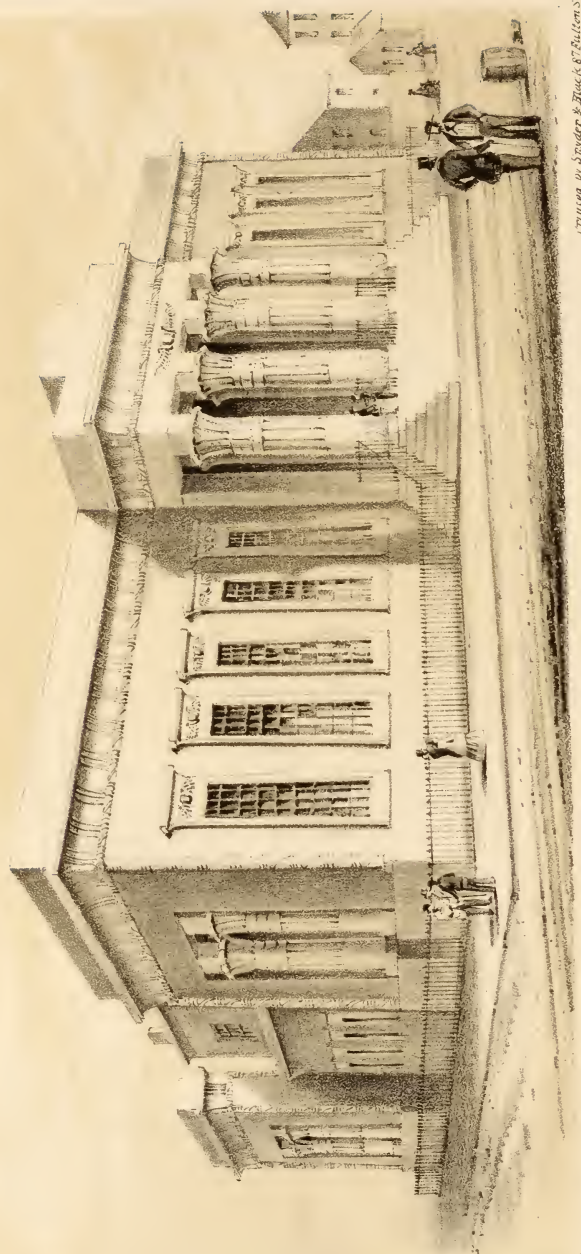
BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, NEW YORK, }
January, 1851.

TABLE

Of the Diseases of those who died at Bellevue Hospital, during the year 1850.

Abscess	3	Delirium tremens & phthisis	1
“ Psoas.....	1	Diarrhœa (chronic).....	10
“ axillary & Pericar-		Disease of brain.....	3
ditis	1	Disease of heart.....	15
“ post-pharyngeal and		Dysentery	31
Pericarditis	1	“ chronic.....	2
“ of brain.....	2	Empyema	2
“ hepatic.....	2	“ and pericarditis....	1
“ of kidneys.....	2	Encephaloid tumour of neck	1
“ of lungs (metastatic)	1	Enteritis	2
Adenitis (scrofulous)	3	Erysipelas	7
Albuminuria	11	“ (phlegmonous).....	1
Anæmia	1	“ and congestion of	
Aneurism of aorta.....	2	brain.....	1
Apoplexy	3	Exhaustion	7
“ pulmonary.....	1	Fever (irritative).....	1
Arachnitis	7	“ typhus.....	41
Bronchitis (Chronic,) and		“ “ and pleurisy	1
Emphysema.....	1	“ “ cervical abscess.	1
“ Pneumonia.....	1	Fracture of tibia and fibula	
Burn	1	(compound)	1
Cancer of brain.....	1	“ of ribs and conges-	
“ liver	3	tion of brain.....	1
“ breast.....	2	Gangrene of Lungs.....	4
“ lungs	1	Hematemesis	1
“ stomach	2	Hemiplegia	2
“ womb	1	Hepatitis	1
Cardiac dropsy.....	1	Hydrocephalus	2
Caries of Spine.....	2	Hydrothorax	1
Cholera infantum.....	4	Injuries (not specified)....	3
Cirrhosis	8	Laryngitis	1
“ and mitral disease..	1	Mania.....	1
Concussion of the brain... 1		Meningitis	3
Congestion of brain.....	1	Nephritis	3
Delirium tremens.....	12	Œdema glottidis.....	1

Old age.....	2	Pneumonia.....	19
Pericarditis and Dysentery.	1	“ & delirium tremens.	1
Peritonitis	15	“ & peritonitis	1
“ tubercular.....	2	“ & pericarditis	1
Phrenitis	1	“ & secondary syphilis	1
Pleuritis	1	Pneumo-thorax	1
Pleuro-pneumonia	2	Rupture of uterus.....	1
Phlebitis	2	Sloughing ulcers and abor-	
Phthisis	146	tion	1
“ acute.....	2	Synovitis (acute)	1
“ and dysentery	2	Tetanus	1
“ and arachnitis.....	1	Uterine hemorrhage	1
“ and meningitis.....	1		
“ and laryngitis	1	Total number of deaths..	445
“ and gastritis	1		



CITY PRISON.

Engraved by Snyder & Black 87 Fulton St

CITY PRISON.

The GOVERNORS of the ALMS HOUSE.

GENTLEMEN :—

In compliance with the requirements of your Board, and in accordance with former usage, I herewith transmit the statistics of the Prisons under my charge. In comparing these with former years, an increase fearfully disproportionate to the growth of the city will be apparent. The whole number reported last year was only 18,042; thus showing, in comparison with the numbers for the present year, an increase, during the year, of 3,257, or more than one-sixth per cent.; while it may be safely assumed that the population has not increased one-twentieth. Such an appalling increase of crime, within so short a time, calls for a deliberate investigation into the various causes which are acting to produce such results. Many of these causes are extraneous to the Prison, and become, therefore, proper subjects for the examination of the legislator or philanthropist. I am constrained to believe, however, that there are causes inseparable from the administration of this Prison, under existing circumstances, which should be duly considered by your Hon. Board, that proper action may be urged on the appropriate authorities. These are :—

First—Want of room ; and

Second—Want of classification, consequent thereon.

The necessity of increased room will be apparent, when it is stated, that the number in Prison is seldom or never less than two hundred, and frequently more than three hundred ; while there are only separate cells for one hundred and seventy-three, several of which are, from the construction of the building, unfit for use. Thus, the wise and humane provisions of the law of the state must necessarily be disregarded ; and the innocent and guilty, instead of being kept separate and apart, are liable at any time to commingle. The Prison is so overcrowded, that it is impossible to discriminate between persons, and it has often been impossible to classify, even according to crime. Thus, it often happens that those guilty of aggravated crime are placed with petty offenders, and the suspected with the confirmed felon. You will readily perceive, Gentlemen, the corrupting influences which may thus be exerted, and appreciate its action on the criminal statistics of the city. This action is more particularly apparent in the case of boys, many of whom, after a few days' residence with us, have become proficient in crime ; and those who came in as disorderly, truant, or suspected, have gone out but to be returned as thieves or burglars. It will thus be apparent that one of the most prolific sources of crime originates in the Prison itself, and can only be remedied by an enlargement of the building for prison uses. This can readily be effected by a removal of the Sixth Ward police to other quarters, and devoting the part of the building now occupied by them to prison purposes. Another important defect in the construction of this Prison, which seems to require immediate attention, is the fact, that there is no separate place for the accommodation of court prisoners. Is it well or just that those who have been adjudged guilty of crimes or misdemeanors should be mingled in the same mass with those who are simply detained until their guilt or innocence can be ascertained ? And further, is it just

that the convict and the innocent witness should be, in a manner, compelled to associate with each other? It is an undoubted fact, that the courts, in sentencing to this Prison, act in mercy towards the criminal. Ought not the public authorities, in the same spirit, protect the merely suspected or entirely innocent?

I have felt it my duty to present these facts for your consideration, in hopes that they may lead to an investigation of the whole matter, and that something may be done to improve the condition of this, at present, overburthened establishment.

W. EDMONDS,
Warden.

The Warden of the City Prison respectfully reports the statistics of that Institution, for the year 1850, as follows :

FIRST DISTRICT PRISON.	White Males.	White Females.	Black Males.	Black Females.	Total.
Number in prison, Jan'y 1st	111	48	17	6	182
Received during the year..	9,901	5,056	723	417	16,097
	10,012	5,104	740	423	16,279
Discharged.....	8,117	3,282	537	283	12,219
Eloped.....	2	1	0	0	3
Deceased	18	3	1	0	22
Sent to Blackwell's Island..	1,619	1,757	161	131	3,668
“ State Prison.....	131	10	26	2	169
	9,887	5,053	725	416	16,081
Remaining in prison, Dec. 31	125	51	15	7	198
There were also discharged from the Second District Prison.....	1,659	526	43	35	2,263
“ Third District Prison..	2,064	731	84	60	2,939

Total number of commitments for the year..... 21,299

Of whom, 5,777 were natives, and 15,522 were foreigners.

AGES.

Number received under ten years of age.....	115
“ between ten and fifteen “	592
“ “ fifteen and twenty “	2,616
“ “ twenty and thirty “	8,908
“ “ thirty and forty “	6,002
“ “ forty and fifty “	2,285
“ “ fifty and sixty “	599
“ “ sixty and seventy “	150
“ “ seventy and eighty “	26
“ over eighty years of age.....	6
	<hr/> 21,299 <hr/>

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Married	8,505
Single.....	12,241
Widowed.....	364
Unknown	189

HABITS OF LIFE.

Temperate 2,446 | Intemperate 18,853

EDUCATION.

Could not read.....	9,449	|	Could read only.....	1,646
Could read and write..	7,284	|	Well educated.....	2,731
Classically educated..	25	|	Unknown.....	164

(Those designated as “unknown,” were insane, could not speak English, or refused to answer.)

CRIMES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Intoxication.....	4,458	2,788	7,246
Vagrancy.....	1,148	2,204	3,352
Petit Larceny.....	2,394	576	2,970
Disorderly Conduct.....	2,172	551	2,723
Assault and Battery.....	2,069	331	2,400
Grand Larceny.....	540	120	660
Insanity.....	287	140	427
Burglary.....	243	2	245
Violation of Corporation Ordinances..	114	11	125
Larceny.....	95	11	106
Abandonment.....	101	3	104
Offences not specified in commitment	62	32	94
Riot.....	72	0	72
Bastardy.....	62	0	62
Forgery.....	51	8	59
Attempt to kill.....	57	1	58
Misdemeanors.....	34	19	53
Robbery.....	46	0	46
Keeping disorderly house.....	36	8	44
Obtaining goods by false pretences..	39	1	40
Rape.....	30	0	30
Receiving stolen goods.....	22	5	27
Witnesses.....	23	4	27
Foreign Convicts knowingly brought to this country.....	26	0	26
Escaped Convicts, (from Penitentiary)	24	0	24
Malicious Mischief.....	21	1	22
Fraud.....	20	1	21
Assault.....	18	0	18
Disobedient Apprentices.....	17	0	17
Murder.....	15	0	15
Conspiracy.....	14	0	14
Felony.....	13	1	14

CRIMES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Seduction.....	12	0	12
Attempt to commit Larceny.....	11	1	12
Bigamy.....	9	3	12
Soliciting Emigrant Passengers without license.....	11	0	11
Embezzlement.....	10	0	10
Arson.....	8	1	9
Carrying Slungshot.....	8	0	8
Desertion.....	8	0	8
Fugitives from Justice.....	7	1	8
Indecent exposure of person.....	6	0	6
Illegal voting.....	6	0	6
Manslaughter.....	6	0	6
Mayhem.....	6	0	6
Libel.....	4	0	4
Attempt to commit Rape.....	4	0	4
Contempt of Court.....	2	1	3
Rescuing Prisoners.....	3	0	3
Selling Lottery Policies.....	3	0	3
Perjury.....	3	0	3
Attempt to commit Burglary.....	3	0	3
Pickpockets.....	3	0	3
Selling obscene books and prints.....	2	0	2
Driving over children.....	2	0	2
Malicious Trespass.....	2	0	2
Interfering with officers in discharge of duty.....	1	0	1
Marrying a girl under 14 years of age,	1	0	1
Selling unwholesome Meat.....	1	0	1
Incest.....	1	0	1
Accessory to Murder.....	1	0	1
Peddling without License.....	1	0	1
Abduction.....	1	0	1

CRIMES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Opening Letters.....	1	0	1
Attempt to commit Robbery.....	1	0	1
Fugitive from Service.....	1	0	1
Sending a Torpedo Box.....	1	0	1
Bribery	1	0	1

Respectfully submitted,

W. EDMONDS.

New York, Jany. 1st, 1851.

OFFICE OF THE PHYSICIAN OF THE CITY PRISON, }
(Halls of Justice.) }
NEW YORK, Dec. 31st, 1850. }

To the GOVERNORS of the Alms House Department.

GENTLEMEN ;

The period of its presentation having arrived, the Physician of the City Prison respectfully begs leave to lay before you his Report of the condition of its Medical Department, under his charge, during the past year.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you upon its perfect general healthiness, and its escape from pestilential disease. A case of small pox, indeed, occurred lately in a prisoner committed on a charge of murder, who had been confined here for three weeks ; prompt and summary measures were instantly adopted to prevent the spread of this loathsome disease, the ravages of which, among so great a number of persons detained and crowded together, would certainly have been disastrous in the extreme. The patient was at once transferred to the Small Pox Hospital on the Island, the bedding and clothes burned, the cells ventilated, whitewashed, cleansed, and for some time left untenanted, and no other case has occurred.

The number of persons committed to this prison, during the past year, are 16,097.

Of this number, over three thousand have stood in need of medical or surgical assistance, and have been prescribed for accordingly.

There have been twenty deaths from the following diseases, viz. :—

	Males.	Females.
Delirium tremens.....	6	0
Exhaustion from intemperance.....	3	2
Convulsions	3	1
Congestion of lungs.....	1	0
Consumption.....	1	0
Apoplexy	3	0
	—	—
Males	17	3
Females	3	
	—	
Total.....	20	

And several premature births have occurred. Many cases of accident, including wounds, poisoning, fractures, dislocations, &c., as well as of disease, are daily presented to my notice; not only those committed by the magistrates, but brought in from the streets in the neighborhood of the Prison, for the purpose of receiving medical care.

The plan recommended in my last report, and approved of by your honorable Board, of causing an inspection to be made by your Physician of all cases of pauper insanity, real or presumed, committed to the Prison for examination by the magistrates of the several police districts, or of those who are fully committed; of others passing through the Prison to their

ultimate destination, or of those falling under the notice of the Superintendent of the Out-Door Poor residing at various distances throughout the county, has had a very happy result.

The Chief Medical Officer to the Lunatic Asylum informs me that, in consequence, as it is presumed, of the more rigid scrutiny exercised, the number of commitments to that Institution will be less by about *seventy* than last year; and yet there would seem no diminution in the number afflicted.

There have been committed for examination to these Prisons, four hundred and sixty (460) persons, charged with being *insane*. There have also been examined sixty persons not committed, at the request of the Superintendent of the Out-Door Poor, residing in various sections of the county, many at very considerable distances; the inspection and proper disposition of which cases has entailed no inconsiderable labor and fatigue upon your Physician and his associate. Of these unfortunate persons, bereft of reason, and many destitute of the means of livelihood, friends, or home, the following disposition has been made:—Two hundred and twenty (220) have been, after due examination and regular process of law, consigned to the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, as requiring its sheltering care. Seven (7) have been sent to the Bloomingdale Asylum, being in the higher classes of society, and having means of defraying the expenses of their maintenance. Twenty-seven (27) cases have been sent to Ward's Island, being recent emigrants, laboring under fever, or temporary insanity from its effects, or from moral causes—*nostalgia* especially, to which their peculiar temperament, unhappy and destitute circumstances, strongly predispose them,—persons less requiring the restraints of a lunatic asylum, than a shelter and home. Eleven (11) cases of persons convalescent from attacks of de-

lirium tremens, but still requiring care and medical treatment, have been sent to the Alms House Hospital at Bellevue. Twenty-six (26) have been sent to the Penitentiary, committed, indeed, for supposed insanity, but merely vagrants, suffering from the effects of recent intemperance. Eighteen (18,) of both sexes, have been sent to the Work and Alms Houses, being only sturdy idlers, able enough to work, when obliged to do so. Four (4) have been sent to the Quarantine Hospital; cases generally of recent emigrants, laboring under the delirium of typhus or ship fever, the nature of which, at first, is not readily discriminated. One hundred and eighty-six (186) cases of delirium tremens, of a genuine character, have been cured in the Prison, and discharged. Seventeen (17) have been found to be residents of other counties or states, and have been returned to their homes. Four (4) persons, charged as insane, have died in the Prison, and figure in the report of deaths. In reference to those who have been consigned to the Asylum on the Island, it may be stated, that on no occasion has inquiry been neglected into the state of the finances of the party, even though destined to a charitable institution; and in many instances, a contribution has been agreed to on the part of the friends towards his or her maintenance, by which, I trust, a considerable sum, in the aggregate, has been saved to the Asylum.

Among other very important improvements in the sanatory provisions of the Prison, including the paving of its yard, the closing of one nuisance, (the other being in a train of removal,) the sheds and privies in the rear yard, for the five-day prisoners, &c., &c. I am happy in expressing my acknowledgments for the liberality displayed by your honorable body, in the construction of the powerful shower-bath, recently erected, which enables me to treat delirium tremens with much greater

success than formerly, and to control the ravings and violence of its unhappy subjects with speed and certainty ; greatly to the benefit of the sufferers, the peace of the Prison and its inmates, and the duties of its officers. Not less conducive to the health of the institution, is the change that has recently been made in the disposition of the waste water of the pipes, which formerly inundated its vaults and cellars, and which now flows off into the street sewer, leaving the floors dry, and obviating all the evils of the former dampness, with its malarious emanations.

The food of the prisoners during the past year has, I am happy to report, been of as good quality as could be desired by the warmest philanthropist, and unexceptionable to its consumers. The most cordial and willing support has, I rejoice to say, been extended to me on all occasions, in my sanatory movements, by the intelligent officers of the Prison ; and the general state of the building, as to cleanliness, order, &c., has elicited the warmest approbation of every visitor with whom I have had an opportunity of conversing on the subject.

I avail myself of the present opportunity to offer to the Board of Governors a few observations on a subject, which, although it has long occupied my own thoughts, is not, I imagine, fully comprehended. It is of frequent occurrence that persons in the better classes of life, male and female, of varying ages, are temporarily committed to this Prison by the Magistrate under the charge of *Insanity*, who remain here until cured or otherwise disposed of. Among these, are persons from abroad doing business elsewhere, arriving here and becoming intoxicated, and consequently partially insane ;

officers of vessels placed here to recover their reason, or avoid new excesses previous to the sailing of their respective ships ; young men of dissipated habits, who remain here until sober and sane, and even afterwards for a length of time, in the hope of eradicating, in some degree, their bad habits ; *roues*, gamblers, and even *gentlemen*, being in boarding-houses and hotels, who become dangerous and troublesome to their hosts and friends, &c.

Many of these persons have larger or smaller sums of money and valuables upon their persons, which are taken charge of by the Police Magistrates, and others have friends who could contribute easily something, at least, towards the expenses of their maintenance and medical treatment while here. Now these persons not really prisoners, but in reality insane under the effects of drink, have been often detained in this Prison for two reasons. The first is, an unwillingness to subject the Physician of the Lunatic Asylum to the annoyance of these disorderly persons, for the few days only that their delirium endures ; and secondly, there has been a great reluctance on the part of your Physician and his associate, to lay upon many of these the stigma of having been at one period of their lives an inmate of a Lunatic Asylum, a reproach which clings to them often for the rest of their lives, to the very serious detriment of their happiness, business, and reputation. A few of these persons do indeed remain so long, as to compel their removal at length to the Asylum. The major part of them, however, recover their reason in a few days, laugh at their ridiculous fancies, collect their effects, and walk off without so much as an expression of gratitude for the kindness and attention shown to them.

Of many such cases, your Physician can give to your

honorable body full particulars, so as to convince you that an evil truly exists, which will go on to increase, with time, to the production of no inconsiderable outlay.

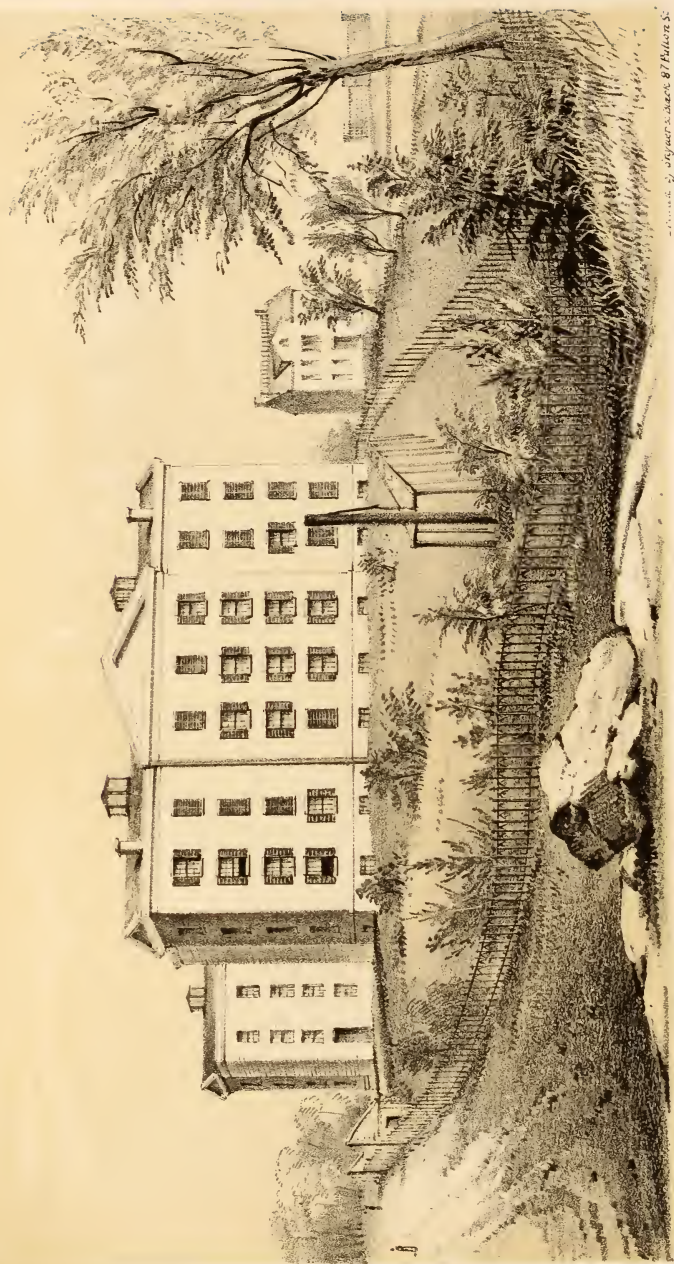
If your Physician might be permitted to offer his own crude suggestions to your honorable body, as to the mode of remedying this abuse, he would respectfully submit that a rate of board, according to the circumstances of the patients, should be established, as in the case, for instance, of United States prisoners sent in here by the Marshal of this district : to be paid on his recovery, in the case of a person having money, and out of his effects, by the holders thereof ; in other cases, by the friends and relatives, after due inquiry and understanding. A few of them may be found really paupers. And he would further suggest, that either himself or your Wardens; or some other person who you may select, be authorized to collect such dues, and account to you accordingly.

I thank you for the promptitude with which my requisitions have been complied with, and beg to assure you that the strict economy which I have hitherto observed in reference to the liquors, drugs, &c., which have so liberally been supplied me, I shall continue faithfully to pursue.

All which is respectfully submitted by
your obedient servant,

JNO. C. COVEL,

Physician to the City Prison.



COLORED HOME.

Engraved by J. H. Johnson, 87 Fulton St.

COLORED HOME.

JANUARY, 1851.

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE ALMS HOUSE, *of the City of
New York* :—

GENTLEMEN :—

I proceed, in compliance with your request, and in obedience to a resolution of our Board of Managers, to lay before you our Annual Report. The Institution has never presented itself to your notice under circumstances of greater encouragement than at present. During the past year, an additional well-ventilated building has been added to the buildings previously erected, and other arrangements have been made for the further accommodation and comfort of our inmates. In addition to these improvements, we have introduced a new feature, in the shape of two spacious rooms, suitable for work-shops, which have now, for the last three months, been occupied for that purpose. The whole extent of our buildings now is somewhat over 350 feet in length, and from 25 to 30 feet in width ; and for ventilation, &c., it is thought they can hardly be surpassed by any of our public institutions in this vicinity.

As may have been expected, the number of those which have been placed under our charge, during the past year, has somewhat exceeded that of any other period since the opening of the Institution. This has undoubtedly been owing to the de-

solating influence of the Cholera, which prevailed to so great an extent among this class of people. The greater portion of those sent us from your department having suffered from an attack of that epidemic, more or less severe, and were at the time of admission laboring under some chronic disease, the result of that scourge. An unusually large number of cases of consumption have been recorded ; indeed, that and dropsy have been the principal diseases we have had to contend with, as will be seen by our bills of mortality ; yet this Institution has never been for a whole season so generally healthy, and so entirely free from epidemic ; not a case of fever has originated with us, nor continued for any length of time when received ; and I believe I may say not one has proved fatal. We have also been entirely free from diarrhœa, which has always prevailed as an epidemic among us, more or less severely, during the summer months ; yet, as a general thing, those admitted have been more feeble, less susceptible of remedial agents, and required sustaining by a more generous diet than at any former period.

Our Nursery has been occupied by an unusually large number of children sent from time to time during the year, most of whom had lost one or both of their parents during the cholera season. So greatly had the number of these children increased, that we were about making more extended accommodations for them, when the Colored Orphan Asylum offered to receive into their institutions such as were orphans. Fifteen accordingly have been handed over to them, others have been put out to good places, and a number yet remain in that department.

In the examination of the Institution a few weeks since by

some members of your body, the Hospital attracted their attention, and the Committee were pleased to express their satisfaction at the good order and neatness which prevailed there ; I am greatly indebted for this to my inestimable Assistant, Dr. R. G. Perkins, whose great devotedness to the arduous duties of that department, has frequently called forth the admiration of visitors, as likewise the approval and thanks of our Managers.

There have been added to the Medical Council since my last report. T. M. Markoe, M. D., and J. K. Rogers, M. D., names well known to the public. They, with other names, as formerly reported, have always stood ready to render me their valuable aid whenever required so to do ; and to them the Institution is deeply indebted.

But the most gratifying circumstance connected with our Institution during the past year, and so long had in contemplation, is the opening of the work shops, and the commencement of a systematic plan for the cultivation of habits of industry. And when it is recollected that the class of people committed to our care are those who have never been accustomed to any steady or systematic kind of employment as a means of livelihood, the result of our experiment has been most satisfactory. We have been obliged to begin the work on a very limited scale, the Board not being in funds to make sufficient appropriation for any very extended means of employment ; yet so gratifying has been the influence of voluntary labor, with a limited remuneration for the same, on the moral and physical character of those thus employed, that we feel, now indeed, has our work of reform among this people, but just begun, and we now confidently look forward to the time when our looms and other means of employment

shall make the Colored Home what it was originally intended to be—A HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

It has been a part of the plan adopted with us, that the labor accomplished by the inmates be entirely voluntary, and that remuneration be made at the end of each week to every one, according to the amount and quality of his or her work. The only requirement that is made of them, is that they shall keep themselves decently clad, and for their clothing they are expected to pay a small tax on its valuation, according to their ability,—the good effect of this plan upon the general character of those thus employed, soon becomes very apparent. In the first place, it immediately raises them above the grade of *paupers*—they feel that they have earned what they possess; and consequently soon become more careful of their own property, having acquired, by habits of industry, some sense of its value, and also become more cleanly in their appearance.

I have never known an instance where this requirement of a small tax for clothing has been objected to, but always cheerfully and sometimes thankfully paid; and I know not that I have ever during my life witnessed anything more gratifying than the delight with which some of the inmates have viewed a suit of new clothes which were the first fruits of honest industry. One of our inmates had kept his bed from partial paralysis for four years, yet has been assisted to the workshop each morning, and employed himself daily, expressing his warmest thanks that opportunity had thus been given him, not only to make himself useful, but also in a measure independent; while his health under this employment, and its consequent influences on his moral and physical nature, has been astonishingly improved.

It will be perceived that our object thus far has been the cultivation of habits of industry only, with the hope of affecting the general character rather than with the view of bringing a revenue to the Institution. The one seemed to be necessary as a preliminary step to the other—for in all our operations from the commencement of this work, we have slowly progressed in the introduction of means of employment, and only as experience has proved to us the expediency of a measure, and invited us to proceed with it, have we done so. Yet from what I have been able to learn from the experience of the last year, there remains but little doubt on my mind that whenever from public bounty or private benevolence, we shall be enabled to erect on a sufficiently extensive scale, means of employment for all those committed to our care, we shall then be able to present to the public eye that portion of our population most depending on public charity, SELF-SUPPORTING and INDEPENDENT.

The only occupation we have thus been able to introduce is that of the willow work, or the covering of bottles, demijohns, &c. In this, as far as we have proceeded, we have been very successful; but it is one that can be pursued only to a very limited extent, and cannot be depended on. The great point to be obtained is *steady employment*, and one that shall be as little as possible affected by the fluctuations of the market. To this subject I have given much attention, and at the request of our Board of Managers have examined most of the institutions in the eastern and middle states where employment enters into their plan, and from all I have been able to collect on the subject, I am disposed to think an establishment for spinning cotton would be that: giving employment to the greatest number of individuals with the greatest amount of profit. This method of labor seems in many respects peculiarly adapted to

the capacity and the ability of those committed to our charge. Many of the manufacturing establishments of the east, I found on my visits there, did not give employment to more than 200 hands, men, women, and children; now our Institution numbers from two to three hundred; of these at least one-half are capable of performing some portion of the labor, probably two-thirds might be engaged in it. Again, much of the labor in such an establishment is performed with but little outlay of strength; those incapacitated for any duty, where great muscular strength is required, might take part in it; and inasmuch as the only means of livelihood these persons have is at very heavy work, if at all feeble from sickness or otherwise, they immediately are thrown upon the public; while in the proposed plan, so varied is the labor, that there are but few that could not assist in its performance.

It has been suggested that much of our cotton, instead of being exported in the raw material, might be converted into yarn here, and a great saving be realised in the expense of exportation, as well as in giving employ to a great number of our poor population; what a field is opened for such an enterprise as the Colored Home!

We look forward to the coming year with much solicitude; friends to the Institution have been raised up from time to time, and much has been accomplished for this people, but a greater work lies before us. Of their capability and willingness to be employed, we have seen sufficient to convince us; it now only remains for us to procure for them some suitable field of labor, and I cannot but feel confident that some benevolent individuals will be found, who will be willing to embark in such a philanthropic enterprise. The outlay to a company formed for the purpose would not be large, and that a revenue would arise therefrom appears to be certain.

It is now the seventh year since this Institution entered upon the work of taking under its care *all* the poor of the Colored population of our city. During that period nearly four thousand persons, men, women, and children, have been partakers of this charity,—our arrangements are now ample for the accommodation of all who may apply for relief. We need only the Croton water that our plans for cleanliness may be carried out, and as a petition is now before the Common Council, for that purpose, we hope ere another year passes around, that we may be able to report our arrangements for Baths, so very necessary to the health of our Inmates, to be completed.

The Managers beg to say again, as has been said in former reports, that the Institution is open for inspection, and every suggestion that may be made by you for its improvement, shall, at all times, receive their respectful attention.

I am, Gentlemen, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES D. FITCH,

Resident Physician.

TABULAR VIEW.

PERSONS RECEIVED IN THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS FROM JAN. 1ST, 1850, TO
JAN. 1ST, 1851.

MALE HOSPITAL.

No. remaining in this department, Jan. 1st, 1850..	39
No. received up to January 1st, 1851.....	97
Whole number under charge during 1850.....	— 136

FEMALE HOSPITAL.

No. remaining in the department Jan. 1st, 1850...	50
No. received up to January 1st, 1851.....	217
Whole number under charge during 1850.....	— 267

LYING-IN AND NURSERY.

No. remaining in this department, Jan 1st, 1850...	30
Women received up to January 1st, 1851.....	27
Children born or received up to January 1st, 1851.	46
Whole No. under charge during year 1850.....	— 103

HOME, OR DEPARTMENT FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

No. remaining in this department, Jan. 1st, 1850..	130
No. received up to January 1st, 1851.....	121
Whole number under charge in this department during year 1850.....	— 251
Whole number under charge during year 1850.....	757

Of these have died.....	96
Discharged as cured.....	177
Left for places of service, with certificate of good conduct.....	153
Children given to friends, or bound out.....	57
Sent to Insane Asylum.....	5
Sent to Blackwell's Island for bad conduct..	6

 494

Leaving now in the Institution, Males, Females,
and Children..... 263

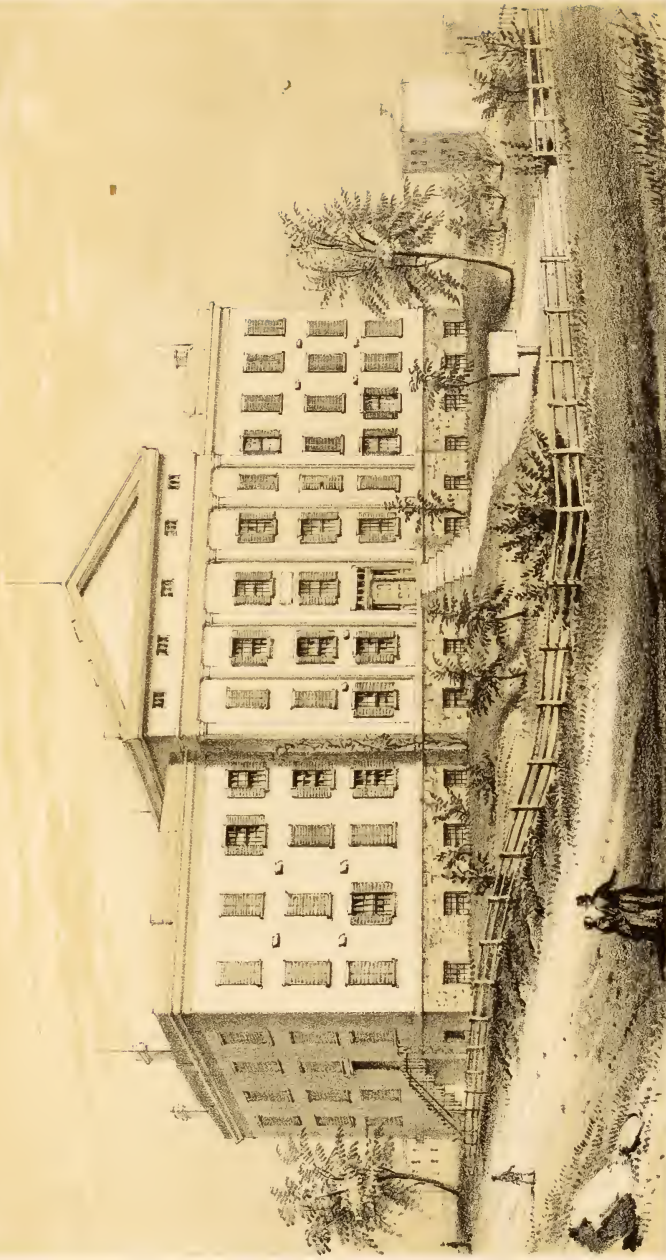
LIST OF DEATHS AT COLORED HOME,

FROM JANUARY 1st, 1850, TO JANUARY 1st, 1851.

Diseases.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Phthisis.....	17	23	40
Old Age.....	1	8	9
Pericarditis.....	1	0	1
Apoplexy.....	4	3	7
Ascites.....	0	3	3
Scrof. Abscess.....	4	0	4
Fistula in Ano.....	1	0	1

Paralysis	1	1	2
Valv. Disease of Heart.....	3	2	5
Softening of Brain.....	1	1	2
Rheumatismus Acetis.....	1	0	1
Peritonitis.....	2	2	4
Laryngitis.....	0	2	2
Aneurism.....	1	0	1
Marasmus.....	1	1	2
Cholera Infantum.....	2	3	5
Stricture of Jejunum.....	0	1	1
Convulsions	0	2	2
Cystitis.....	1	3	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	41	55	96

Of these there were under 1 year.....	3
“ “ “ between 1 year and 10 years.....	2
“ “ “ “ 10 “ 20 “	7
“ “ “ “ 20 “ 30 “	14
“ “ “ “ 30 “ 40 “	23
“ “ “ “ 40 “ 50 “	20
“ “ “ “ 50 “ 60 “	12
“ “ “ “ 60 “ 70 “	8
“ “ “ “ 75 “ 90 “	3
“ “ “ “ 90 “ 100 “	4
	<hr/>
TOTAL.....	96



COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Engraved by Snyder & Black, 87 Fulton St.

COLORED ORPHANS.

The Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum, in presenting their 14th Annual Report, feel, as in former years, called upon to commemorate the superintending care of Him, who hath said, "Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive." Nor would they fail to recall their humble, yet joyful attribute of gratitude for the prosperity which has attended each department of the Institution.

The Hospital building attached to the establishment, described in the last Report, is now in successful operation ; affording an opportunity of isolating the diseased from the healthy children, and for extending relief to sixty more orphans ; thirty-two are now under care, who are generally scrofulous patients, and with the exception of two in a sick ward, are attending the school taught in this building. The same skilful Physician, for whose services, as in past years, the Managers are called upon to express their gratitude, still officiates with unabated interest, carefully seeking opportunity of marking the symptoms and of arresting the progress of disease, by judicious medical treatment.

The following are the statistics :

Admitted since the opening of the Asylum.....	509
Number of children at date of last Report.....	156
Admitted during the present year, boys 27, girls 26....	53

Present number, boys 100, girls 76.....	176
Indentured	15
Returned to parents.....	8
Went home without permission	3
Deaths	7
	<hr/>
	209

The number of children at date of last Report, added to those received this year, gives a total of 209 under care during the year, of whom the Managers rejoice to be enabled to state, only seven have died.

A grant of a plot of ground, $37\frac{1}{2}$ feet square, in Green-Wood Cemetery, is felt by the Managers to be a valuable addition to their property, and they would avail themselves of the present opportunity, to acknowledge their indebtedness to the Trustees.

They are also encouraged in the belief, that the claims of the Institution rest on the hearts of the benevolent, by a legacy of \$2,000, from the late Sarah Demilt, sister of Elizabeth Demilt, whose legacy of \$5,000 was acknowledged in the last Report.

Many valuable auxiliaries have been added this year, calculated to facilitate domestic economy by a reduction of labor. A considerable expense has also been incurred from the settling of the ground within the foundation walls of the north wing of the main building; causing the boiler, drying room, plumbing work, oven, and furnace, to sink; all of which had to be renewed or repaired, as well as the floors of the different apartments. Walls were also required extending to the ori-

ginal soil, to support this portion of the building. A wall is also commenced for inclosing the premises, which cannot be completed until the grade of the 5th Avenue shall have been determined.

The spirit of progress in the educational department, affords peculiar satisfaction to the Managers, and when it is remembered that about half of the children under care are not eight years of age, and that they are indentured at twelve, their Teacher's Report will be examined with peculiar interest.

Four distinct shools are taught in the Institution, and six Teachers employed. The schools, which are also opened to day scholars, are mainly supported by the Legislature.

TEACHERS' REPORT.

Number of scholars, including 19 day scholars, 186

Read with ease.....	76
“ imperfectly.....	69
Spelling only.....	11
In the alphabet.....	31
In the simple rule of arithmetic.....	99
More advanced.....	30

The youngest children are taught only from the numeral frame.

Mental Arithmetic.....	37
Physiology.....	28
Philosophy for children.....	21
Geography from books.....	40

The four schools are taught Geography from outline maps.

In History.....	10
“ Class Book of Nature.....	6
“ Conversation on common things.....	6
“ Composition.....	10
“ Drawing on slates.....	83
“ Drawing on paper.....	12
Definitions	52
Writing in books	67
“ only on slates.....	105
“ from dictation	54

The girls sew and knit.

Of the 53 children admitted this year, 26 did not know their letters, 9 could read, 5 spell a little, 13 knew the alphabet.

The Sabbath School continues to be successfully carried on, under the care of the Methodist Union ; 82 children are reciting proofs. For the self-denial and persevering efforts of the Superintendent, James Farlen, and the Teachers of this department, the Managers would renew the expression of their obligations.

The reports from the children bound out this year have been generally very satisfactory, affording renewed evidence of the importance of early moral and religious training.

In the competency and discretion of their fellow-laborers, the Superintendent, Matron, and Teachers, the Managers take pleasure in expressing their entire satisfaction.

Their obligations are due to the Architects, T. Thomas & Son, who kindly superintended the building of the Hospital.

The origin of the Institution is referred to by the Managers with much interest, in connection with its progress up to the present time. The feeble band who first went forth as pioneers, into the haunts of the outcasts and of the victims of cruel prejudice, felt strongly that justice, humanity, and safety, demanded something should be done. They soon found the circle of generous sympathy enlarged, new friends gradually were enlisted, and the sum of two thousand dollars was obtained, mostly by small subscriptions. Near the close of the year 1836, twenty-two Managers were elected, some of whom still officiate, and five gentlemen were chosen as an Advisory Committee. A Constitution was adopted, as well as a set of By-laws, and the Managers now began to turn their attention towards hiring and furnishing a suitable house; but after a search of three months, in the spring of the year, when tenements to let were abundant, the pursuit had to be relinquished, from the existing prejudice against color; owners resolutely refusing the use of their property on any consideration the Managers could offer; preferring their buildings should remain unoccupied, rather than be applied to shelter the helpless and afflicted ones. As an only alternative, and by the co-operation of their Advisers, a purchase was finally decided upon, of an old but pretty white cottage, shaded by two fine horse-chestnuts, appropriate, as was thought, in size and location, affording a well-spring of enjoyment to cherished hopes. Property, at this time, was commanding prices far above its intrinsic value; and the enormous sum of \$9,000 was required, to place this in the possession of the Managers. To effect which, the Trustees of Lindley Murray's Charitable Fund subscribed \$1,000, to be added to the amount already obtained, and a mortgage of \$6,000 was given on the premises.

At this eventful period, with energies in full force, and cheered by the sympathy and co-operation of friends, and the frequent response of strangers to appeals, a memorable change was taking place in the commercial world, and the heart-stirring pressure of 1837 will be readily called to mind. All classes felt the scourge which was passing over them, and the Society now met with strong opponents. But unwavering confidence in the good cause, and sanguine hopes of success impelled the Managers to proceed, and the doors of their humble little dwelling were at last opened ; but not a dollar remained, after the purchase of the house, to furnish it or provide for the orphans. Still no discouragement was felt, and recourse was speedily had to the garrets of the Managers for sundry rejected articles of furniture ; and by additional contributions from interested friends, the cheerful cottage was soon supplied with requisites.

A promise of \$5,000 from the Manumission Society towards education, authorized the formation of a school, to which neighboring children might be invited. A room was accordingly fitted up, and forty scholars were soon found in attendance, whom the Managers instructed by turns.

The utmost caution was used in the admission of orphans, supplies for their table being obtained from interested friends. One little girl of four years old was first introduced, others soon followed, and as their numbers increased, the Managers discovered that the means of support were proportionably provided ; and up to this time, it may truly be said, "The barrel of meal has not wasted, nor the cruise of oil failed." At the close of their financial year, being seven months from the opening of the house, with a family of twenty-three chil-

dren, their current expenses were found to have been \$234 03.

On visiting the Alms House at Bellevue, about this period, the colored children were found collected in a cellar under the care of a man of intemperate habits, who was also at intervals deranged. At other times they were crowded together with degraded adults, in a miserable building, but illy adapted to promote health, comfort, or enjoyment. Under these circumstances the Managers selected seven of these, for whom they provided a happy home—but most of them were subsequently found to be incurably diseased.

An act to incorporate the Society was obtained from the Legislature in 1838.

Ascertaining that William Turpin of this city had left in charge of two Trustees the sum of \$6,000 for the support and maintenance of colored persons; that several years had elapsed since the death of the Testator; and that no appropriation was yet decided upon, the infant Asylum presented its claims through their friends and advisers, Wm. F. Mott and Robert C. Cornell, (the latter since deceased,) and although several other applicants came forward, a final decision was made in its favor.

In order to accommodate a larger number of children than the circumscribed limits of the house afforded, and for the benefit of the sickly and diseased, board was obtained from year to year in the country; and even with this provision, the Managers were too often under the painful necessity of excluding those, who would otherwise have a claim to the benefits of the Institution. Great was the pecuniary embar-

scarcement occasionally experienced, and for many years a previous week's supply was seldom obtained. Still the promises to the orphan were felt to be a safe indemnity, and this labor of love to have the sanction of the Orphan's Friend. Thus a trustful dependence was maintained, and strong tokens of Providential interposition were sometimes permitted. The following incident is well remembered. The sum of \$100 being particularly needed for the payment of the board of the children above alluded to, and to meet a bill due to a mechanic, who was visited by severe illness—efforts were made in various quarters to collect donations, which only amounted to \$18. The Secretary had addressed a note to a friend to whom she had frequently had recourse in cases of emergency, which, however, had not been sent, when on the very same day a letter was received from this individual inclosing the sum of \$100.

The summer of 1842 is signalized by a merciful deliverance from fire, which broke out in that part of the building occupied as dormitories; several children at this time were confined to their bed with measles. No lives were, however, lost---and a remarkable coincidence enabled the Managers to make immediate arrangements for their accommodation in unoccupied apartments in the country, well adapted to their circumstances; and this alarming event was really productive of benefit. The building was insured to the full amount of damages, and repaired for occupation the succeeding autumn.

Application had been made to the Common Council, several successive years, for a grant of land, on which to erect a new building. This the Managers now felt to be an indispensable requisite, and to the persevering efforts of their ad-

visers, Wm. F. Mott and Wm. Kelly, they are mainly indebted for the valuable site now in their possession, consisting of 20 lots of ground on 5th Avenue, between 43d and 44th streets.

After carefully digesting their plans for a building of 140 feet front, varying from 42 to 50 feet in depth, arrangements were speedily entered into for its erection. A gift of \$5,000 from a friend of the Institution; \$6,000 from the Manumission Society; \$1,000 from the Murray Fund; \$1,000 from John Horsburgh, since deceased; and many smaller donations, amounting to \$7,000, covered the original cost of the building and expenses on the grounds.

In the Spring of 1843, the children were removed to their new home; and the Report of this year is expressive of gratitude and praise for the seal of His blessing, which a kind Providence had set upon this work of faith.

During the winter of 1847, fifty-six children were visited by measles, and although the disease was subdued, with but one exception, yet many of those who were attacked, being of scrofulous habit, were peculiarly susceptible to pulmonary diseases, to which a number of them fell victims. During this calamity, the Managers felt required to exclude from admission scrofulous patients, which at times was peculiarly trying. The beseeching look of one little girl, who, with her brother, was denied admission, led to efforts for the establishment of the Hospital, alluded to in the Report, and which now holds a conspicuous position in the establishment, being appropriately fitted up, and well adapted to the comfort and restoration of the sick.

Thus amid trials and vicissitudes have the Managers been enabled firmly to rely on Him, who, with an unerring eye, discerns the end from the beginning.

The decease of John Horsburgh, which occurred in 1849, was felt by the Managers to be a serious bereavement. From the commencement of the Institution, he had feelingly sympathized with them in all their trials, and rejoiced in their success. He left a legacy of \$5,000 to the Institution, and had given at various times during his life, about the same amount. This legacy was appropriated towards the erection of the Hospital.

In thus providing for physical comforts, the Managers have not been unmindful of their higher responsibilities ; and while the mind has been training for success and usefulness in this world, and bodily wants supplied, they have felt that higher aims, and motives and principles have been required, in leading the children to the Good Shepherd, who gathers the lambs into His fold.

NEW YORK, 11th Mo., (Nov.) 30th, 1850.

The Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, in account with Mary Murray, Treasurer.

DR.

Expenditures from 12th mo. (Dec.) 1st, 1849, to 12th mo. (Dec) 1st, 1850.

Balance due on last Report, - - - - -	\$1,019 99
To Cash paid, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages, - - - - -	194 23
“ “ Insurance, - - - - -	66 00
“ “ Printing, - - - - -	40 30
“ “ Salaries and Wages, - - - - -	1,553 87
“ “ Provisions, - - - - -	2,911 53
“ “ Dry Goods, including bedding and shoes, - - - - -	1,286 65
“ “ Sundries, being hardware, oil, soap, expenses of horse and wagon, etc., etc., - - - - -	558 20
“ “ Fuel, on ac’t, - - - - -	319 58
“ “ Dr. James McCune Smith, - - - - -	100 00
“ “ Furniture, mainly for Hospital, - - - - -	372 27
“ “ Expense of Anniversary, - - - - -	83 87
“ “ Improvements and repairs, - - - - -	632 12
“ “ Assessments for grading and regulating 43d and 44th streets, - - - - -	474 27
“ “ Commission for selling 12th street property, - - - - -	36 00
“ “ Taxes, - - - - -	53 32
Balance on hand, - - - - -	39 44

CR.

By Cash, Annual Subscriptions, - - - - -	\$1,169 00
“ Individual Donations, - - - - -	2,366 97
“ For Board of Children, - - - - -	819 08
“ From Governors of Alms House, - - - - -	2,598 38
“ From Charity Box, - - - - -	20 51
“ “ Show-case, - - - - -	41 19
“ Balance of rent of 12th street property, - - - - -	28 75
“ Trustees of the Murray Fund, - - - - -	500 00
“ From the Legislature, - - - - -	500 00
“ “ a part of the Estate of A. Kelso, dec., - - - - -	743 93
“ Collec’n at Anniversary, and sale of tickets, - - - - -	77 89
“ Avails of Exhibition at Asylum, - - - - -	55 10
“ From Corporation for assessments, - - - - -	489 08
“ From O. E. Hosmer, Treasurer, - - - - -	156 66
“ Interest on bonds, - - - - -	175 00
	<hr/>
	\$9,741 64
The unpaid bills, about half being for current expenses, amount to -	\$1,908 36
Deduct balances on hand, \$39 44, \$156 85, - - - - -	196 29
	<hr/>

Amount of Debt, - - - - - \$1,712 07

MARY MURRAY, TREAS’R.

11th mo., 30th, 1850.

I have examined the Treasurer’s account, with the vouchers, and find it correct.
The balance is as above stated.

SAM’L WILLETS, Com.

The Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, in account with Mary Murray, Treasurer of the School Money.

DR.

Expenses from 12th mo. (Dec.) 1st, 1849, to 12th mo. (Dec.) 1st, 1850.

To Cash paid salaries and board of Teachers, - - - - -	\$1,321 62
“ “ for Printing, - - - - -	40 30
“ “ “ Books, stationery, etc., - - - - -	106 02
“ “ “ Sundries, - - - - -	20 00
“ “ “ Furniture, mainly for Hospital School, - - - - -	315 27
Balance on hand, - - - - -	131 62

CR.

By balance from last Report, - - - - -	\$ 150 35
“ Cash from Commissioners of School Money, - - - - -	1,188 87
“ “ “ State Comptroller, - - - - -	449 36
“ “ “ Dividends on Mechanics' Bank Stock, - - - - -	111 25
“ “ “ Interest on bond, - - - - -	35 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,934 83 \$1,934 83

HOSPITAL ACCOUNT.

DR.

To Cash paid Enoch Strattan, Mason, - - - - -	\$1,893 35
“ “ “ Isaiah Macy, carpenter, - - - - -	2,203 29
“ “ “ For plumbing work in Hospital and main building, - - - - -	1,029 73
“ “ “ Extra carpentering in do. do. - - - - -	491 74
“ “ “ Materials and labor for north wall, etc., - - - - -	540 18
“ “ “ Extra expenses on building, - - - - -	61 62
“ “ “ On account of warming apparatus, - - - - -	500 00
“ “ “ Insurance, - - - - -	41 62
“ “ “ Loaned on interest,* - - - - -	2,500 00
“ “ “ Loaned on Bond and Mortgage, - - - - -	2,500 00
Balance on hand, - - - - -	156 85

CR.

Balance from last Report, - - - - -	\$2,426 24
By Cash from sale of 12th street property, - - - - -	1,750 00
“ “ “ Donations to this account, - - - - -	635 00
“ “ “ Interest on temporary loans, - - - - -	107 14
“ “ “ Legacy of Elizabeth Demilt, - - - - -	5,000 00
“ “ “ Do. Sarah Demilt, - - - - -	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$11,918 38 \$11,918 38

MARY MURRAY, TREASURER.

11th mo. 30th, 1850.

I have examined the account, with the vouchers, and find it correctly stated, and the balance as above.

SAMUEL WILLETS, COMMITTEE.

* Reserved for building a wall and railing, and regulating the grounds.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum :

The undersigned begs leave respectfully to report the following cases of sickness, and mortality which have occurred in the Asylum during the year ending November 22d, 1850.

Disease.	Boys.	Girls.
Bronchitis,	3	3
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	2	2
Whooping Cough,	14	19
Dysentery,	0	1
Diarrhœa,	0	3
Tubercular Peritonitis,	1	0
Dyspepsia,	2	1
Rubeola, } Rubeola,	0	3
Scarlatina, }	2	4
Fever,	4	2
Do. Typhus,	3	0
Anasarca, (after Whooping Cough,)	0	1
Do. (after Scarlatina,)	1	0
Convulsions,	0	1
Concussion of Brain, (from a fall,)	1	0
Paraplegia, (imperfect,)	1	0
Eclampsia Nutans,	1	0
Scrofulous Rheumatism,	1	0
Do. Abscess,	2	0
Nostalgia,	0	1
Erysipelas,	1	0
Tonsillitis,	1	0
Severe punctured wound,	1	0
	<hr/> 41	<hr/> 41
Total cases of sickness,		82

DEATHS.

Causes of Death.	Boys.	Girls.
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	1	1
Tubercular Peritonitis,	1	0
Convulsions,	0	1
Diarrhœa,	0	1
Hydrocephalus,	0	1
Typhus Fever,	0	1
	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 5
Total deaths,		7

Total inmates under care during the year, 209. Proportion of deaths, 3 1.35 in one hundred.

On the 26th January, an epidemic appeared among the children in the form of the Hybrid disease, to which Dr. Copland applies the term "Rubeola," a "variety of either Measles or Scarlet Fever, in which many of the characteristics of either the one or the other predominate." As soon as the third day after its appearance, minute doses of the extract of Belladonna were given daily to all the children in the Institution, and no new cases occurred afterwards; and it would appear that the Belladonna exercised a prophylactic power in arresting the further spread of the disease.

In March, (27th,) Whooping Cough occurred, in a most violent form, in several instances producing Convulsions; and in one, Mary F. Helmes, terminating in death by Consumption, the cough retaining its spasmodic character to the last day of her illness, which was four months after the first attack. None of the current remedies seemed to check the violence or arrest the spread of this disease.

In following an epidemic of Measles, and in the proportion of boys and girls seized with it, this attack of Whooping Cough remarkably conforms with the laws of the disease, as announced by Dr. West in his recent and very valuable work on "The Diseases of Infancy and Childhood." This writer remarks, that "the occurrence of this disease appears to be influenced by sex, and, as is the case with a large number of non-inflammatory disorders of the nervous system, females suffer from it in a considerably larger proportion than males." This will be seen by the following table of cases of Whooping Cough occurring in

	Boys.	Girls.	per cent.
Children's Infirmary, London,	39.41	60.49	"
London, (Bills of Mortality,)	32.52	67.48	"
Dr. West's practice,	31.25	68.75	"
Colored Orphan Asylum, N. Y.,	26.70	73.30	"

Another law of this disease was not confirmed in this epidemic; that is, the larger proportion of those attacked were over five years of age.

The case of Eclampsia Nutans, Elijah Mitchell, is interesting. Several years ago, a Southern planter visited, and was so much pleased with the Asylum, that he offered the Managers a present of a deaf and dumb boy, if they would accept, which they gladly did. This boy is Elijah Mitchell, then aged four or five years. The summer after his admission he was seized with a formidable cellular inflammation, extending into the right ear, and terminating in a copious discharge of fetid sanies. He was very carefully and faithfully watched, day and night, by the nurse, Miss Flynn, and his extreme gratitude towards her seems to have induced the effort and the power to speak her name, which, with a few other words, is all he can now utter. Caries of the bones of the ear followed; and during sleep, which he could only get in a sitting posture, he swayed his body backwards and forwards with great force and rapidity. These symptoms have been greatly relieved by small doses of the Ioduret of Mercury.

The new Hospital building was opened for the reception of patients on the 26th of June. About 32 invalids, chiefly laboring under Scrofulous Inflammation of glands, are the regular inmates. With a new building, a sunny side, a quiet school-room, and a mild teacher, their spirits and health have

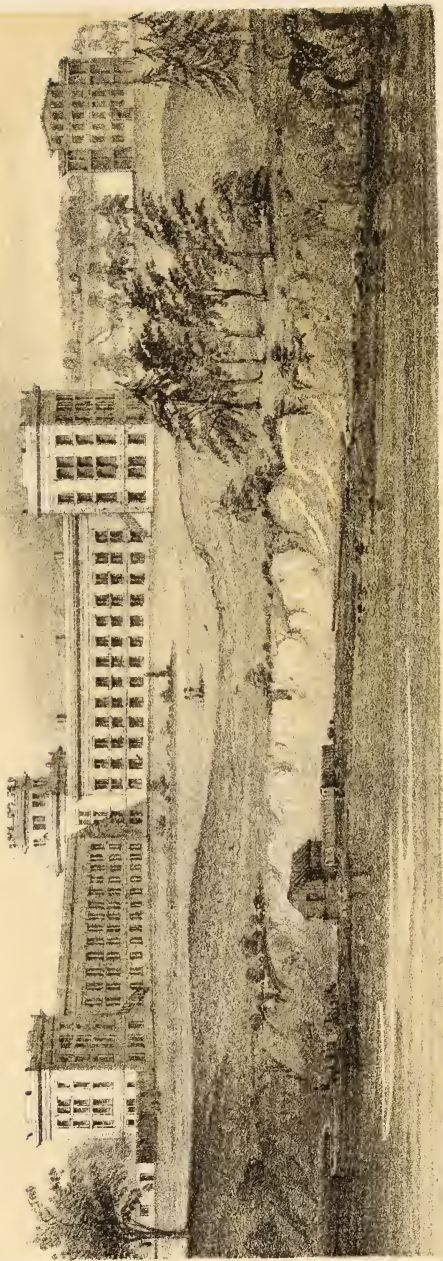
been greatly exhilarated by the change ; indeed, so popular is the new building, and the good nurse, Mrs. Stout, that a number of healthy children have applied to me for admission. The uses of the Hospital are already manifest, in affording room to isolate the cases of Typhus Fever which occurred, and thereby arresting the progress of that formidable malady. And the release from the pain of refusing applicants, laboring under constitutional malady, must have afforded the Managers, as it has the Physician, a source of great pleasure and satisfaction. And the ample room, excellent location, and perfect appointments of this substantial edifice must ever be a source of confidence and pride to all interested in the Asylum.

In conclusion, I would return sincere thanks to the Officers of the Institution for the promptness with which directions for the sick have been carried out, and especially to the Superintendent, whose skill as an apothecary, has not only aided the Physician, but has also afforded a saving to the Managers.

All of which is most respectfully submitted :

JAMES McCUNE SMITH, M.D.,
Physician to the Colored Orphan Asylum.

15 North Moore Street, Nov. 22.



LUNATIC ASYLUM.

BLACKWELLS ISLAND.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

To the Honorable the BOARD OF GOVERNORS of the Alms House.

GENTLEMEN,

The Resident Physician of the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, respectfully reports that the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths at this Institution, during the year 1850, have been as follows :

	White Males	White Fem's	Black Males	Black Fem's	Total.
Number of Patients, Jan. 1st, 1850,	178	211	8	4	401
Admitted during the year " "	192	191	3	5	391
Whole number in the course of the year	370	402	11	9	792
Discharged during the year.....	137	113	1	0	251
Died " "	41	33	2	1	77
Remaining, Decr. 31st, 1850.....	193	256	8	8	464

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS, IN EACH MONTH, DURING THE YEAR.

90

MONTHS.	ADMITTED.					DISCHARGED.					DIED.				
	W. M.	W. F.	B. M.	B. F.	TOTAL.	W. M.	W. F.	B. M.	B. F.	TOTAL.	W. M.	W. F.	B. M.	B. F.	TOTAL.
January.....	16	15	.....	.....	31	9	5	.....	.....	14	2	2	.....	.....	4
February.....	11	6	.....	.....	17	12	5	.....	.....	17	1	2	.....	.....	3
March.....	16	12	.....	.....	28	7	2	.....	.....	9	3	2	1	.....	6
April.....	15	17	.....	.....	32	11	10	.....	.....	21	.....	3	.....	.....	3
May.....	39	26	1	1	67	14	1	1	.....	32	.....	6	.....	.....	6
June.....	22	16	.....	.....	38	13	9	.....	.....	22	4	1	.....	.....	5
July.....	11	17	1	.....	29	19	18	.....	.....	37	2	2	.....	.....	4
August.....	23	20	.....	1	44	11	4	.....	.....	15	4	5	.....	.....	9
September.....	15	17	1	1	34	10	11	.....	.....	21	8	5	.....	.....	13
October.....	12	14	.....	1	27	12	10	.....	.....	22	4	3	.....	1	8
November.....	9	18	.....	1	28	4	10	.....	.....	14	8	1	1	.....	10
December.....	3	13	.....	.....	16	15	12	.....	.....	27	5	1	.....	.....	6
	192	191	3	5	391	137	113	1	.....	251	41	33	2	1	77

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Natives.		Foreigners.	
New York.....	73	Ireland	199
New Hampshire.....	2	England	25
Connecticut.....	4	Scotland	4
Maine.....	1	Germany.....	51
Pennsylvania	5	France.....	2
Delaware.....	2	Italy.....	3
Massachusetts	1	Spain.....	1
Rhode Island.....	3	Russia.....	1
New Jersey.....	2	Nova Scotia.....	2
Maryland.....	1	Canada.....	2
Virginia	2	East Indies.....	1
North Carolina.....	1	Austria.....	1
		Prussia.....	1
		Chili.....	1
Total.....	97	Total.....	294

CIVIL CONDITION.

	Males.	Females.
Single.....	103	100
Married.....	86	74
Widows .....	.....	22
Widowers	6	.....
Total.....	195	196

PROFESSION OF RELIGION.

Protestants.....	165
Catholics.....	217
Jews	9
Total.....	391

AGES AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION.

MALES.		No.	FEMALES.		No.
Under 20 years.....		18	Under 20 years.....		14
From 20 to 30 ".....		63	From 20 to 30 ".....		77
" 30 " 40 ".....		62	" 30 " 40 ".....		65
" 40 " 50 ".....		31	" 40 " 50 ".....		26
" 50 " 60 ".....		18	" 50 " 60 ".....		11
" 60 " 70 ".....		3	" 60 " 70 ".....		3
Total.....		195	Total.....		196

FORM OF INSANITY OF THOSE DISCHARGED.

	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved	Total.
Mania.....	110	27	2	139
Mania Puerperal....	9	0	0	9
Mania Partial.....	34	20	1	55
Mania Moral.....	0	4	0	4
Dementia.....	1	13	4	18
Imbecility	0	0	1	1
Add 25 cases of De- lirium Tremens...	25	0	0	25
	179	64	8	251

TERM OF RESIDENCE OF THOSE DISCHARGED.

	Recove.ed.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.
Less than 3 months,	94	23	8	125
From 3 to 6 "	40	18	..	58
" 6 " 12 "	31	16	..	47
" 1 " 3 years,	12	5	..	17
" 3 " 6 "	2	2	..	4
Total.....	179	64	8	251

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Consumption.....	23	Diabetes	1
General Debility.....	20	Empyema	1
Paralysis	6	Lumbar Abscess.....	1
Paralysie Generale.....	5	Erysipelas	1
Congestion of the Brain..	5	Chronic Diarrhoea.....	1
Epilepsy.....	2	Stomatitis	2
Apoplexy.....	2	Suicide	2
Dropsy	3	Old Age.....	1
Inflammation of the Brain.	1		
		Total....	77

In presenting my official statement for the year 1850, it gives me great pleasure to be able to report, not only the unusual healthy condition of the patients, and the generally successful result of treatment for this period, but that several important changes have been made, which had long been recommended by the philanthropists of our city. No prevailing sickness has occurred, and the deaths have been principally from chronic disease of the brain. In an insane asylum connected with an alms house, the proportion of deaths from various causes must ever be greater than in a private institution. In a public asylum the incurable remain until death occurs, while in a private institution they are frequently removed by their friends on account of the attendant expense. Epileptics and paralytics are generally removed from the various institutions of an alms house department to an asylum, and as this class usually die at an early period of adult life, it adds considerably to the bill of mortality. No one is refused admission, although there be every prospect of immediate death. Again, cases of febrile delirium resulting from some chronic disease, have been occasionally mistaken for insanity. A few cases of this character have been received from the neighboring hospitals ; and in one instance death followed in a few hours after admission, it being a well marked case of consumption. Humanity alone should prevent the removal of those who are nearly in a dying condition, although delirium supervene, for how often a few days before death does the mind become unconscious of present existence, and occupy itself wholly with the images of things past. This may indicate approaching dissolution, but it should not be deemed a reason for removing the dying man to a lunatic asylum.

It will be seen by referring to the proper tables, that the number of admissions has been 391, while in 1849 the num-

ber was 459. Two hundred and twenty of those admitted the past year, received their commitments at the City prison. The diminution in admissions may be in part attributed to the great case exercised by Dr. Covell, physician to the city prison, and his associate, Dr. Roberts. But very few cases of delirium tremens, partial imbecility, or the slightest grades of insanity, have been received from that source.

The proportion of deaths has been less during the past than in any previous year. Dr. Macdonald, in a report made to the Common Council in 1848, relative to this Institution, remarks:—"The lowest per centage of deaths on admissions had been 29 per cent., the highest per centage on admissions had been 50 per cent., while for the year 1848 the per centage has been only 23 per cent." The past year the per centage on admissions has been 19 per cent., and on the whole number, (which is the proper course of computing the proportion) only 9 per cent. This shows a diminution on the admissions, of 4 deaths in a hundred over 1848, and 10 in a hundred over any other year.

The proportion of recoveries, without including the "improved," gives a ratio of 46 in a hundred on admissions. Dr. Macdonald in the report alluded to states, "The highest per centage of recoveries on admissions, including delirium tremens, had been 36 per cent. In 1848, the per centage of recoveries on admissions had been 44 per cent. "This exhibits in favor of the past year, 2 recoveries in a hundred over 1848, and 10 in a hundred over any previous year. Although many unfavorable circumstances exist, and the number of the demented received from other Insane Asylums as incurable, is large, yet there are some advantages existing over private institutions strongly conducing to recovery. The friendless, who become

insane are generally removed immediately to an asylum, and thus have medical treatment at an early stage, while those in better circumstances are kept at home on account of the prejudices which exist in the community against establishments of this kind, until the disease becomes more permanent. These prejudices have arisen principally, from the ill usage of lunatics fifty years ago, before the labors of Pinel or Esquirol were exerted to ameliorate the condition of this unfortunate class. It is forgotten that the march of improvement has been onwards, that "chains and stripes" are only known from the records of the past, that proper rooms, affording the comforts of home, have been substituted in the place of dungeons, and that instead of attempting to impress the patient with the emotion of fear, every exertion is made to gain his confidence and respect. This bias may have arisen in part from the representations of lunatics, who believing themselves perfectly sane, must necessarily consider the restraints to which they are subjected, and the deprivation of liberty, as an unjust exercise of power.

It is important that these facts should be well understood by the public, that the insane may be placed under proper care as early as possible. Insanity is as amenable to treatment as most other diseases, and in common with them has this feature, that the treatment is much more likely to be successful if adopted before the structure of the organ becomes permanently changed. We cannot suppose that the immaterial part is subject to "sickness or death," therefore it must be the material organ which is affected, causing an aberration of mind. This change in the Brain may be produced by the same physical causes which act in producing disease in other organs, or it may depend on an over excitement from an undue action of the immaterial part. Many of the errors in treat-

ment among the ancients were from incorrect ideas of the real causes. When it was believed that insanity was a direct curse from God, inflicted as a punishment for the committal of crime, the insane were neglected by their friends, as it was considered as entailing disgrace on the family. Now, from a knowledge of the nature of the causes, and the physical character of the disease, the warmest sympathies are enlisted for the insane, and strong incentives prompt a thorough and persevering trial of medical treatment. The various improvements made during the year have not only tended to diminish the number of deaths, but contributed largely towards increasing the number of recoveries. At first sight, it may appear that these improvements would slightly increase the expense of the Institution, when, *de facto*, it would be diminished. In a pecuniary view, it is for the interest of the city that as large a proportion as possible should recover, for those who do not generally spend the remaining part of their lives in the Asylum at the expense of the tax payers. If by any means the proportion of recoveries could have been increased 5 per cent. on the admissions for the past year, it would save the city the expense of supporting 20 persons (equal at least to \$2,000,) not only on the first, but for every succeeding year of their lives. At the present time, 10 patients may be selected in this Institution whose support has cost more than 25,000 dollars, exclusive of expense for land, erection of buildings, &c.

I am aware that this subject is fully understood by your honorable Board, but it is important that it should also be understood by the citizens of New York, who so generously support the Institution. One of the most important improvements has been the partial abolishment of prison help, and we trust that soon a sufficient number of hired attendants will be al-

lowed for the remaining halls. Much depends upon those having the charge of the patients. An unkind word, or an improper act of an attendant, when the mind of the patient is being restored to reason, may destroy every prospect of restoration. The law of kindness should prevail. If it be difficult to select hired attendants who are suitable to discharge properly their duties, can it be supposed that those who are committed for crime or other causes to the penitentiary, are fit persons for filling this responsible station. Previous to 1850, one attendant, aided by several prisoners, was allowed for each hall in which there were from 50 to 60 patients, but for the past year, in half of the halls, two attendants have been allowed in each, and the convict aid abandoned. Under the new system, the expense for each male attendant is 14 dollars per month, while under the old, 25 dollars were paid. The good order prevailing, and the quietude of the patients in halls where there are two attendants, sufficiently indicate the propriety and importance of the change.

In the interior of the building various important repairs have been made, the wing for males painted, a superior quality of clothing for the patients, and better furniture for the rooms supplied, and, for the first time, knives and forks allowed in several of the halls. The grounds in front of the Asylum have been graded and properly laid out in flower and vegetable gardens, and a great number of ornamental and fruit trees planted. In connection with this subject, I would gratefully acknowledge the receipt of 100 choice trees from Wm. Reid, Esq., formerly of this city.

A night watchman has been engaged, who commenced his duties the 1st December last. The benefits resulting from an office of this kind, besides lessening the danger from fire, are

already apparent. Medicine is administered by him at night, if required, and the danger of escapes and suicides is lessened by his frequently visiting the halls. The employment of a night watchman and hired attendants, instead of criminals, is to be regarded as one of the most important improvements made since the establishment of the Institution. This change had been repeatedly solicited for several years.

I would respectfully urge the completion of this work, so happily commenced, by the employment of the requisite number of hired attendants for the other halls in the main building. The additional expense for attendants would be 19 dollars per month. This would make in all, an increase of 228 dollars in the salaries for the year, but as an offset, the services of the prisoners (8) could be dispensed with, the patients would receive better treatment, the proportion of recoveries would probably be increased, the expense of clothing for the patients would be diminished, and from more careful attention, less repairs required for the building.

The prisoners not only steal the clothing of the patients, but anything else of value which falls in their reach. As an illustration, the following case may be mentioned, as one from a great number of cases of a similar character. A few years ago, a young lady who had been insane for some time, was admitted, and although partially demented, yet her self-esteem was gratified by the possession of a beautiful head of hair. The morning after admission it was observed that her head was completely shorn, and after a long examination, the ringlets, so highly valued, were found in the possession of a prison aid of the hall, who had committed the theft for the purpose of selling it to a peruke maker. What human foresight could

have prevented the occurrence, or how remedy the injury. The prisoner was immediately returned to the penitentiary, and another of the same class (perhaps worse) was sent in her place.

Another important work has been commenced, and will probably be completed early the ensuing year. I refer to the introduction of Croton water upon this island. It is unnecessary to allude to the various resulting benefits, when it is understood that the water now used is of an inferior quality, and in dry seasons the supply deficient in quantity.

The plan of medical treatment pursued in this Institution, is similar to that recommended by our late writers on insanity, adapting, as nearly as possible, the medication to the particular condition and constitution of the patient. Many are admitted in whom great debility of the system co-existed with an anemic condition of the brain, consequently anodynes, tonics and stimulants, with a generous, nutritious diet were admissible at an early stage. Even if the patient be violent and noisy, when this anemic condition exists, a plentiful supply of animal food acts very favorably in producing quietude. A rapid advancement in the treatment of insanity has been made during the last half century. In 1815, an investigation was instituted to ascertain the condition of the Bethlem Hospital, and from a report made by the Commissioners in lunacy to the Lord Chancellor of England, it appears that the following facts were elicited relative to the mode of treatment adopted. "The system of treatment consisted of bleeding, purging and vomiting in the spring months. A certain day was appointed on which the patients were bled, another when they were purged, another when they were vomited. They were bled in

May, and again in June, the precise time depending on the weather. All this had been the practice for many years, and no better practice, it was stated, was then known." In the early stages of insanity, medical treatment is of great value, while at a more advanced period, the principal reliance has been placed in moral treatment. This consisted principally in the exercise of the body and the mind by manual labor, amusements, proper reading and conversation, means well calculated to promote physical health, establish regular habits, acquire the ability of control, and divert the mind from the apprehensions of imaginary evil. Many of the females have been employed in sewing, and in the domestic duties of the house, while the males have assisted in grading the grounds in the garden, (See Gardener's Report,) and in various duties about the establishment. One evening in each week, the better class of patients have assembled to amuse themselves by dancing, singing, &c. The utmost propriety of conduct has ever been observed by those who attended these parties. Books from the Library have been furnished to those who wish to read, and this privilege has been improved by a large number. The Sabbath has been observed by attendance on religious services, held by the chaplain of Blackwell's Island. Great care has been exercised to exclude everything of a sectarian character. The discourses have been practical, brief, and calculated to comfort and improve the patient. Through the kindness of the Rev. Dr. Richmond, the Episcopal service was read weekly for several months. Catholic clergymen have frequently visited the patients. These services and visits have afforded consolation to many. The effect has been favorable, even independent of any religious influence from the continuance of the habits of attending divine worship formed in early life, and from the exercise of the necessary self-control while in attendance.

The expenses for the support of this Institution, as shown by the monthly reports, amounts to \$41,716 78. This includes, however, the Workhouse bills, \$4,952 51, which in previous years had not been estimated in the expenses of the Institution. Most of the laborers sent here from the Workhouse, were from a class that the city would have been obliged to support, either at the Penitentiary or Alms House, if there were no Workhouse. The amount of this labor has been charged as so many dollars and cents actually paid out. Deducting this, it leaves \$36,764 27. The receipts from the Commissioners of Emigration, pay patients, &c., as given in the monthly reports, are \$12,450 08, and when this is deducted it leaves \$24,314 19, which is the actual amount paid by the city. Besides, there is at present due, from various sources, nearly \$3,000 to this Institution.

The patients now in the Asylum are apparently of a better class than formerly. This arises partly from the increased attention shown by the friends in furnishing them better clothing, and securing better accommodations by paying something towards their support. If the character of the Institution be such that the friends do not consider a visit to it as something derogatory to their reputation, they may be induced to pay, but if the accommodations be defective, and the patients kept in a state of degradation, so low that the relatives feel ashamed to acknowledge any relationship, on account of their situation, there is no prospect of any aid being given. In several cases where patients had been extremely stupid, filthy in their habits, and neglected by their friends, but have improved, the friends have again taken a strong interest in their welfare. This interest has been even exhibited after the decease of the patient.

The remains of but 33 have been sent to Potter's Field during the year, 44 having been taken by their friends for burial. The results of the past year afford a proper commendation to the subordinate officers, as the prosperity of an asylum depends upon a faithful discharge of their duty in carrying out, in detail, the system adopted. Near the close of the year we were called to mourn the loss of Mr. Wm. B. Mott, who had long been connected with the department. In his death, the insane lost a kind-hearted and untiring friend, the Institution, a gentleman of the highest moral rectitude and worth.

More than three years have elapsed since Visiting Physicians were appointed to this Asylum. At first, four were appointed, but since the resignation of Dr. Earle, and the death of Dr. Macdonald, Drs. Ogden and Williams have constituted the Visiting Committee. A register has been kept by them, in which an entry was made at each visit of the general condition of the house and patients, with such suggestions and recommendations as seemed advisable. These entries, taken collectively, furnish a complete history of the Institution for that period of time, giving not only a minute description of the Asylum, as found when first examined, but the progress made since. One of those gentlemen has visited the Institution twice each week, and by his advice aided much in the treatment of the insane, as well as in the police management of the establishment.

There is no position in life where a greater tax is made upon the physical and mental energies, than upon a superintendent of an insane asylum, and aid of this kind cannot be too highly valued, either by him or the public, who receive the benefit of such services.

I should violate my own sense of duty, were I to close this report without an acknowledgement of great indebtedness, in the progress which has been made the past year, to your Committees, for their readiness to supply the requisite means to improve the condition of the insane. As the official term of two of this number (Governors Pinkney and Townsend) has expired, I feel less delicacy in the expression of the warmest gratitude to them, not only for myself, but for the recipients of these blessings. The philanthropy and high-mindedness shown in establishing some of the improvements mentioned, will ever be remembered.

In commencing another year, the prospects for the future seem flattering, and while the fostering care of your Honorable Board is exercised, let us invoke God's blessing that this Institution may be the means of lessening much the sufferings of the unfortunate class in our city, who are deprived of reason.

M. H. RANNEY, *M.D.*

GARDENER'S REPORT.

The number of days, in the aggregate, that the Lunatics were employed, from the 26th of May, 1850, to December 31, 1850, inclusive, was 2779. The articles raised are given below, with the quantity specified.

Cabbages, twenty thousand.

Potatoes, four hundred bushels.

Carrots, fifty “

Beets, forty “

Onions, sixty “

Leeks, fifty “

Spinach, sixty “

Tomatoes, three hundred “

Green peas, thirty “

Radishes, twenty “

Grapes, eight “

Lima beans, ten “

Bush beans, thirty “

Parsley, twenty “

Asparagus, fifty “

Celery, one thousand nine hundred heads.

Lettuces, seven hundred heads.

Herbage hay, three tons.

Salt hay, ten tons.

Water melons, musk melons, cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, &c.

PATRICK WEIR, *Gardener.*

DECEMBER 31, 1850.

VISITING PHYSICIANS—LUNATIC ASYLUM.

*To the Honorable BOARD OF GOVERNORS of the New York
Alms House.*

The Visiting Physicians of the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, present the following Report for the year just ended. The Report of the Resident Physician is also annexed, which will exhibit the operations and results of the Institution for the same period :—

The care of the insane belonging to the city and county of New York, is a subject of momentous importance, on which every inhabitant, whether rich or poor, has a deep interest. The poor man, bereft of reason, has no other refuge than the asylum on Blackwell's Island, while the wealthy citizen knows not but that his own children may yet need such a home. It is as true as it is humiliating, that no one, however born, is exempt from poverty and disease. Many of the tenants of our pauper institutions were born to wealth and expectation; and numerous will be the descendants of the richest families now among us, whom inevitable destiny will doom to seek a refuge in the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. It is evident, then, that if a proper investigation of the question cannot be set in motion by a disinterested regard for the public good, we all, rich and poor, educated and ignorant, have

motives, personal and private, for reforming and perfecting this establishment.

The present population of New York city exceeds 500,000, and there are about 500 pauper lunatics in the asylum on Blackwell's Island. It will not be many years before accommodations will be required for a thousand. In the great metropolis of the western world, as the city of New York is, and is destined to be, the increase of the insane will exceed the ratio of progressive population, as will be shown by the following facts :—In 1834, when the insane had become so numerous that they could not be suitably provided for in the basement story of the Bellevue Hospital (now the House of Refuge), an energetic movement was made in the Common Council, to erect a building for them, which should be large enough to accommodate 150. This was actually a considerably larger number than there then was at the public charge, there being on the first day of September, 1834, but 116 insane patients; but it was thought proper to provide for a prospective augmentation; and the wisdom of the resolution is now evident, the increase having exceeded all calculation. No less than 464 insane patients were actually in the asylum on the 1st of January, 1851.

Estimating the future increase from these data, the city and county of New York will, fifteen years hence, have more than a thousand lunatics to be supported at the public charge. And this disproportionate augmentation is in perfect accordance with facts already developed by older nations. The city of Paris, a few years since, with a population of about 800,000, had no less than 1500 female, and 800 male pauper lunatics, besides a large number of insane in private and other institutions.

The causes of such vast accumulations of lunatics in great capitals are sufficiently evident. Large cities attract people of all professions, and of every degree of idleness and vice, from various parts of the world. Here the changes and chances of life reduce the industrious, the enterprising, and the virtuous to misery and madness ; while the idle, the abandoned, and the licentious, who seek the thronged city as the fit theatre for the practice of their vices, or as the most suitable place to hide their shame and degradation, sink still deeper in infamy, and eventually become the tenants of prisons, alms-houses and hospitals. In this great commercial metropolis of America, with the multitudes rushing into it from all parts of the world, with fluctuations in trade, its sudden losses and gains of fortune, its various excitements, political, religious, speculative, social and vicious, we have as many active moral causes of insanity existing among us, as may be found, perhaps, in any other community in the world. From these considerations, we cannot but think it must be conceded that the constituted guardians of our city have no higher duty, than to provide the best means for the recovery and comfort of the insane, who may be consigned to the custody of the public. Ordinary paupers may seek the shelter of the almshouse voluntarily, and many are doubtless improper objects of charity ; but insane paupers fall to the public charge with a claim, which neither the feelings nor judgment of the community can or will resist.

They are generally taken to the asylum contrary to their inclinations, and desire, above all things, to be discharged. What can appeal with stronger force to our sympathies, than to see the father or mother of a numerous family of helpless children, depending on the one or other for support, suddenly

stricken by insanity? Yet this is a common occurrence, and nothing can assuage the misery entailed by such a calamity so effectually, as the organization of an asylum with all the best modes of treatment. On the other hand, no means can be devised so surely calculated to relieve the public from the expense of large accumulations of the insane, as the liberal provision of such methods of cure, as will restore to health a large proportion of all recent cases. Ordinary diseases are more temporary in duration, and may generally be best treated at home; but insanity, even when curable, usually continues for months, and requires removal to an establishment destined specially for its treatment.

In considering the measures to be adopted for the amelioration of the asylum, it appears to us that one position should, above all others, be first established and recognized, which is, that proper care and treatment of the insane cannot be effected, without a greater outlay of money in their case, than in that of ordinary paupers. They require buildings constructed in a peculiar manner, constant care, watchfulness, and treatment, both medical and moral; the aid of sound minds to direct and support their diseased and feeble intellects; frequent supplies of new clothing, to take the place of clothing which lunatics will destroy in their wild impulses, even under the best management; greater attention to cleanliness, ventilation, &c., &c. In fine, they demand more care in every particular. All this, it is evident, cannot be done without a great expenditure of money.

But following this increased expenditure, there is another view of the subject more cheering to the unfortunate, and more acceptable to tax-payers, which is, that more patients being cured and restored to their families, many now main-

tained at the city expense, will be enabled to support themselves, and be no burthen to the city.

Modern experience has shown, that insanity, in its early stages, is one of the most curable of diseases, and that if placed under immediate, kind, and judicious treatment, a very large proportion (80 or 90 in a hundred) recover.

There is another method of reducing the prospective cost of an establishment like this. It is an admitted axiom, which no one will dispute, that daily employment of the insane is one of the most useful means of treatment, particularly of those whose entire recovery may be hopeless.

In an asylum like that on Blackwell's Island, now filled with patients, the greater part of whom, when sane, have been accustomed to labor, useful occupation is a desideratum of the first importance ; and it cannot be doubted that a large proportion of them may be profitably employed.

The end of the island appropriated to the insane may be converted into a garden, and by the labor of patients, made to yield an abundant supply of vegetables. Workshops may be prepared for shoemakers, tailors, dressmakers, &c. A carpenter's and cabinet-maker's shop may also be put in full operation, where not only all kinds of jobbing and repairing may be done, but where simple articles may be manufactured.

To show that this is entirely practicable, it is only necessary to mention, that at Wakefield and Fanwell Asylums in England, and at the Dundee Asylum in Scotland, labor has long since been very extensively and successfully introduced.

At the first named institution, 100 out of 260 patients have been usefully employed—the men at shoemaking, tailoring, weaving, gardening, farming, &c. ; the women at making up clothes, knitting, washing, basket and straw-hat making. At Fanwell Asylum, two-fifths of the patients were employed ; while at Dundee Asylum, a still larger number was occupied.

The population and wealth of New York city exceed those of several of the States belonging to the Union, and there exists no good reason, why the insane of the former should not be as well provided for as those of the latter, inasmuch, as thereby both humanity and economy will be advanced.

We will here advert to a subject which seems to have been overlooked, both by our municipal authorities and State legislators.

New York city has to support 464 lunatics at home, and has besides contributed towards the erection of the State Asylum at Utica. It appears to us that our city should be exempt from taxation from the support of all lunatics, other than those which strictly belong to her.

The per-centage of recoveries the last year, will compare with any institution for the treatment of the insane, details of which will be found in the Report of the Resident Physician.

There are many improvements already commenced, and others in contemplation, which will add much to the comfort of the inmates.

We take great pleasure in expressing our sincere thanks to

Dr. Ranney, for his uniform politeness to us as often as we visit the asylum. As Visiting Physicians, we feel our duties lighter and less burdensome, from the confidence with which we have been inspired, from the order and comfort and ceaseless vigilance which prevails, under the administration of the present incumbent; and the no less valuable services, in their department, performed by Mr. Rutherford, as Clerk, and Mrs. Vidal as Matron, (and generally to the attendants,) whose laborious and kind exertions the past year, are seen in the unsurpassed cleanliness and neatness reigning throughout the establishment.

Bearing this testimony, which we cheerfully and heartily do, to the officers of the Asylum, whose energy and devotion to their duties, are almost everything to its success.

With an earnest solicitude for the continued and fostering care of the Governors, over one of the noblest charities under their charge, we confidently and most respectfully submit the present Report.

In conclusion, we beg leave to make the following recommendations:—

1st. To go on steadily with the original plan, until the building is completed, always bearing in mind that every model of a lunatic asylum, however perfect it may be as a whole, is but ill adapted to its purpose, when only a part is finished; and that the erection of “mad houses,” or other detached buildings, at a distance from the main edifice, interferes with what is of vital importance in all public institutions—facility of inspection.

2d. To set apart as much as possible of the upper end of the Island, (say thirty acres at least,) and build a high wall across its whole breadth, so as to exclude all common paupers, vagrants, and penitentiary convicts, as well as those ordinary visitors who are in the habit of resorting to public institutions from mere motives of curiosity—laying out suitable portions in kitchen and landscape gardens, and adorning the latter with shade and ornamental trees; then to divide the lands thus dedicated to exercise and recreation, into two nearly equal parts, by another fence running east and west, so as to give the men one of these allotments, and the women the other; appropriating that on the south to the men, and that on the north to the women—the walls to be so constructed as not to interfere with any desirable views, numerous small airing courts to be made near the buildings, and so that each class of patients shall have a separate one to resort to at all times—the quiet, harmless and convalescent only, to enjoy the liberty of the general grounds.

3d. To prepare a receiving ward for each sex, where patients may be temporarily lodged until their cases shall be understood, and they properly classed.

4th. To procure proper attendants for male, and nurses for female patients, avoiding the employment of all prisoners, and other persons of bad moral character, and to give the Resident Physician every necessary aid in the performance of his arduous duties.

5th. To provide all the means for making the Asylum a curative establishment, by finding suitable employment for the inmates, engaging them, as far as practicable, in useful

labor, &c., and while the most rigid economy may continue to be practiced, to dispense as much money as will realize this grand object, which, we think, may be accomplished by an expenditure of two dollars a week for each patient.

All which, we respectfully submit,

BENJN. OGDEN,

Visiting Physicians of the Lunatic Asylum, }
Blackwell's Island. }

The undersigned, in tendering his resignation as Visiting Physician, takes occasion to express his deep interest in the unfortunate insane, and also to concur in the suggestions made for their benefit, in the above and previous communications.

With great respect,

A. V. WILLIAMS, M. D.

To the Governors of the Alms House, }
New York, January 1, 1851. }

SUPERINTENDENT OF OUT-DOOR POOR.

To the GOVERNORS of the ALMS HOUSE.

The superintendent of the department, for the relief of Out-Door Poor, respectfully reports the annexed statement or statistics for the year ending 1850.

The number of persons who have been relieved with money is 11,986, and 26,068 with fuel, including, in both cases, the children as well as adults; the relief being, in all cases where there were families increased, in reference to them.

The average amount of money supplied to each family is fifty cents per week, and the average quantity of fuel supplied, is one-quarter of a ton of coal, or one-half load of wood, per every two weeks.

In the Nursery Department at Randall's Island, there have been admitted by permits, 1276 children; bound out by indentures, 212—23 have been reported to the proper department as having runaway from those to whom they were placed on trial, and 252 remain on trial previous to their being indentured if found suitable.

Of 399 infants received during the year, 130 remained in charge of the Department, 77 have been restored to their parents, 20 have been adopted, and 172 have died.

The interments at Potter's Field, through this Department, have been 1360.

The annexed account exhibits the expenses of the Department, including salaries, \$60.507 05.

I would remark, that among the out-door poor relieved by this Department, careful investigation and prompt attention have been given to the aged, sick, and widows and widowers with families of small children.

In order to avoid imposition on the one hand, and extend relief tempered with judgment, tenderness and correctness on the other, requires circumspection, and *great attention*.

The visitors are required to visit every applicant, and ascertain the condition of each person relieved, and record the same in a book, with a full history of the same, and to act with proper sympathy and humanity in all cases, and see that the necessary measures for prompt relief be administered.

Much difficulty and embarrassment arises from the numerous applications of persons properly relievable, by the Commissioners of Emigration, and the circumstance of the Commissioners only providing such persons with a temporary home on Ward's Island, and not extending out-door relief, the unwillingness of large numbers to be so provided for, and their consequent application to this Department, without success, causes much natural, though unjust, complaints.

It is a subject of much doubt, whether the effect of outdoor relief is not, in many instances, that of paralyzing the energies, and rendering the recipients more inclined to be paupers, by destroying that sense of pride and economy, that love of industry, so essential to respectability of character, and comfortable condition.

Of the children at nurse, there are three classes, viz., the pauper, the foundling and the illegitimate; by the annexed statement it will appear 40 of these children are yet surviving, who have been received within the year as illegitimate, many of whom are provided for under an "act in such case, made and provided," and 90 have been received as foundlings or abandoned.

The children are in all cases put with nurses of good moral character, at a moderate compensation, so that their health is better secured than when collected in numbers at one place.

By a comparison of the expenses of the Department, with those of previous years, and of the large increase of the numbers relieved and supported, and the increase of duty, it will be seen that by means of a much less sum, a far greater extent of relief and duty, with better efficiency, has been accomplished.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE KELLOCK, JR.
Supt. Out-Door Poor.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1851.

ALMS HOUSE, 1st Jan., 1851.

SIR,

I would respectfully report to the Department the following:—

1276 children have been sent to Randall's Island the past year.

487 children were placed out to be apprenticed, and the 235 indentures have been made for 212, and 23 are reported as having runaway.

252 now to be returned to the Alms House, or to be indentured.

399 infants were provided for during the year.

130 are now living.

77 were restored to friends.

20 were adopted.

172 died during the year.

399

40 of the living children are illegitimate, and the most of them are provided for under the act in cases of bastardy.

90 were received as foundlings or abandoned.

Respectfully,

G. B. GILBERT, *Clk.*

GEO. KELLOCK, Esq.,

Supt. Out-Door Poor.

STATISTICS of visits made for Relief to O.-D. P. in Money, from January 1st to Decr. 31, 1850, inclusive.

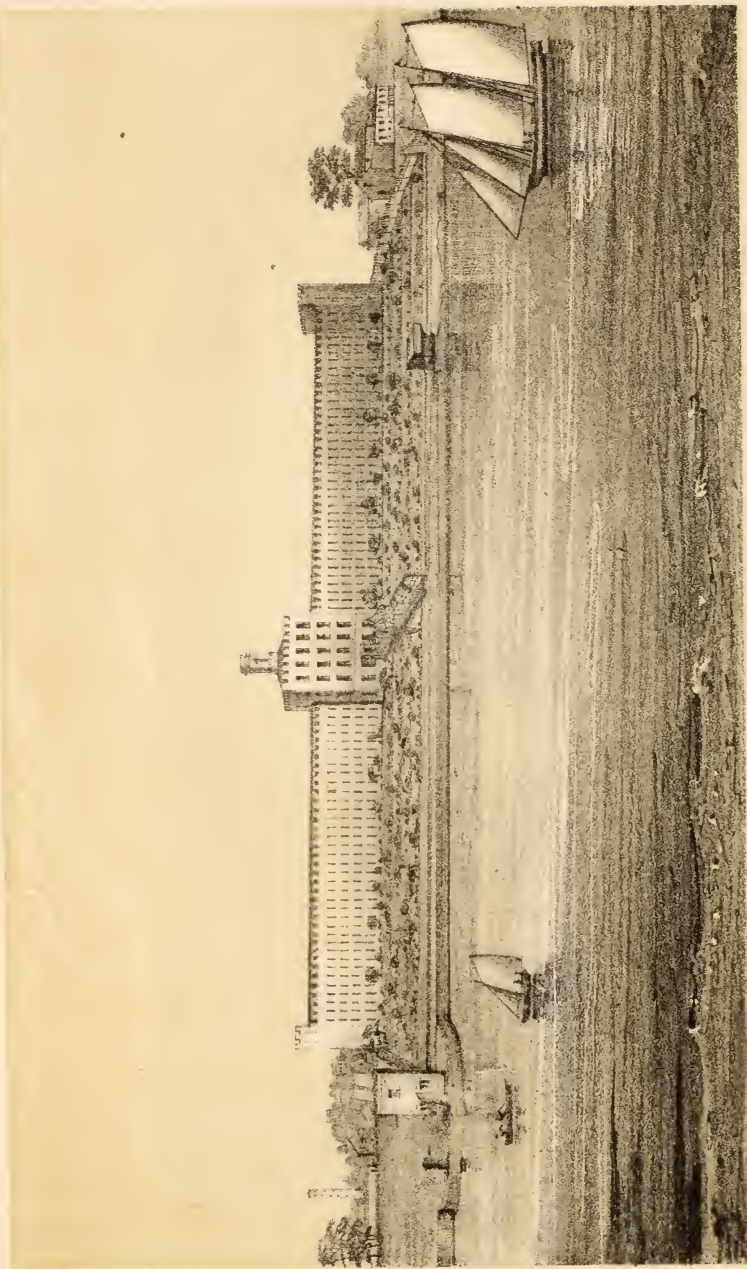
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STATISTICS of visits made for Relief to O.-D. P. in Fuel, from January 2d to March 30, 1850, inclusive.

[illegible]

Total Adults.....	9,572
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“ Children..... 16,496 26,068



PENITENTIARY.
BLACKWELLS ISLAND.

PENITENTIARY.

The undersigned has the honor most respectfully to report,
that the number of prisoners remaining in the Penitentiary,
January 1st, 1850, 809

Received since that period, males from court,	900					
“ “ “ females “	159					
						1,059
“ “ “ ditto from police,	1,801					
“ “ “ males “	715					
						2,516

Total received during the year ending Dec. 31,.....	3,575
--	-------

Dischg'd. since that period, males from court,	897					
“ “ “ females “	147					
						1,044
“ “ “ ditto from police,	1,740					
“ “ “ males “	797					
						2,537

Total discharged during the year ending Dec. 31, 1850,.....	3,581
--	-------

Total remaining Dec. 31, 1850,.....803

Decrease for the year,..... 6

Commitments for petty larceny, males,.....	687					
“ “ “ females,.....	131					

"	"	assault and battery, females,	28	
"	"	"	"	males,.. 200
			—	228
"	"	burglary,	"	1
"	"	attempt to burglary,	"	1
"	"	grand larceny,	"	1
"	"	manslaughter,	"	2
"	"	conspiracy,	"	2
"	"	felony,	"	1
"	"	forgery,	"	1
"	"	keeping disorderly house, do.,		1
"	"	killing a horse, do.,		1
"	"	obtaining money by false pretence, ditto,.....		1
"	"	obtaining goods by false pre- tence, ditto,.....		1
			—	13
				1,059

There has been a very large increase of prisoners the past year, and especially those committed for petty larceny.

All the prisoners have been actively employed in the various departments of labor. A stone wall, running across the Island,—600 feet in length, 12 feet high, 4 feet thick at bottom, 2 feet thick at top, with a coping,—has been commenced and completed during the year by prison labor. Gangs of prisoners have also been engaged in the quarries, and in grading, cutting stone, and building sewers. During three months of the year, from fifteen to twenty men, with two keepers, have been employed at Randall's Island, digging trenches for Potter's Field, and in grading and blasting rocks.

A gang of prisoners has also been employed in grading at the Lunatic Asylum, in charge of a keeper attached to the Work House department, and one from the Penitentiary.

In the Blacksmith's Shop, under the charge of O. L. Lamb, an entire set of iron bedstead frames, for the cells in the Male Prison, (256 in number,) have been made ; and the prisoners attached to this department of labor are now engaged in making others, for the Female Prison.

The prisoners detailed to the Shoe Shop have been actively engaged, during the year, under the supervision of Mr. Robt. McGee. Their number has ranged from five to seventeen. For the amount of their labor, see annexed statement.

The Carpenter's department, under the charge of Mr. William W. Dow, has been very actively engaged in building two important additions to the Penitentiary Hospital, and innumerable alterations and repairs to the same ; building carts, making of wheel-barrows, pails, tubs, kids, &c. The particulars are shown in Report made to the Office, weekly.

The business of the Penitentiary Office is most ably and efficiently conducted by William B. Flagler, Esq., the duties of which are very arduous.

The quarries, at the north end of the Island, are now open, under an able and efficient quarryman, Mr. Hezekiah Brainard, who now has a gang of (90) ninety men under his charge, quarrying out stone for the Work House now being erected. There is also a gang of twenty men, under the supervision of an experienced stone-cutter, William C. Brainard, dressing stone for the same.

The undersigned has great pleasure in stating, that he has organized the Sewing department, contemplated in his last report. The large room in the middle building, formerly used as the Hospital, has been neatly and appropriately fitted up, and placed under the supervision of three Matrons. A large number of female prisoners have been, and still are, actively employed in making garments, binding shoes, knitting stockings and other articles, for the Alms House, Randall's Island, and for the Penitentiary. For which, see annexed statement. While thus employed, they are placed at convenient distances from each other, and in such manner as that they are under the immediate eye of the Matrons; no conversation is permitted, or communication of any sort, with each other; and the utmost decorum in this department is strictly enforced.

Such of the prisoners as are not engaged in Sewing and Washing departments, are confined to the Female Prison, and are engaged in various occupations, such as mending old garments, ironing and Prison cleaning. The space between the cells and walls of the building is amply sufficient for labor and exercise, as well, also, for dining. Suitable tables and stools have been arranged for this purpose.

The beneficent results of this arrangement are most apparent. It places the whole number of female prisoners under the immediate eye and supervision of the Keeper and Matron, from the time they come out of their cells in the morning, until they are locked up in the evening. It necessarily confines them within the Prison walls; places them under constant and wholesome restraint; prevents indiscriminate intercourse and conversation. Silence and decorum are rigidly

enforced. They have no opportunity to wander about the Island, as formerly ; and no visitors or other persons can see them, unless in the presence of a Keeper or the Matrons. It cuts off all communication between the keepers of brothels and their prostitutes, and the class of lawyers, whose principal business it is, or has been, to procure admission to the Island for the purpose of procuring business from those who they could ascertain had or could procure a few dollars, for the purpose of procuring a discharge by habeas corpus. It has, in fine, accomplished, as far as practicable, the legitimate object of imprisonment; the best evidence of which, is to be found in the fact, that many of the females who have heretofore made the Island their home for years, say that it never was a prison before.

The washing and drying are now done in the basement of the eastern wing of the Hospital, obviating in a great degree the immediate necessity which otherwise existed, as named in the last report of the undersigned, of erecting a suitable building for that purpose.

The undersigned would again call the attention of your honorable body to the all-important subject of the classification of prisoners. His observation in his last report obviates the necessity of more extended remarks at this time. Daily and hourly experience serves only to confirm him in the correctness and soundness of the views expressed on that occasion.

It will be a work of time, unquestionably, to fully perfect a system which shall accomplish the object ; yet every consideration connected with the well-being of society requires

that it should be done. Meantime, much may be accomplished by adopting the same system in respect to the male prisoners, as those now organized in the female department. At present, there is no discrimination or distinction made in the treatment of prisoners. Whether committed for larceny, or other misdemeanors which are made breaches of the peace, all are required to labor together at various occupations on the Island during the day, and are only confined in the Prison at night, at meal-time, and on Sundays. It may be true that convict labor has been of importance in the various buildings and improvements on the Island. The undersigned has no hesitation in saying that, in a majority of cases, the term of imprisonment, under present circumstances, is no punishment, and productive of no beneficial results to the prisoner or the public. It is rather a pleasant and comfortable residence.

The great increase of prisoners committed for petty larceny during the past year, render it essential that there should be more extended accommodations, by the extension of the North Wing of the prison to the extent of 100 cells.

The evils connected with the commitments and discharges of vagrants still continue. No less than 93 males and 471 females have been discharged by writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, during the year. That these discharges should take place is not to be wondered at, as the commitment, or record of conviction, are generally irregular or defective. The very large number that is sent up by the police justices, coupled with the tenacity of the law applicable to summary convictions, and the haste (arising from the great press of business done at the Police office,) with which they are necessarily disposed of, render it certain that a discharge must follow the application of their writs.

It is remarkable, that during last summer a large number of frail women were committed principally from the Five points, and yet during the whole year, but one keeper or proprietor of the very numerous brothels was sent to the Penitentiary. It is true these women are of the lowest class. The keepers of the houses who receive the principal portion of the avails of their prostitution, are equally low and more criminal. Why are they not arrested and punished? By the Police act of 1844, a. 6, section 8, it is made the duty of policemen to report to their respective captains in the district to which they are attached, all bawdy houses, and other disorderly houses and persons in such district, and these reports are made a matter of special record in books alphabetically arranged for this purpose. All these houses are, therefore, well known to the police, and known to be kept in violation of law. Three well known of this description are located in the immediate vicinity of one of the police station houses in the lower part of the city. They are tolerated and permitted to carry on their business unmolested. And it is well known none but the poor deluded and lowest class of women are sent to the Island, of course none of the keepers of the houses. This proves one of two things: the power of money to evade the law and escape its penalty, or that these houses and their proprietors are licensed by public opinion, which defies the police, the grand jury, and the criminal court, while the Penitentiary is made the receptacle and lazar house for the poor diseased and worn out victim, whose debaucheries have rendered them too miserable and decrepid to be of any further profit to their more infamous keepers. These the city have to support; thus fostering and encouraging vice and prostitution, and practically legalizing and supporting the violation of laws passed for the suppression of vice and immorality. Why are not these laws, which are thus practically nullified, repealed? would it not be

far better to regulate an evil by municipal authority, placing it under stringent regulations, which, at least event, protect the community, rather than continue laws which nine hundred policemen cannot, will not, or dare not enforce, and make every keeper of such house responsible for the support of their unfortunate women.

That some laws should be passed by the Legislature in regard to the commitment of vagrants, and to prevent their discharge before the expiration of the term for which they are convicted is certain. Either one or more competent magistrates should be appointed, whose business it should be to devote their time for the proper and legal commitment of this class, or that the power should be taken from the police magistrate and vested in your honorable body, coupled with the power to discharge in certain cases. A power vested in you could not be supposed to be abused, while the most beneficial results have been produced. The benefit of the power of discharging already conferred upon you is sufficiently apparent from the fact, that out of 76 males and 204 females discharged under its operation the past year, but two males and thirty-eight females have been returned; places having been found for them in the country, which has withdrawn them from their vicious courses and companions.

In a great many instances, men and women afflicted with the venereal disease, have allowed themselves to be committed for medical treatment for from sixty to ninety days. When received, they are considered prisoners, and treated in the same manner. Some of the men are good mechanics, who have been improperly treated, have been out of money, and are compelled, from their destitution, to suffer themselves to

be committed by the police magistrates. They suppose that when cured, they can be discharged, and they had no idea that they were to be placed among criminals. Some law should also be passed in reference to their cases, which would place them in a different position. If disorderly houses could be so regulated as to prevent this contagion, then such persons should be committed for a term, and compelled to labor to repay the expense of their keeping and cure. All vagrants should be committed for a term of not less than six months, and not exceeding twelve, they should be daily kept at work, and perform the labor that is now done by convicts on the Island. Many of this class have lived in prison for many years past, only remaining out at short intervals, after the expiration of their terms. When the Work House is completed, the Penitentiary will be relieved from this class.

The grounds belonging to the Penitentiary have, during the year, been under cultivation, producing 800 bushels of potatoes, 600 bushels turnips, 4000 heads of cabbage, besides a large quantity of carrot and parsnips, which are given to the prisoners three times per week.

The undersigned has the pleasure to state that his recommendation of last year, in his report, in respect to a library, has been most unexpectedly met, through the liberality of Mr. E. Z. C. Judson, who has presented the Institution with 450 volumes of well selected and valuable books. And it is to be hoped that the liberal and philanthropic portion of our citizens will make further contributions to this valuable appendage. The books are distributed among the prisoners every Sabbath and every stormy day, by one of the keepers who acts as librarian.

In conclusion, the undersigned has the gratification to state that the Institution has been unusually healthy; and it is now in fine order, and condition, the prisoners are well fed and clothed, and he invites inspection; and if he has not been enabled to accomplish all the improvements and reforms, he has desired, he has done as much as a well intended zeal and close attention could accomplish, with the means afforded him.

All of the above is respectfully submitted by,

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

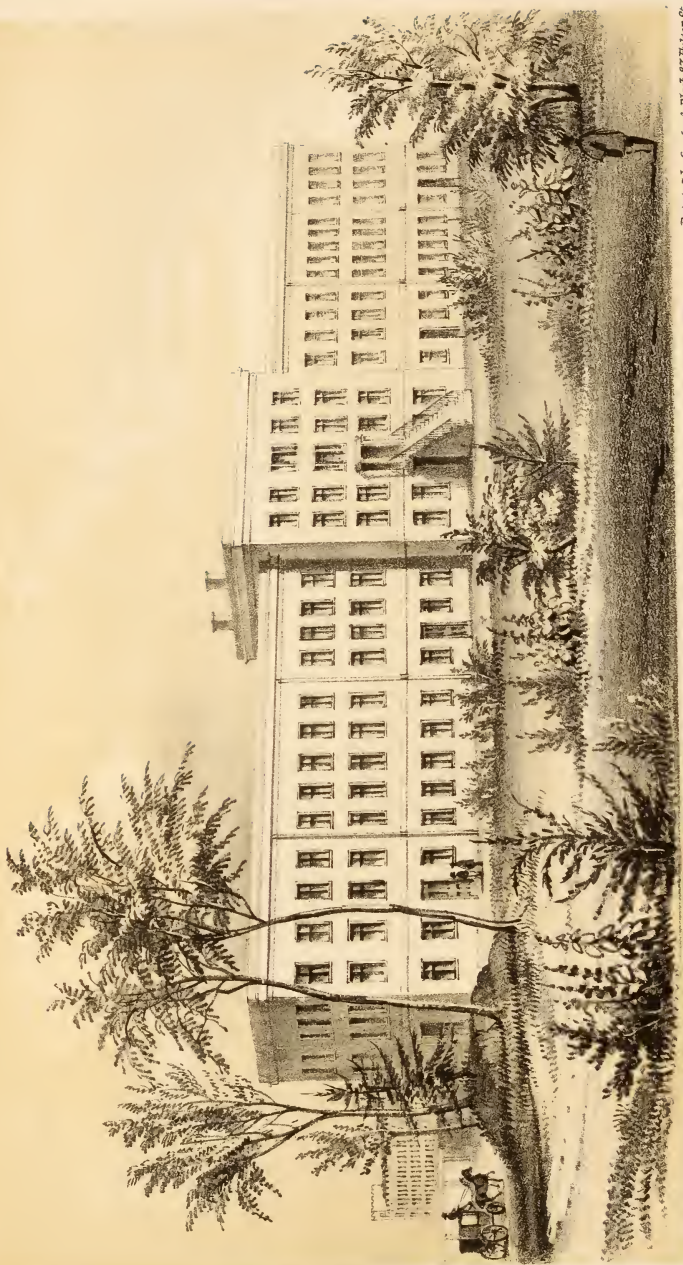
JOSEPH KEEN,

Warden.

January 1st, 1851.

RECAPITULATION OF ARTICLES MADE BY
PRISONERS.

Tick Chemises.....	622
Tick Shirts.....	992
Petticoats.....	1254
Children's Dresses.....	1322
Bed Ticks.....	240
Night Caps.....	44
Comforters.....	27
Curtains.....	13
Night Gowns.....	119
Quilts.....	20
Sheets.....	835
Pillow Cases.....	843
Pillow Ticks.....	40
Men's Shoes.....	1053
Women's Shoes.....	1914
Caps.....	817
Jackets.....	846
Pants.....	1526
Shirts.....	4115
Frocks.....	1945
Bed Covers.....	316
Mittens.....	1239
Cushion Covers.....	15
Suspenders.....	1005
Chemises.....	1559
Socks.....	1098
Children's Caps for Randall's Island.....	577
Denims Short Gowns.....	144



Printed by Snyder & Black 87 Fulton St.

PENITENTIARY HOSPITAL, B. I.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND HOSPITAL.

TO SIMEON DRAPER, Esq.,

President of the Board of Governors of Alms House.

Sir,

The undersigned respectfully submits the following reports of the several institutions placed under his medical charge :

THE PENITENTIARY HOSPITAL.

	W. M.	W. F.	B. M.	B. F.	TOTAL.	N.	V.
Remaining Jany. 1st, 1850,.....	71	113	3	5	192	36	156
Admitted during the year 1850,.....	634	1238	60	77	2009	513	1496
Treated,	705	1351	63	82	2201	549	1652
Died,.....	29	39	9	3	80	23	57
Discharged, cured or relieved,.....	625	1179	48	71	1923	478	1445
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1850,	53	131	6	8	198	48	150

As appears from the above table, there have been treated in this hospital, during the year, 2201 cases. Of these 529 were cases of primary syphilis ; 174 of secondary ; 352 of delirium tremens, and 99 of dysentery.

Appended to this report, will be found tables of the diseases of those who have been discharged, and of those who have died during the year; and also of those who remained in the hospital 31st Dec., 1850.

The dysentery is the only disease that has prevailed at any time as an epidemic. It made its appearance in July, and continued two months. Of the 352 cases of delirium tremens, but 3 have died. Chloroform has been freely used in this disease, and with the most satisfactory results.

Of the 2,201 persons that have been under treatment this year, 80 have died. This gives a rate of mortality, of less than 4 per cent. lower than has ever before been reported from this hospital, and lower than is reported from hospitals generally.

The prevalence of the cholera in the summer of 1849, has undoubtedly contributed to reduce somewhat this bill of mortality. Many who were bound to die in this hospital, but whose vicious lives would, under ordinary circumstances, have lasted another season, were prematurely cut off by that epidemic.

A large number of the patients that come to this hospital, are affected with a form of disease that seldom causes death.

This, also, has operated favorably on our bill of mortality. But it is proper to remark, on the other hand, that the great majority of these patients are suffering from constitutional syphilis, or are confirmed inebriates—the diathesis of the one class, and the habits of the other, alike leaving them peculiarly open to the attacks of grave disease, and diminishing their power of resistance, when suffering from these attacks.

A reference to the tables appended, will show how frequent the attacks of such disease have been.

A number of those who appear in this report, as having died at this hospital, were admitted in a moribund condition. They were sent up in this condition, after having been detained, in some cases, two or three days at the Tombs, or station houses.

If it is necessary to remove such cases at all, it would be more humane to send them to some hospital that is near at hand.

The new hospital has been occupied since the 1st August. The female wing affords rooms for a kitchen, a dining-room, a quarantine ward, three wards for primary syphilis, two for sec. and tert. syphilis, one for disease of the chest, one for parturient women and diseases of the womb, one for miscellaneous cases, and one for colored patients.

There is a bath-room to each floor, and a water-closet to each ward. But half of the male wing has, as yet, been occupied. The unoccupied portion, consists of one large room of the size of the wing. I would suggest, that it be divided into wards, and appropriated to the use of pay patients, and those whom it is desirable to keep from under the demoralizing influences of the hospital.

My assistants within the year have been Drs. Churchill, Lindsay, Rogers, Loving, Jenkins and Foot. Drs. Rogers, Jenkins and Foot are still in the service. Each of these gentlemen has shown, in the discharge of his duties, a fidelity and skill that rendered his services highly valuable to me, and to the department.

Drs. Rogers and Loving each suffered from attacks of the epidemic that prevailed in July. Their persevering in their professional duties, after the disease had manifested itself, gave severity to the attack, and rendered the event, in each case, for a time very doubtful.

Mr. Blumenthal is apothecary, and Mrs. Knox is matron to the hospital. It affords me pleasure to testify to the interest and ability which each has shown in their departments.

THE ALMS HOUSE.

The general health of the inmates of this institution during the year, has been good. No serious epidemic has prevailed. The record of all the more important cases treated were carefully kept for the first six months.

At the end of this time, two of my assistants became sick. Their places were supplied by volunteers, who kindly offered me their services in this emergency.

Frequent changes became necessary in the medical attendant at the Alms House. The records from this date, for a few months, are less reliable. I have, therefore, reported a table of the diseases treated, for the first six months of the year, only. The table of the diseases of those who died during the year, is full and reliable, as also of those transferred to Bellevue Hospital.

Over 2,000 persons have been under treatment. Of these, 173 died, 34 were under two years of age, 63 over sixty, 38 died of consumption.

THE SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

	W. M.	W.	B. M	B. F.	Total.	N.	F.
Remaining, Dec. 31st, 1849	6	6	1	0	13	4	9
Admitted, during the year.....	142	48	10	6	208	60	148
Treated.....	150	54	11	6	221	64	157
Died.....	22	13	5	1	41	18	22
Discharged.....	90	32	5	5	132	29	103
Remaining, Dec. 31st 1850.....	32	11	2	3	48	20	28

Of these 208 patients admitted, 37 had modified small pox ; 99 had distinct, and 72 confluent small pox ; 48 had never been vaccinated ; 2 had the disease the second time ; one of these two was treated in this Hospital, in 1848.

Their places of nativity were as follows :

From Germany.....	94
.. Ireland	57
.. United States.....	40
.. England.....	7
.. Scotland	1
.. Norway.....	4
.. France.....	5

Total..... 208

The average number of patients that has been in this Hospital, during the year, has been 10. About the 1st De-

cember, when the disease became more prevalent in the city, our number began to increase, and at this date there are 34 male, and 14 female patients. The shanties that have been appropriated, as a Small Pox Hospital, cannot properly accommodate over 20 patients, yet I have been obliged to crowd into them the 48. Blacks and Whites lie side by side. Grown up boys have beds in the female ward. Such a crowded condition of the Hospital always tells unfavorably on the rates of mortality. This year it is 19 per cent.

It is the design, I believe, of your Board, to erect, early in the coming season, a building fitted for the comfortable accommodation of 100 or 150 small pox patients. It will be prepared not only as a refuge for the poor, but also as a resort of the rich, when they become victims to this loathsome malady. It will be a place where those who are willing and able to pay, may obtain some of those comforts, which long use has rendered necessary.

It is therefore unnecessary for me to say anything further, in reference to the entire want, in this Hospital, of almost every convenience to the comfortable and successful treatment of this disease. Of the 208 admitted, 139 have been pay patients. I have done what I could to make them all comfortable. In this, I have been efficiently and heartily aided by the Matron, who acts also as Nurse. She deserves my highest commendations, not only for her kind care of the sick, but also for her judicious and economical management of the Hospital.

From the Apothecary's Shop at the Penitentiary Hospital, the Alms House, the Small Pox Hospital, and the Lunatic

Asylum, as well as the Penitentiary Hospital, have been supplied with their Medicines. The bills for the Drugs and Medicines used in all these Institutions together, during the year 1850, amount to \$2,017.

This must exhibit satisfactory proof to your Board, that all due economy in the administration of Medicines has been observed.

I have to thank the Board of Governors for the promptness with which my requisitions have uniformly been answered, and for the consideration which my recommendation, in reference to the Hospitals, has been received.

Your obedient servant,

WM. KELLY, M. D.,

Resident Physician.

Blackwell's Island, Jan. 1st, 1851.

TABLE

Of the Diseases of those discharged from the Penitentiary Hospital, for the year ending 31st December, 1850.

Abscess.....	10	Enteritis.....	2
“ in Labia.....	9	Ecthyma.....	1
“ “ Perineo.....	3	Entropion.....	1
“ “ Mamma.....	4	Erysipelas.....	13
Abortion.....	6	Exhaustion.....	5
Albuminuria.....	2	Febris Remittent.....	29
Amaurosis.....	2	“ Catarrhal.....	8
Apoplexy.....	3	“ Intermittent.....	15
Balanitis.....	10	“ Typhoid.....	9
Bronchitis.....	11	“ Typhus.....	2
“ Chronic.....	14	Fracture Tibia & Fibula	1
Bubo Syphilitic.....	79	“ Radius.....	3
“ Sympathetic.....	13	“ Lumbar Vertebra	1
Bursa Mucosa Diseased	2	“ of Rib.....	2
Cancer.....	3	Fistula in Ano.....	2
Cachexia Syphilitic.....	6	“ Urinary.....	1
Caries.....	3	“ Recto Vaginal...	3
Catarrh.....	8	Granular Lids, &c.....	8
Cataract operated on...	2	Gangrena Prududa.....	12
Cerebritis.....	1	“ Faucium.....	2
Cirrhone Liver.....	2	Gonorrhœa.....	33
Congestion of Brain....	2	Hemorrhoids.....	4
Conjunctivitis.....	10	Hemoptysis.....	3
Contusio.....	5	Heart Valv. disease of..	4
Constipation.....	4	Hemiplegia.....	3
Coup de Soleil.....	1	Hepatitis.....	9
Carditis.....	2	“ Chronic.....	11
Debilitas.....	9	Herpes Zoster.....	1
Delirium Tremens.....	352	Hydrothorax.....	3
Diarrhœa.....	54	Hypertrophia Cervix	
Dysentery.....	99	Uteri.....	21
Dysmenorrhœa.....	8	“ of Libia..	17

“ of Heart..	4	Pleuritis	20
Hydrocele Operated on..	2	Pneumonia	11
Hysteria.....	9	Pregnancy.....	10
Injuria.....	57	Porrigo Farvosa.....	4
“ of Iris.....	2	Purpura.....	2
Iritis Syphilitic.....	20	Rheumatism.....	54
Icterus.....	5	Rupia.....	5
Improper Subjects.....	45	Synovitis	3
Insanity.....	3	Stricture of Urethra....	6
Leucorrhœa.....	4	Syphilio Primary	529
Laxation.....	4	“ Secondary.....	174
Menorrhagia	4	“ Tertiary.....	32
Menstrual Haemateme-		Tonsillitis.....	1
sis.....	2	Tumour Encysted of La-	
Metro Peritonitis.....	2	bium	10
Mucous Tubercles.....	30	Ulcers.....	74
Narcosis.....	4	“ Sloughing.....	8
Neuralgia	5	Ulceration os Uteri....	23
Occlusio Vaginae.....	1	“ “ Faucium..	14
Onychia.....	3	“ “ Cornea...	7
Orchitis.....	16	Uteris Congestion of....	19
Parturition.....	22	“ Prolapus “ ..	3
Paralysis.....	1	“ Procidrutia	2
“ of Arms.....	1	Uterine Blinorrhagia....	27
“ “ Face	1	Urtricularia.....	1
Paronychia.....	4	Vaginitis	3
Peritonitis.....	2	Vegitations Syph.....	18
Phthisis Pulmonalis....	19	Vulvites.....	4
Phlegmon Inflam. Arm..	1		

TABLE

Of the Diseases of those who Died at the Penitentiary
Hospital, for year ending 31st December, 1850.

Abscess Pelvic.....	1	Fever Puerperal.....	2
Albumenuria	2	“ Typhus	2
Aneurism of Aorta.....	1	Fracture of Vertebra....	1
Apoplexy.....	2	Gangrene of Faucium....	1
Bronchitis Chronic.....	2	“ Pudenda	2
Cachexia Syphilitic.....	4	Heart Valv., disease of..	1
Carcinoma	2	Hydrothorax.....	1
Centritis	1	Icterus.....	2
Corrhosis of Liver.....	2	Narcosis.....	1
Congestion of Brain.....	2	Pneumonia, double.....	1
Delirium Tremens.....	3	“ single.....	2
Diarrhoea Chronic.....	2	“ with Dysentery..	3
Dysentery.....	9	“ Delir. Tremens	3
Empyema	1	Phthisis Pulmonalis	15
Epilepsia.....	1	Scirrhus Hepatis.....	1
Erysipelas	1	Syphilis Tertiary	1
Exhaustion.....	3		—
Fever, Irritative.....	1		Total, 80

TABLE

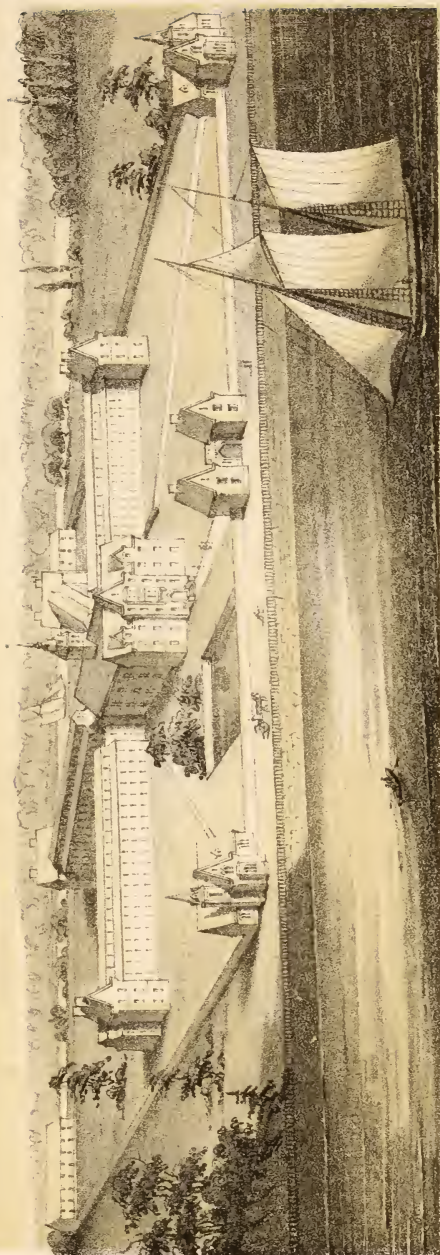
Of the Diseases of those remaining in Penitentiary Hospital,
December 31, 1850.

Abscess Pelvic.....	1	Hæmoptysis	1
Abortion	1	Hemephlegia & Cirrhosis	1
Adenitis Syph.....	3	Hypertrophy Liver.....	2
“ and enlargement		Iritis Syphilitic.....	5
of Liver.....	1	Irritation of Spine.....	1
Aneurism of Abdominal		Parturition.....	5
Aorta	1	“ Peritonitis.....	1
Apoplexy Hemiplegia....	1	Pregnancy	2
Balanites.....	1	Pleuritis	1
Bronchitis.....	3	Pleuro-pneumonia.....	1
Buboes Sympathetic.....	6	Pneumonia.....,.....	4
Cachexia Syph.....	1	Porrigo Favosa.....	1
Cancer.....	1	Prolapsus Uteri.....	1
Conjunctivitis.....	1	Phthisis	6
Congestion os Uteri.....	4	Purulent Ophthalmia....	2
Delirium Tremens	2	Rheumatism Chronic	5
Dysentery	3	Scarletina.....	1
Eczema.....	2	Syphilis Primary.....	49
Erysipelas	3	“ “ Secondary	8
Fever, Ephemerol.....	1	“ Tertiary.....	8
“ Typhus.....	1	“ Primary & Secondary	17
“ Intermittent.....	1	Ulcers	9
Fracture of Radius.....	1	Varicose Ulcers.....	1
Gonorrhœa.....	9	Vegetation Syphilitic....	5
“ and Orchitis.....	1	Ustio	1
Hæmatemesis	1		

TABLE

Of the Diseases treated at Alms House, for six months ending
30th June, 1850.

Apoplexy, Congestive.....	2	Fracture of Clavicle.....	2
Abscess	16	“ “ Radius.....	3
“ Mammary.....	2	“ “ Patella.....	1
Abortion.....	1	Gastritis Acute.....	8
Asthma	4	Gangrene, Dry.....	1
Anasarca.....	1	Gastro Enteritis.....	14
Aneurism of Abdominal		Gonorrhoea	2
Aorta.....	1	Haemoptisis.....	13
Aneurism of Axillary Ar-		Hemorrhoid.....	8
tery	1	Hysteria	14
Bronchitis	47	Hydrocele, operated on..	1
Cataract, operated on....	2	Hydrocephalus Acute....	1
Convulsions.....	3	Injuria.....	9
Carcinoma.....	2	Iritis.....	23
Conjunctivitis.....	26	Icterus.....	4
Cholera Infantum.....	5	Incontinence of Urine....	1
Corneitis Acute.....	10	Marasmus.....	13
Catarrhus Senilis.....	4	Morbus Coxyguis.....	1
Delirium Tremens.....	27	Narcotism	1
Dislocation of Shoulder..	7	Nephritis Chronic.....	3
Diarrhoea.....	48	“ Acute.....	1
Dysentery	48	Occlusion of Vagina.....	1
Entropion, operated on..		Operation for Artificial	
Erysipelas.....	26	Pupil.....	1
Eczema Capitis.....	3	Orchitis.....	1
Fever, Intermittent.....	35	Ophthalmia Catarrhal....	10
“ Remittent.....	4	“ Purulent....	11
“ Typhus.....	13	Purpura	6
“ Typhoid	4	Peritonitis Puerperal....	1
“ Catarrhal.....	17	“ Tubercular...	1
Fistula in Ano.....	2	Paronychia	12
Fracture of Rib.....	1		



WORKHOUSE.
BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Porrigo	8	Sarcocele.....	1
Pneumonia	23	Stricture of Urethra.....	1
Psoriasis	5	Synovitis	2
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	34	Tracheitis.....	3
Pleuritis	22	Tonsillitis	3
Hepatitis	2	Tabes Mesenterica.....	1
Rubeola	16	Ulcers of Leg.....	119
Rheumatism Acute.....	7	“ of Fauces.....	10
Sclerotitis	5	“ of Uteri	4
Syphilis, Primary.....	6	Urticaria.....	12
“ Secondary.....	24	Ulcers of Cornea.....	11
“ Tertiary.....	15		

TABLE

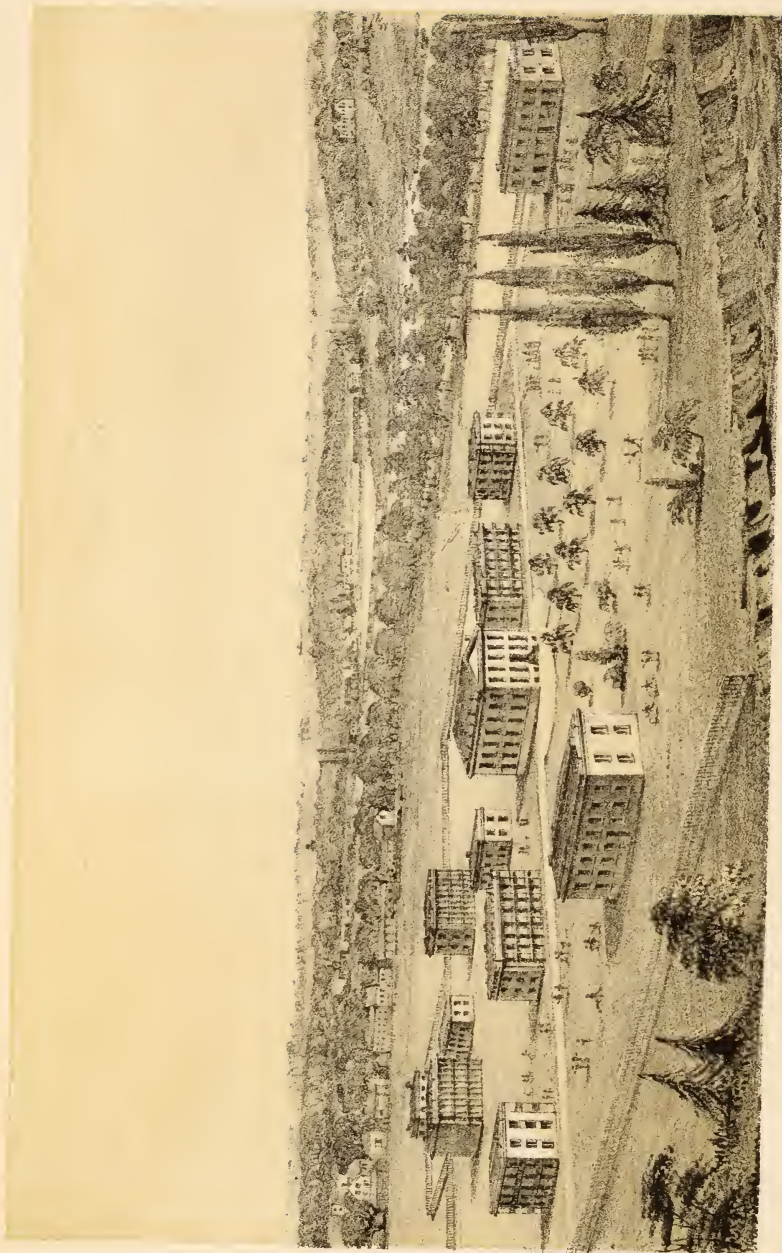
Of the Diseases of those who died at the Alms House during
year ending 31st Dec., 1850.

Aneurism.....	1	Hydrothorax	1
Arachnitis	1	Icterus.....	1
Apoplexy.....	1	Injury.....	1
Abscess of Brain.....	1	Inanition	3
Bronchitis Chronic.....	4	Marasmus	9
“ Capillary, with		Meningitis, Spinal.....	1
Disease of Heart.....	1	“ Chronic	2
Cynanche Trachealis....	1	Nephritis, “	1
Carcinoma	2	Old Age.....	32
Congestion of Brain.....	1	Oedema of Glottis.....	1
Diarrhoea, Chronic.....	13	Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	38
Disease of Heart.....	7	Paralysis	6
Dysentery.....	6	Pneumonia	4
Dropsy of Pericardium..	1	“ Typhoid	2
Erysipelas	2	Psoreasis.....	1
Epilepsy.....	2	Peritonitis, Puerperal....	1
Exhaustion	6	“ Tubercular...	
Enterites.....	1	“ from Ovarean	
Emphysema of Lung....	1	Tumour.....	1
Fever, Typhus.....	3	Rubeola	1
“ Typhoid.....	3	Syphilit Cachexia.....	2
Hysteritis, Chronic.....	1	Suicide.....	3
Hydrocephalus.....	4		

TABLE

Of the Diseases of the Persons transferred from the Alms House to the Bellevue Hospital during the year, ending 31st December, 1850.

Aneurism of Axillary Artery.....	1
Amenorrhœa, Dysentery Chronic, Ulcer Leg	1
Bronchitis.....	6
Conjunctivites Chronic.....	2 1 returned
Disease of Womb.....	1
Dysentery and Secondary Syphilis	1
Dysentery.....	1
Erysipelas	1
Fever, Typhoid.....	3
“ Intermittent and fistula in Ano.	1
Fracture of Lower Jaw.....	1
Hemorrhoids.....	1
Meningitis Chronic.....	1
Pregnancy	10
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	2
Rheumatism.....	1
Stricture of Urethra	1
Scirrhus of Liver.....	1
Tibia, Caries of.....	1
Ulcers of Leg	4
“ Nates.....	1
“ Leg and Secondary Syphilis.....	1



NURSERY ESTABLISHMENT.
RANDALL'S ISLAND

WARDEN OF RANDALL'S ISLAND.

In making my report of the proceedings of the last year, we have great reason to be thankful to the great Giver of every good and perfect gift, for the great degree of health that has been enjoyed on this Island.

It is evident the last year has been more healthy than any year in the last four, and less deaths in our Hospitals by 26. Hospitals and Nurseries are all warm and comfortable, with good stoves in each department, which, I think, has contributed very much to disperse the ophthalmia. The furnaces formerly used in this Institution produced a poisonous gas that was sure to produce sore eyes—at present but a few, comparatively speaking, are affected with this complaint.

The farms and nurseries are somewhat improved in appearance the last year, and hope to improve the Island still more the next year. What crops we have cultivated have been successful, with the exception of the potato crop, which has been nearly a failure. Our adults have been mostly healthy; I think but two have died from this Island the last year. The men average about 56 in number, mostly broken down either in body or mind, and of course full work cannot be expected of them, although many of them do as much as their broken down constitution will admit.

There has been some amount of labor done by the prisoners from Blackwell's Island, in blasting, grading the garden, digging pits at Potter's field, of which I have made no mention in the account I have given you of the work done on this Island.

Potter's field is a subject that, I think, should engage your attention. We have but six pits now dug out of the great number dug last summer. These pits will hold on an average about 120, we are now burying 70 per week, some times more, which, at the present rate, cannot last more than 10 weeks with the present mortality. No more pits can be dug on the north, east, or west part of the ground; some more may be dug between the pits filled last summer, but I leave you to judge if there will not be a bad stench when pits are opened with a partition of earth only one foot thick, and that subject to cave in or be dug through with rats. The vault is nearly ready to receive dead bodies; it will hold, I think, instead of 20, considerably more than that number, but that is no relief, only to put strangers in that are brought for interment, that they may be recovered by their friends.

I think that a School-house is much needed; the present building is very uncomfortable for the teachers, and in some seasons of the year for the scholars also. The teachers have no comfortable place to live in, or to have their cooking done. The present house is wanted for officers, and a store for the warden, and the upper room to be finished for a church. I make this suggestion that something may be accomplished to render the teachers, the scholars, and all parties more comfortable.

I will not forbear to say that the house for the males at the farm is a low shed, poor old hovel ; it was built for a cow-shed, and should be occupied for that instead of a dwelling for the paupers belonging to the Alms House. A good comfortable house, with baths to clean the men, warm in particular, would contribute much to their health and energy.

The new arrangement at Potter's field is a matter of great saving to the department. Since the Governors have taken possession, we hear but little complaint of clothes and bedding being stolen ; the rum trade at that point is broken up, and has been a great saving of shirts, sheets, bedding, &c.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JONATHAN STEARNS,
Warden.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS, RANDALL'S
ISLAND, 1850.

MONTH.	ADMISSIONS.					DISCHARGES.				DEATHS.			
	Men.	Wom.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Wom.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Girls.
January ..	3	22	56	22	103	4	17	32	21	74	2	7	8
February..	9	18	30	29	86	2	20	31	25	78	:	7	3
March....	13	30	46	21	110	7	29	50	29	115	:	8	9
April	10	40	75	45	170	13	42	71	28	154	:	5	7
May.....	5	32	80	31	148	17	37	64	38	156	:	1	1
June.....	8	21	52	30	111	7	34	79	81	201	:	3	3
July.....	5	25	98	52	180	5	32	74	42	153	:	3	4
August....	3	29	62	39	133	8	34	78	52	172	:	7	7
September	6	54	51	32	143	6	20	73	34	133	:	8	3
October ..	5	27	45	32	109	1	31	43	20	95	:	2	4
November.	4	52	71	42	169	2	27	35	26	90	:	6	1
December.	3	20	62	33	118	4	23	27	20	74	:	3	4
	74	370	728	408	1580	76	346	657	416	1495		264	54
													120

Number on the Island, Jany. 1, 1850..... 1396
 Total decrease for the year..... 35

1361

Number on the Island, Jany. 1, 1851 :—

Men, 55 ; women, 183 ; boys, 800 ; girls, 323. Total, 1361

JONA. STEARNS, *Warden.*

Total number of Interments in Potters' Field, from the 15th of June, 1850, to the 1st of January, 1851.

Dates.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	N. York.	City Hospital.	Bellevue Hos- pital.	Colored Home.	Lunatic Asy- lum.	Alms House.	Small Pox Hospital.	Ward's Island	Nursery Hos- pital.	Penitentiary.	Infant Asylum	Natives.	Foreigners.	Total Weekly.
From 15th June to 22nd	14	7	8	9	13	3	4	5	1	..	1	7	2	2	..	22	16	38
" 22nd do. to 29th	14	4	14	10	20	4	6	..	2	2	..	5	1	2	..	26	16	42
" 29th do. to 6th July....	9	8	12	5	20	1	5	1	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	17	17	34
" 6th July to 13th	16	10	18	12	27	2	9	2	2	1	..	9	1	1	2	26	30	56
" 13th do. to 20th	17	11	27	15	33	1	10	3	..	2	..	8	1	4	8	44	26	70
" 20th do. to 27th	16	12	16	19	22	3	4	2	2	2	..	17	2	3	6	30	33	63
" 27th do. to 3rd Aug....	20	14	26	22	29	2	7	1	2	4	1	24	3	2	7	46	36	82
" 3rd Aug. to 10th	17	9	21	10	25	4	8	..	2	4	..	5	3	1	5	32	25	57
" 10th do. to 17th	11	9	17	15	25	3	4	4	..	5	..	6	2	1	2	33	19	52
" 17th do. to 24th	14	6	15	17	21	2	5	1	1	6	1	12	2	1	..	28	24	52
" 24th do. to 31st	23	12	14	15	32	6	6	2	..	5	..	9	3	1	..	35	29	64
" 31st do. to 7th Sept...	17	5	16	14	19	2	9	..	..	5	..	14	2	1	..	29	23	52
" 7th Sept. to 14th	20	4	13	8	16	2	10	1	1	1	1	10	2	..	1	20	25	45
" 14th do. to 21st	24	8	15	10	11	6	18	1	2	4	..	11	4	..	..	22	35	57
" 21st do. to 28th	16	12	18	8	18	4	6	2	2	6	..	6	2	..	8	26	28	54
" 28th do. to 5th Oct....	15	10	10	15	15	4	8	1	..	3	..	13	2	4	..	28	22	50
" 5th Oct. to 12th	26	9	16	7	19	5	5	2	2	2	..	19	3	1	..	27	31	58
" 12th do. to 19th	14	9	10	8	13	2	6	4	1	5	..	10	..	..	..	19	22	41
" 19th do. to 26th	12	11	12	15	14	..	7	..	1	3	2	19	3	1	..	17	33	50
" 26th do. to 2nd Nov. ..	14	7	15	5	16	2	6	2	1	..	..	12	..	2	..	13	28	41
" 2nd Nov. to 9th	21	8	10	10	19	4	9	2	2	..	..	12	..	1	..	21	28	49
" 9th do. to 16th	15	11	19	12	28	2	6	1	..	3	..	14	2	1	..	18	39	57
" 16th do. to 23rd	25	7	18	14	25	2	11	1	3	2	2	15	..	2	1	23	41	64
" 23rd do. to 30th	13	8	17	7	21	..	2	3	..	2	2	9	3	3	..	24	21	45
" 30th do. to 7th Decem..	17	10	27	15	26	6	2	..	1	3	1	26	1	3	..	30	39	69
" 7th do. to 14th	16	11	17	10	17	2	13	..	..	2	4	14	1	..	1	25	29	54
" 14th do. to 21st	10	9	25	17	13	1	6	1	..	3	..	34	2	1	..	23	38	61
" 21st do. to 28th	23	12	17	21	22	3	10	4	1	4	3	24	2	..	..	33	40	73
" 28th to 1st Jany	12	8	9	2	2	1	10	1	1	1	1	11	2	1	..	9	22	31
Total numbers	481	261	472	347	581	79	212	47	30	86	19	376	51	39	41	746	815	1561



Inventory of Work done, Produce raised, &c. on Randall's Island, from 31st December, 1849, to 31st December, 1850.

Making a wall 1540 feet long, 4 feet thick, $5\frac{1}{2}$ high, containing	
1222 $\frac{6}{7}$ cubic yards, 3s.....	\$459 58
“ Wall, laid in cement, 145 $\frac{4}{7}$ cubic yards, 5s.	90 97
“ 8200 feet picket fence, 683 $\frac{4}{7}$ panels, \$2	1366 66
“ Labor painting, 2 coats, 2s. 6d. per panel	213 94
“ 330 rail “ “ 275 panels, 6s.	207 75
“ Labor painting, “ “ 1s. 6d. per pan.	51 56
“ 5300 feet plank walk, 443 panels, 4s.....	221 50
“ 1200 feet rough board fence, 100 pan. 4s.	50 00
“ Cupola for church.....	200 00
“ Painting do., 2 coats.....	20 00
“ 2 gate entrances.....	350 00
“ Painting do. 2 coats.....	5 00
“ Carpenters' work inside and outside nursery buildings.....	90 00
“ Painting \$40, mason work \$40	80 00
“ 2 plank sewers	20 00
“ 4 meat boxes, painting and iron work, \$5	20 00
“ Dock at Potter's field, carting stones, &c.	36 00
“ Saving vault, grading, attending mason, carting timber and stone.....	35 00
“ Cutting brush, trimming trees, planting trees	48 00
“ Stone sewer	11 00
“ Paving gutter, carting stone, 287 yards ..	46 00
“ Underpinning store and boat house.....	5 00

Setting boiler and building chimney, \$4,	
storing wood, \$5.....	9 00
Flagging walk	4 00
Anchors for boats, \$2, 2 hot bed frames, \$5	7 00
“ 13 gates, \$5.....	65 00
Privy at farm house.....	100 00
Painting do.....	5 00
Shoemakers' work	\$335 25
Tailors “	1,000 00
Blacksmiths' “	250 00
Coopers' “	50 00
	<hr/>
	1,635 25
	<hr/>
	\$5,454 21
Deduct amount carpenters, painters, employed	883 41
	<hr/>
	\$4,570 80

PRODUCE.

Milk, 50,474 quarts, 3½.....	\$1,766 59
1975 bushels turnips, 18c.....	355 50
590 “ pots. 4s.	290 00
420 “ corn in the ear, 3s.....	157 50
300 “ oats, 40c.....	120 00
12 tons straw, \$11.....	132 00
14,000 head cabbage, 2c.....	28 00
150 bushels onions, 4s.....	75 00
85 “ beets, 3s	31 88
160 “ carrots, 3s.....	60 00
200 “ parsnips, 3s.....	75 00
8 tons hay, \$10	80 00
5 “ salt hay, \$5.....	25 00
Corn stalks.....	25 00
	<hr/>
	3,478 47

Sold, 17 calves, 21 cows	\$88 50	
“ 151 hogs.....	673 51	
“ 1335 lbs. grease.....	137 74	
“ Rags and old iron	39 34	
“ 901 empty barrels.....	149 00	
	<hr/>	1,088 09

STOCK ON HAND.

21 cows.
 1 bull.
 2 yoke oxen.
 4 horses.
 35 hogs.
 11 large pigs.
 1 Berkshire boar.

Work done by pauper labor.....	\$4,570 80	
Produce “	3,478 47	
	<hr/>	\$8,049 27
Articles sold.....	1,088 09	
	<hr/>	\$11,137 36



NURSERY HOSPITAL.

To the GOVERNORS of the ALMS HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN :—

The Resident Physician of the Nursery Hospital respectfully presents the following, as his Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1850.

There is little information to be given, in addition to that which can be obtained from the accompanying tables.

The condition of this department is highly gratifying. The health of the inmates has been more satisfactory than the Hospital returns would seem to indicate.

There has been no prevailing epidemic, although the number of sick has been, as appears by the weekly reports, uniformly large. This is owing in a great measure to the fact, that many children are sent to us incurably affected by hereditary diseases, who either remain in the Hospital during their brief term of existence, or are soon returned to us, if for any cause taken from our charge.

Ophthalmia does not exist in its epidemic form ; strumous affections of the eye being almost the only variety we have among us. No case of purulent ophthalmia has originated in the Institution. The only cases we have treated were brought from the city.

Nine-tenths of the deaths which have occurred were of patients who were subjects of scrofula; and of the present inmates of the Hospital, nearly a like ratio are affected by this disease ; which facts show that this peculiarity of constitution belongs to a very large proportion of our patients.

The health and condition of the children depend very much upon the sanitary regulations of the Nurseries.

While you study a wise economy in the management of the noble charity in your hands, I trust you will continue to make liberal provision in the supplies for the department. If careful nursing and professional skill in the Hospital are requisite to ameliorate the condition of these children of want and depravity, it is also necessary that great care and attention should be given, to prevent the development of diseases to which they are subject.

Bathing in salt water, in the summer season, is found beneficial. I would recommend the erection of a bathing-house or yard, for the use of the children. This is necessary, to prevent inconvenience and accidents to which they are liable, by reason of the turbidness of the water and the strong currents of the river.

Very important benefits have resulted from the removal of

the imperfect air-furnaces, and the substitution of stoves, and from the introduction of Croton water and water-closets to the several floors of the Hospital.

I cannot close my report without adding, that Dr. Wm. B. Bibbins, who has been associated with me for the greater part of the year, is deserving of honorable mention, for his devotedness to the interests of this Institution, and for his skill in the discharge of his duties.

I subjoin tables, showing the number of admissions into, and discharges from, the Hospital, and of the deaths which have occurred, with their classification.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY N. WHITTESEY, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

NURSERY HOSPITAL, R. I., Jan. 1, 1851.

TABLE

Of the Diseases of those Admitted during the Year.

Abscessus - - -	5	Febris Typh. - -	8
Abscess. Capitis - -	17	Fistula Lachrymalis -	2
Adenitis Scrofulosa -	2	Fractura Ulnae - -	1
Ascarides - - -	3	“ “ Comp. -	1
Anthrax - - -	2	Furunculus - - -	5
Bronchitis - - -	26	Herpes Circinatus -	1
Canc. Oris - - -	23	“ Labialis - - -	1
Cerebritis - - -	1	Hordeolum - - -	2
Chlorosis - - -	1	Hydrarthrus - - -	2
Cholera Infantum - -	1	Hydrocephalus - -	14
“ Morbus - - -	2	Hydrops Articuli -	1
Chorea - - -	1	Icterus - - -	2
Colica Spasmodica -	1	Incontinentia Urinae -	1
Convulsions - - -	6	Injuria - - -	9
Corneitis - - -	4	Iritis - - -	1
Cynanche Maligna -	6	Lichen Strophul. -	4
“ Trachealis - -	1	Lumbago - - -	1
“ “ Spas-		Luxatio Humeri - -	1
modica - - -	3	Marasmus - - -	38
Debilitas - - -	89	Morbus Coxarius -	8
Diarrhoea - - -	64	Necrosis - - -	4
Disease of Heart - -	1	Oedema Penis - - -	5
Dysentery - - -	26	Ophthalmia - - -	267
Dysuria - - -	1	“ Chronic (Gran	
Ecthyma - - -	1	Lids) - - -	10
Eczema - - -	15	“ Purulent - - -	5
“ Capitis - - -	35	“ Pustulosa - - -	61
“ Impetiginodas -	1	“ Tarsi - - -	1
Emesis - - -	18	Otalgia - - -	1
Epilepsy - - -	4	Otorrhoea - - -	8
Erysipelas - - -	12	Paralysis - - -	1
Febris Ephemera - -	192	Paraplegia - - -	2
“ Simplex - - -	8	Parotitis - - -	4
“ Intermittens - -	5	Peritonitis - - -	1

Pernio - - -	1	Stranguria - - -	1
Pertussis - - -	41	Syncope - - -	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - -	3	Synovitis - - -	1
Pityriasis - - -	1	Talipes - - -	3
Pleuritis - - -	1	Tinea Ciliaris - - -	3
Pleuro Pneumonia - - -	11	Tonsillitis - - -	8
Pneumonia - - -	42	Torticollis - - -	2
Porriga - - -	17	Ulcers - - -	14
Prolaps. Ani - - -	3	Ulcers Corneæ - - -	14
Purpuro - - -	1	Urticaria - - -	1
Rheumatismus - - -	3	Ustio - - -	5
Rubeola - - -	115	Varicella - - -	2
Rupia Syphilitica - - -	1	Vulnus Laceratum - - -	1
Scabies - - -	42		
Scarlatina - - -	17		1,405

TABLE

Of the Diseases of those who have Died during the Year.

Abscess Cerebelli - - -	1	Pleuro Pneumonia - - -	6
Cachexia - - -	7	Pleuro Pneumonia et Car-	
Canc. Oris - - -	10	ditis - - -	1
Cerebritis - - -	1	Pneumonia - - -	12
Cholera Infantum - - -	1	Pneumonia et Canc. Oris	1
Convulsions - - -	1	Pneumonia et Pericar-	
Cynanche Maligna - - -	6	ditis - - -	1
Cynanche Trachealis - - -	4	Ramollissement du Cer-	
Dysenteria - - -	7	veau - - -	1
Empyema - - -	1	Rubeola - - -	1
Feb. Typh. - - -	1	Rupia Syphilitica - - -	1
Gangraena - - -	2	Scarlatina - - -	3
Hydrarthrus - - -	1	Trismus - - -	1
Hydrocephalus - - -	12	Ulceratus Faucium - - -	1
Marasmus - - -	30	Valvular (Aortic et Mit-	
Morbus Brightii - - -	1	ral) Disease of Heart	1
Pericarditis - - -	1		
Peritonitis - - -	1		118
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - -	3		

CLASSIFICATION

Of those who have Died.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
Under two years of age,	5	10	15
From two to six " " inclusive,	44	35	79
" six to twelve " " "	15	7	22
Upw. of twelve, " "		2	2
	64	54	118

SUMMARY.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL
Num. of patients, Jan. 1, 1850,	98	88	186
" " admitted during the year,	967	438	1405
" " discharged " "	919	417	1336
" " deceased " "	64	54	118
" " remaining in Hospital, Jan. 1st, 1851,	82	55	137

Per centage of mortality, 7.41.

WORK HOUSE.

To the BOARD OF GOVERNORS of the Alms House Department.

Gentlemen,

In obedience to your request, requiring the head of each Institution under your inspection to render an account to you of his acts and doings during the year ending the 31st day of December, 1850, I herewith present to you the Second Annual Report of the Work House Department.

Being exceedingly limited in the proper and necessary conveniences and arrangements* for the moral training and disciplining of its inmates, I am sure that very little under that head will be expected from me at this time, and, therefore, I will confine myself more particularly to giving you a simple statement of matters more immediately connected with the physical abilities of the department, viz., the improvements made during the year, as well as those in progress and incomplete; also the amount of labor performed, with a few statistics, giving ages, nativity, occupations, &c., &c., that you may be better enabled to judge whether we have performed our whole duty, and have produced results as favorable in this

* The inmates committed to the Work House are all (as they have been) boarded and lodged in the Alms House, awaiting the completion of the new Work House, which is now being erected.

new branch, as its most sanguine friends and projectors would naturally and reasonably expect.

I am fully aware that much more might have been accomplished, in the same length of time, if we had had suitable buildings and workshops to have occupied in the beginning of the enterprise, where we could have classed and separated the inmates, and kept each by themselves during their hours of labor, refreshment and sleep, and under a well arranged discipline and restraint. But I trust, however, that after a careful consideration of the subject, you will feel disposed to make liberal allowances for what might seem like remissness of duty, and for the many difficulties and embarrassments which have constantly impeded our progress, from the date of our organization to the present moment.

The average number employed in the bake-house during the year ending this day, is a fraction over 16. Only a few of this number, however, are practical bakers. We manufacture into bread over five hundred (500) barrels of flour per month, which is turned into the store department, and distributed by the store-keeper to all the institutions under your charge.

For a more full and minute statement of the labor performed in this branch of the Work House Department, I will refer you to a table marked E.

Our carpenters have varied in number, as you will perceive by referring to a table marked D, but we now have employed, 20. They have been engaged in repairing carts, wheelbarrows, stone-boats for the quarries, the Blackwell House, making fences at the Alms House and Lunatic Asylum, coffins for the

institutions and out-door poor, coal-boxes for the superintendent of the out-door poor, and many other kinds of jobbing, too numerous to mention in this place. We have, also, in addition to the labor enumerated above, built for the Alms House a gate-keeper's lodge; a water-closet, attached to the probationary ward at the Lunatic Asylum, 8x13 feet, and three stories high; and a store-house for the store-keeper, 26x75 feet, and two stories high, which is now nearly completed.

From 5 to 6 blacksmiths have made all the tools used in the quarry, such as drills, hammers, slips and wedges, and have also been employed repairing carts, ironing wheelbarrows, shoeing Work House oxen, and the horses for the various institutions, on the island; besides, they have made 232 iron bedsteads for the store-keeper, which he has distributed to the Alms House and the nurseries on Randall's Island.

Part of the time during the year, we have had 2 tinsmiths, who have made and repaired most of the tin-ware used at the Alms House and Lunatic Asylum, besides furnishing much new work for the store-keeper, to enable him to supply the requisitions made upon him by the wardens of Randall's Island and Bellevue Hospital.

Our average number of shoemakers during the year has been 16, as exhibited in a table marked D. They have, in addition to making all the repairs of shoes for the Alms and Work House inmates, made 1588 pairs of men's, 1787 pairs of women's, 1364 pairs of boys' and children's shoes, and 33 pairs of stogy boots, all of which have been turned into the store, and distributed by the store-keeper to the several institutions.

The tailors average in number 12, as you will perceive in the table marked D. They have manufactured, during the the same period, and turned into the store, 100 over-coats, 1,035 jackets, 2,921 pairs of pants, 351 vests, and have cut and prepared, ready for making, 958 children's suits, for the children in the nurseries at Randall's Island.

An average of 8 masons have been engaged in building stone walls at the Alms House, a sewer at the Lunatic Asylum, from the lodge to the river, a distance of seventy-five feet in length, four feet wide and seven feet high, the bottom being three and a half feet below mean high tide, and repairing the stone walls under the boat-house. Also a sewer on the Work House grounds, connecting the east and west branches of the river, with a depth of three feet water at mean high tide.

The dimensions of the sewer are 580 feet in length, four feet in width, and seven and a half feet high.

This work required much labor, as nearly one-half of the distance was a ledge of rock, from three to six feet in depth. The bottom of the sewer is concreted twelve inches thick, with a brick floor, forming an inverted arch; the covering is of large slabs of stone about 12 inches in thickness, six feet long, and weighing from one to three tons; besides which, we have executed various kinds of jobbing that cannot be well enumerated.

The laborers in the department have averaged daily during the year, one hundred and twenty (120). They have been employed at the Alms House, Lunatic Asylum and Work House, grading the grounds, removing the rocks, making macadamized roads, excavating foundations, and tending the masons now employed in the new Work House building.

The number of male commitments from the 14th of June to the 31st day of December, 1849, was.....	425
The number of male commitments during the year ending the 31st of March, 1850,.....	757
	<hr/>
Whole number of commitments,.....	1182
On the first day of January, 1850, our number of inmates in the Work House was.....	255
Received from the 1st day of January, to the 31st day of December, 1850, inclusive,.....	757
	<hr/>
	1012
Discharged by expiration of commitment, and by order of the Governors during the same period,	504
Eloped do do	152
Died do do	28
	<hr/>
	684
Total on hand on the 31st day of December, 1850, less 2 at Bellevue Hospital, and 2 at Lunatic Asylum,.....	328

You will pardon me for presenting to you, on this occasion, an abstract of our books, showing the entire operation of the department from the 14th day of June to the 31st day of December, 1849, and from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1850.

It is true the prices fixed upon and charged to the departments for laborers and mechanics, are without authority or direction from the Board of Governors, but in order to make my books intelligible, and to give them a meaning, I deemed it of the greatest importance to fix upon such a scale of prices for our labor as should not only be considered fair and just under the circumstances, compared with citizen labor, but, as

nearly as we could calculate, they should *only* be sufficient to cover the amount paid to inmates, and the officers' salaries.

<i>Dr.</i>	To amount of inventory of tools	
	when we began in June, 1849,	\$836 93
"	Amount of requisitions on the	
	storekeeper, as per his bill	
	rendered.....	28,500 25
"	Amount paid citizens, carpen-	
	ters, &c.....	474 50
"	Amount paid inmates for ser-	
	vices over their board and	
	clothing, &c., &c.....	231 22
"	Amount paid salaries to officers	1,516 41
"	Amount allowed board bill to	
	the Alms House department, at	
	\$2 per week for each inmate	6,398 77
		<hr/> \$37,958 08

<i>Cr.</i>	By goods manufactured and turned	
	into the store.....	\$24,508 60
"	Labor done on Alms House	
	grounds, grading, filling dock,	
	fences, sea wall, &c., &c. ...	5,826 25
"	Labor done at Lunatic Asylum	922 70
"	Labor done for storekeeper...	718 65
"	Labor done for Bellevue Hos-	
	pital.....	1 70
"	Labor performed for Randall's	
	Island	55 37
"	Labor and sundries for Peniten-	
	tiary.....	21 67

" J. Ripley's account, picking wool.....	47 02
" Account against officers.....	28 37
" Inventory on the 31st day of December, 1849.....	12,387 18
	<hr/> 44,517 51

Leaving a balance in favor of the department,
on the 31st of December, 1849, of..... \$6,559 43

The account of the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1850, is based on a scale varying somewhat from the preceding, for early in the year I was directed by your honorable body, that in all cases where inmates of the Work House were officially transferred to other institutions, to charge them for such labor the same prices only, as are allowed to the inmates on a settlement at the expiration of their commitment.

<i>Dr.</i> To amount of Inventory, January 1, 1850.....	\$12,387 18
" Requisitions on store- keeper.....	40,997 56
" Alms House board bill	18,041 64
" Lunatic Asylum "	1,613 10
" Randall's Island "	24 00
" Labor, repairs, sala- ries paid officers, cash paid in- mates, citizen mechanics, &c.	14,942 61
" Amount of cash on hand, 31st December, 1850, to pay in- mates	32 43
	<hr/> \$88,038 52

Cr. By amount of labor, &c. charged

	Alms House.....	\$1,617	38
"	Goods turned into store	52,988	44
"	Labor, &c. charged		
	store department...	2,588	23
"	" Lunatic Asylum	5,038	92
"	" Randall's Island	530	50
"	" Penitentiary...	327	00
"	" Bellevue Hospital	193	35
"	" Sea wall account	705	41
"	" Fence "	1,788	47
"	" Grading "	16,788	78
"	" Dock "	776	04
"	" Stone breakers' do.	240	81
"	" Croton water do.	364	99
"	" Governor's office	1,172	21
"	" Old Blackwell		
	House	334	58
"	" Stone cutting ac-		
	count.....	71	13
"	" Surveyors' do...	13	90
"	" City Prison.....	9	00
"	" N. W. H. Quarry		
	account.....	146	51
"	Inventory on hand, De-		
	cember 31, 1850,...	7,363	05
"	Charged to officers.....	66	92
		<hr/>	93,125 62

Leaving a balance in favor of the department,

on the 31st day of December, 1850, of..\$5,087 10

To aid me in the effort (so laudable in itself) to elevate the character of the persons under my charge, and to stimulate

them to return to society after their terms of commitment have expired, and claim for themselves an honorable place by their good conduct and industry, you will remember that you directed and authorized me, by virtue of the law, to open an account with each individual inmate, debit him with his board, clothing and medical treatment, &c., &c., and credit him with his labor, according to his merits and abilities to perform, based upon a scale of prices herewith presented in a table marked G.

You will perceive in the table marked H, giving the amount paid to *each*, and the aggregate amount disbursed for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1850, that I have paid to able-bodied laborers and mechanics, over and above their board, clothing, &c., &c., sums in cash ranging from less than one to over thirty dollars, for six months services, a sum large enough to enable them to go out and begin the world anew, and with a due observance of the laws of sobriety and industry, nothing could prevent them from becoming good and valuable members of society again. But in too many of these cases, I regret to inform you, that they go out, fall into old habits, and are compelled to either commit themselves, or get committed by the magistrates of the city, and come back to us to occupy their old positions, which has been repeated several times by the same persons. Unless this evil can be remedied and checked, I fear that it will result in encouraging pauperism instead of producing a contrary effect, and this fact must not be disguised, that instead of being looked upon with shame or fear, or its having any restraining influence upon the mind, the Institutions on Blackwell's Island are estimated by a very numerous class of paupers and criminals, as a sort of "Land of Promise," to which they intend to hold and keep

in reserve on the slightest provocation, or from the moment they depart from the paths of rectitude. This is all wrong, and therefore I would respectfully suggest the propriety of investigating this matter, with a view to correct what seems to me to be a growing evil.

The most ready and available mode that suggests itself to my mind at this moment, to meet this exigency, is to inform all the inmates in the department, and particularly those who have committed themselves several times, and have as often received cash balances as first class workmen, that all such leaving by expiration of commitment, go out and avail themselves of the opportunities and advantages which present and are open to all who are desirous and willing to make an honest living, that the charities of the Institution have been well bestowed, but if they fail to make an effort to gain an honest livelihood, and return to us again (second time,) that they cannot expect to be put in their old places, and receive the prices which are paid to the first class laborers and mechanics, but they must fall back into the second class with an increased length of commitment ; and in the like manner dispose of those who return to us a third time—increase his term, and reduce the compensation to the lowest scale of prices.

It is reasonable to suppose, that a man who is in the habit of returning to the Island as often as he is disposed to indulge in a drunken debauchery, has become one of its fixtures, and ought not to be entitled more than once to the highest prices paid to first class laborers, although he may work equally well during his third or fourth commitment. There are, however, honorable exceptions to all the points presented, viz., a man of unexceptionable habits, may go out at an inclement season

of the year, without home or friends, or at a time when there is little or no demand for labor—sickness, or meeting with casualties may compel such a man to ask for the benefits of our public institutions for even the third or fourth time ; and such cases can alway be presented to the Board of Governors who *can* and *will* no doubt award to them places according to their merits.

There are tables accompanying this report, marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, exhibiting statistical information which may not be uninteresting to the Board of Governors.

On the 3d day of October, the ground was surveyed for the new Work House building ; the stakes driven as land marks, and all being approved by Governors Williams, Townsend and Daly, we began to break ground, and excavate for the foundation, and on the 10th day of October we began to lay masonry.

The second day of November the corner stone was laid by Mayor Woodhull, in the presence of more than one hundred of distinguished citizens of New York, since which time the work has progressed as rapidly as circumstances would permit. A great portion of the foundation of the north wing and centre building is laid, and more than one-half of the walls high enough to put on the water table.

A large gang of convicts from the Penitentiary are daily working our quarries ; and a few of them with eight citizen masons are cutting and preparing stone for the building.

I should not do justice to my feelings did I not on this oc-

casion avail myself of tendering my thanks to the Board of Governors, for their ready and willing aid extended to me at all times, to further the work and improvements placed under my charge.

It is also due to the officers, who aid and co-operate with me in this department, to say, that I am deeply indebted to them for the zeal and interest manifested in the discharge of their duties, and I am proud to say also, that they have been prompt and untiring in their labors, at all times, both early and late, and always with cheerfulness.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,

HARMON ELDREDGE.

A.

Table exhibiting the Number of Commitments, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1850, inclusive.

January.....	110
February	35
March	63
April	50
May	62
June	60
July.....	52
August	28
September.....	49
October	62
November.....	64
December.....	112
<hr/>	
Total, 1850.....	757
No. on hand, Dec. 31, 1849.....	255
<hr/>	
Aggregate total.....	1012

Of the above total of 1012, the number of Natives was.....

Foreigners	809	1012
<hr/>		
No. of " from England.....	79	
Ireland	589	
Scotland.....	30	
Wales.....	6	

Germany	72	
France	7	
Sweden	2	
Madeira	1	
Malta	1	
Porto Rico.....	2	
British North America.....	18	809

No. of Natives from Connecticut.....	3	
Delaware.....	5	
Louisiana	1	
Maine.....	6	
Massachusetts.....	13	
Maryland	1	
Missouri.....	1	
New Hampshire.....	1	
New York.....	149	
New Jersey.....	3	
Ohio	1	
Pennsylvania	9	
Rhode Island.....	3	
Tennessee.....	1	
Vermont.....	1	
Virginia.....	5	203
		<hr/>
		1012

B.

Return exhibiting the number of inmates committed for different terms, their occupations and ages ; also, the number died, eloped, discharged, &c., &c., from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, inclusive, 1850.

No. committed for 12 months.....	7
“ 9 “	3
“ 8 “	1
“ 6 “	496
“ 5 “	38
“ 4 “	37
“ 3 “	424
“ 2 “	6
Total	<u>1012</u>

Number of commitments, including 255 on hand, 31 December, 1849.....	1012
“ Inmates died.....	28
“ “ sent to Lunatic Asylum, 7 ; now there, 2.	
“ “ “ Bellevue Hospital, 16 ; now there, 2.	
“ “ eloped	152
“ “ in Work House, 31 Dec., 1850, 328, in- cluding 2 at B. V. H., and 2 at L. A.	
“ “ discharged.....	504
	<u>1012</u>

Number committed, under 20 years of age,.....	81
“ “ between 20 and 30	146
“ “ 30 “ 40	191
“ “ 40 “ 50	223
“ “ 50 “ 60	205
“ “ 60 “ 70	136
“ “ aged 70 and above.....	30
<hr/>	
Total..	1012

Number committed as Carpenters,	70
“ “ Coopers,	13
“ “ Blacksmiths,	48
“ “ Painters,	10
“ “ Shoemakers,	65
“ “ Tailors,	51
“ “ Masons,	36
“ “ Bakers,	68
“ “ Laborers, &c.,	651
<hr/>	
Total,	1012

C.

Table exhibiting the Daily Number of Inmates in the Work House during the year 1850.

Day of Month.	Jany.	Feby.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October	Novem.	Decem.
1	255	334	333	258	197	194	188	184	179	200	237	270
2	255	335	331	255	191	195	183	184	179	202	237	270
3	256	337	332	254	192	195	182	183	180	203	239	276
4	259	337	332	248	196	194	182	179	179	205	239	280
5	265	338	327	250	195	197	181	179	180	205	241	280
6	273	339	324	251	195	194	181	181	179	207	243	285
7	273	339	326	248	194	194	179	178	180	207	244	289
8	272	344	322	248	193	196	179	178	182	205	245	289
9	276	345	322	249	192	195	178	179	182	208	245	289
10	281	343	312	245	190	195	178	178	182	208	246	291
11	287	343	312	235	194	197	177	179	187	208	246	290
12	294	346	311	230	191	198	176	179	191	209	244	291
13	295	345	297	230	191	198	179	181	191	212	244	296
14	295	344	293	230	192	195	179	182	195	212	246	299
15	301	342	286	230	193	196	179	183	195	210	246	300
16	307	342	286	224	194	200	179	182	195	213	247	300

Daily average during 1850, 230.

17	309	339	287	224	192	200	178	182	193	215	250	301
18	313	339	287	219	191	199	174	182	196	218	250	303
19	315	339	277	219	189	193	175	182	195	221	252	305
20	314	337	278	220	189	190	175	182	194	223	257	306
21	314	337	276	213	192	186	175	182	197	223	260	306
22	315	338	276	213	188	187	175	181	198	224	258	313
23	314	337	267	213	188	188	176	181	198	225	260	313
24	317	339	256	210	192	188	176	181	198	225	266	312
25	319	339	256	213	192	185	176	183	198	224	266	315
26	320	339	255	312	192	188	177	183	196	225	270	320
27	332	339	251	211	192	190	179	184	196	230	269	323
28	332	334	252	205	192	189	181	185	200	230	266	323
29	332	.....	253	205	193	187	181	182	201	234	266	323
30	332	.....	253	198	194	188	179	180	201	234	269	323
31	334	.....	257	.....	193	.....	185	180	.....	230	.....	328

D.

Table exhibiting the number of day's work performed by the Inmates of the Work House, in each department of labor, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1850.

Week ending, January	5	12	19	Carpen- ters.	Masons.	Coopers.	Shoe- makers.	Black- smiths.	Tin- smiths.	Painters.	Bakers.	Tailors.	Laborers.
	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	109	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	75	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	32	12	5	126	85	673 $\frac{1}{4}$
	12	19					131	48	12	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	739 $\frac{1}{2}$
							140	41	12	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	124	102	745 $\frac{1}{2}$

Week ending Jan. 26	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	81	12	156	30	6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	43	764 $\frac{1}{4}$
February										
2	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	152	34	12	12	120	102	1016 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	149	33	12	9	120	99	950 $\frac{1}{2}$
16	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	149	30	6	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	112	98	912 $\frac{3}{4}$
23	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	150	36	8	11	114	108	1110 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	97	87	10	147	40	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	116	106	1075
9	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	134	36	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	874 $\frac{3}{4}$
15	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	113	32	8	3	91	80	734 $\frac{1}{4}$
22	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	69	6	124	34	6	2	108	88	704 $\frac{1}{4}$
29	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	3	114	26	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	87	540 $\frac{3}{4}$
5	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	104	34	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	92	692 $\frac{3}{4}$
12	74	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	91	690
19	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	46	6	70	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	83	80	623 $\frac{1}{4}$
26	70	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	65	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	6	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	681 $\frac{3}{4}$
3	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	6	79	33	6	3	81	80	576
10	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	95	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	0	86	68	553 $\frac{1}{2}$
17	37	37	6	100	35	6	0	96	63	512 $\frac{3}{4}$
24	42	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	102	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	1	90	72	612 $\frac{1}{4}$
31	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	108	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	5	89	65	618 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	104	32	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	60	642 $\frac{3}{4}$
14	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	6	81	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	6	87	57	655 $\frac{1}{4}$
21	49	38	6	77	24	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	93	49	672
28	47	32	6	78	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	99	49	677 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	46	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	73	29	12	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	94	40	550 $\frac{1}{4}$
12	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	5	72	36	10	1	74	48	659
19	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	6	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	12	0	78	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	577
26	47	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	69	30	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	75	62	508 $\frac{3}{4}$

August	2	60	34½	6	78½	38	12	6	75	74	578½
	9	63½	41	11	59	34	12	6	77	75	591½
	16	67	29	12	60	35	12	4	95	68	583¼
	23	70	31½	12	60	31¾	12	0	84	66	573½
September	30	63¾	31	12	59	34½	12	0	88	66	616¼
	6	61	27¼	12	57	34	9	3½	90	57	529
	13	66½	32¼	12	60	34½	0	5½	90	56	566
	20	65	33¼	12	66	36	6	6	95	64	648
October	27	64	40¾	12	72	36	6	2	92	69	619
	4	71½	48	12	77	36	6	6	96	65½	689½
	11	71¾	47	7	80	36	6	4½	96	70	719½
	18	75	38½	11	93	36	6	5	96	66	660¾
November	25	86½	43¾	12	96	36	6	4¾	94	61	738½
	1	83	44½	12	94	36	6	5	96	63	778
	8	85½	40½	12	102	36	6	6	102	65	789¾
	15	91	41	12	102	34	6	6	100	66	842¾
December	22	102	36	12	99	36	8	0	107	65	890½
	29	106	40½	12	98	41	10	2½	103	64	971¾
	6	111½	41	12	102	41	9	1	100	68	831¼
	13	106¼	40	12	105	41	6	1½	109	72	921¼
28th, 30th, and 31st.	20	113	55	12	108	40	6	2	108	74	1037
	27	100½	42¾	12	107	37	6	0	103	72½	878½
	51	51	29¼	6	57	21	2½	0	51	42	591
Total for the year,	3971	2528½	472¾	5098½	1822½	414	230	5098	3700½	37,500	

Aggregate day's work for the year, 60,835 $\frac{3}{4}$.

E.

Table exhibiting the number of barrels of Wheat Flour and Rye Flour, and pounds of Indian Meal baked in each week, with the number of Loaves of Bread of each kind.

	Bbls. of Wheat Flour.	Bbls. of Rye Flour.	Pounds of Indian Meal.	Wheat Loaves.	Rye Loaves.
Week ending Jan. 5	119		600	10,361	
12	116		575	9,789	
19	114		750	9,649	
26	127		750	10,949	
February 2	113		750	9,736	
9	124		750	10,680	
16	118		690	10,289	
23	122		920	10,821	
March 2	115		762	9,979	
9	118		678	10,220	
15	96		675	8,210	
22	115		750	10,010	
29	106		750	9,210	
April 5	108		750	9,265	
12	104		664	8,918	
19	105		600	8,920	
26	98		600	8,300	
May 3	97		575	8,190	
10	99		400	8,170	
17	99		400	8,140	
24	88	8	600	7,390	630
31	98	15	600	8,058	1,232
June 7	125	10	600	10,464	856
14	117	20	600	9,730	1,698
21	127	10	600	10,965	895
28	119	15	650	10,090	1,487
July 5	101	10	600	8,697	925
12	120	10	450	10,209	929
19	118	11	450	10,475	1,052
26	126	10	450	11,183	965

E, (Continued.)

Table exhibiting the number of barrels of Wheat Flour and Rye Flour, and pounds of Indian Meal baked in each week, with the number of Loaves of Bread of each kind.

	Bbbs. of Wheat Flour.	Bbbs. of Rye Flour.	Pounds of Indian Meal.	Wheat Loaves.	Rye Loaves.
Week ending Aug. 2	118	11	450	10,841	1,036
9	122	11	225	10,280	987
16	132	17	80	10,657	1,573
23	114	34	245	9,447	3,318
30	78	50	1,000	7,234	4,920
September 6	80	46	1,200	6,295	5,528
13	91	53	975	7,148	5,095
20	85	49	1,100	7,090	5,154
27	87	53	1,200	7,456	5,493
October 4	87	51	1,200	7,037	5,584
11	86	51	1,200	7,296	5,223
18	91	46	1,200	7,408	4,721
25	126	6	1,000	11,251	540
November 1	96	46	1,200	8,289	4,613
8	101	46	1,200	8,453	4,674
15	79	52	1,200	6,650	5,296
22	97	37	1,200	8,555	3,748
29	139	0	1,200	12,563	0
December 6	136	0	1,000	12,142	0
13	137	0	1,200	12,413	0
20	135	5	1,200	12,110	479
27	140	0	1,200	12,742	0
31	73		600	6,430	
Total for the year,	5,793	782	41,264	496,854	84,352

F.

Table exhibiting the number of various articles manufactured in the several departments of the Work House, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, (inclusive) 1850.

TAILORS.

Pants, fustian and kersey, lined and unlined,	pairs	2921
Vests, fustian, - - - - -	- in No.	351
Jackets, fustian and kersey, lined and unlined,	"	1035
Sack Coats, " " - - - - -	"	100
Mittens, kersey, - - - - -	pairs	228
Suits of Boys' Cloths cut out for Randall's Island,		958

SHOEMAKERS.

Slippers, - - - - -	pairs	2
Boots, men's, - - - - -	"	30
" women's, - - - - -	"	3
Shoes, men's, - - - - -	"	1588
" womens, - - - - -	"	1787
" boys, - - - - -	"	1114
" misses, - - - - -	"	250
Belts, 29 in No. ; Leather Fenders, 14 ;	in No.	43

COOPERS.

Pails, - - - - -	- in No.	479
Kids and small Tubs, - - - - -	"	325

CARPENTERS.

Coffins, - - - - -	- in No. 1889
Wheel-barrows, - - - - -	" 57
Book-cases, Meat and Coal Boxes, and various articles,	101

TINSMITHS.

Tin Pans, - - - - -	dozens	293 $\frac{1}{6}$
" Cups, - - - - -	"	121
" Pails, Saucepans and Basins, - - -	"	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Dippers, Dust Pans, and various small ware,	in No. 379	4
" Oil Cans, Barrels, and various large ware,	"	143
Russia sheet iron Scuttles and Boilers,	"	24

BLACKSMITHS.

Iron Bedsteads, - - - - -	- in No. 232
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G.

Table exhibiting the Scale of Prices allowed to inmates of Work House, as adopted by the Board of Governors on the 14th day of May, 1850.

Class	Occupation.		Prices.
1st	Tailors,	Who can make a day's work,	50 cts.
2nd		Who can make a good part of a day's work,	40
3rd		Who can make a more moderate day's work,	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
1st	Shoemakers,	} As above,	50
2nd			40
3rd			37 $\frac{1}{2}$
1st	Carpenters,	} As above,	50
2nd			40
3rd			37 $\frac{1}{2}$
1st	Bakers,	} As above,	50
2nd			40
3rd			37 $\frac{1}{2}$
1st	Laborers,	} As above,	50
2nd			40
3rd			37 $\frac{1}{2}$
1st	Masons,	} As above,	60
2nd			50
3rd			40
1st	Blacksmiths,	} As above,	60
2nd			50
3rd			40
1st	Tinsmiths,	} As above,	60
2nd			50
3rd			40
1st	Coopers,	} As above,	50
2nd			40
3rd			37 $\frac{1}{2}$
1st	Painters,	} As above,	50
2nd			40
3rd			37 $\frac{1}{2}$

III.

Table exhibiting the amount of money paid to each inmate, for services rendered over expenses of support, his term of service, occupation, and the aggregate amount, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, inclusive, 1850.

No.	Initials.	Occupation	Term of commitment.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
1	J. H.	Clerk,		25 00	
2	J. C.	Baker,	6 mos.	3 06	
3	J. D.	"	6 ..	22 31	
4	T. K.	"	3 ..	7 11	
5	W. F.	Blksmith,	6 ..	30 73	
6	J. D.	Laborer,	6 ..	6 17	
7	D. R.	Blksmith,	3 ..	16 38	
8	M. O'N.	Clerk,	3 ..	7 35	
9	J. D.	Laborer,	3 ..	08	
10	J. C.	Tinsmith,	3 ..	5 02	
11	J. F.	Baker,	3 ..	2 89	
12	J. H.	Tailor,	3 ..	10 46	
13	P. E.	"	3 ..	14 12	
14	M. McN.	"	3 ..	2 37	
15	J. H.	Clerk,		23 00	176 05 amount paid during January.
16	M. M.	Mason,	6 ..	1 68	
17	P. M.	Laborer,	6 ..	14 18	
18	L. C.	Carpenter,	6 ..	2 42	
19	W. W.	Tinsmith,	3 ..	22 76 $\frac{3}{4}$	
20	J. J.	Laborer,	6 ..	1 04 $\frac{1}{2}$	
21	H. K.	"	3 ..	3 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	
22	W. R.	Cooper,	6 ..	2 01 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ amount paid during February.
23	J. H.	Laborer,	6 ..	21 00	
24	H. D.	Baker,	3 ..	9 50 $\frac{1}{2}$	
25	T. M.	"	5 ..	14 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	
26	J. M.	"	5 ..	8 35 $\frac{1}{4}$	
27	F. M.	"	5 ..	12 35 $\frac{1}{4}$	

Amount paid to Inmates, &c.

No.	Initials.	Occupation.	Term of commit- ment.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
		Amt. brot. over,			
28	J. O'C.	Baker,	5 mos.	15 75 $\frac{3}{4}$	
29	T. G.	Laborer,	6 ..	1 97	
30	J. V. S.	Tailor,	3 ..	11 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
31	J. B.	"	6 ..	1 22	
32	J. W.	Shoemaker,	5 ..	2 33 $\frac{1}{4}$	
33	J. McC.	Laborer,	4 ..	2 50 $\frac{1}{2}$	
34	J. T.	"	3 ..	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	
35	A. G.	'	3 ..	10 00	
36	L. F.	Mason,	3 ..	12 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	
37	M. C.	Laborer,	3 ..	2 43 $\frac{3}{4}$	
38	A. Q.	Shoemaker,	3 ..	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	
39	E. McL.	Tailor,	3 ..	3 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	
40	B. S.	Clerk,	4 ..	15 55 $\frac{1}{2}$	
41	J. K.	Laborer,	4 ..	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	
42	N. M.	Carpenter,	6 ..	14 20 $\frac{1}{4}$	
43	P. O'N.	Laborer,	5 ..	6 26	
44	J. B.	Tailor,	6 ..	13 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	
45	F. N.	Laborer,	5 ..	3 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	
46	G. D.	"	5 ..	5 63 $\frac{1}{4}$	
47	J. L.	"	5 ..	7 72 $\frac{3}{4}$	
48	D. F.	"	6 ..	2 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	
49	W. C.	"	5 ..	5 04	
50	J. T.	"	5 ..	2 04	
51	R. S.	Mason,	6 ..	19 71 $\frac{3}{4}$	
52	T. G.	Carpenter,	9 ..	15 63 $\frac{3}{4}$	
53	J. L.	"	3 ..	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	
54	S. G.	Laborer,	4 ..	12 15	
55	D. H.	Mason,	6 ..	20 31 $\frac{3}{4}$	
56	J. L.	Shoemaker,	3 ..	2 02 $\frac{1}{2}$	
57	W. N.	Cooper,	9 ..	12 17 $\frac{1}{4}$	
58	L. T.	Carpenter,	9 ..	6 28	
59	D. L.	Laborer,	6 ..	10 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	
60	J. W.	"	3 ..	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	
				307 75	amount paid during March.

Amount paid to Inmates, &c.

No.	Initials.	Occupation.	Term of commit- ment.	mount paid.	Remarks.
		Amt. brot. over.			
61	J. McC.	Baker,	6 mos.	12 55 $\frac{3}{4}$	
62	D. C.	Laborer,	3 ..	2 84 $\frac{1}{2}$	
63	J. O'B.	Mason,	3 ..	13 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	
64	C. G.	Laborer,	6 ..	7 41 $\frac{3}{4}$	
65	R. M.	"	6 ..	1 70 $\frac{1}{4}$	
66	R. N.	"	3 ..	3 75	
67	J. W.	Shoemaker,	2 ..	4 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	
68	G. D.	Mason,	3 ..	8 50	
69	C. T.	Baker,	6 ..	15 64 $\frac{3}{4}$	
70	J. McC.	Laborer,	6 ..	2 75 $\frac{1}{4}$	
71	J. McG.	"	3 ..	1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	
72	E. O'C.	Shoemaker,	6 ..	9 12 $\frac{1}{4}$	
73	J. H.	Mason,	6 ..	19 05 $\frac{1}{2}$	
74	T. K.	Baker,	3 ..	10 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
75	M. D.	Quarryman	3 ..	12 93 $\frac{3}{4}$	
76	J. D.	Laborer,	3 ..	2 09 $\frac{1}{2}$	
77	W. M.	Baker,	3 ..	1 40	
78	P. R.	Laborer,	3 ..	31	
79	J. R.	"	3 ..	1 56	
80	F. D.	"	6 ..	2 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	
81	C. F.	"	6 ..	7 06	
82	J. D.	"	3 ..	4 71	
83	J. R.	"	6 ..	4 05	
84	J. O'C.	Shoemaker,	6 ..	70	
85	M. O'N.	Clerk,	3 ..	9 44	
86	P. C.	"	6 ..	4 29	
87	T. F.	Carpenter,	9 ..	3 33	
88	J. H.	Tailor,	3 ..	2 96	
89	R. F.	Mason,	5 ..	16 27	
90	E. F.	Laborer,	6 ..	5 41	
91	J. D.	"	6 ..	6 10	
92	N. S.	"	3 ..	96	
93	P. E.	Tailor,	3 ..	5 37	

Amount paid to Inmates, &c.

No.	Initials.	Occupation.	Term of commit- ment.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
94	F. McN.	Amt. brot. over, Bl'cksmith,	3 mos.	5 87	234 35 amount paid during April.
95	P. C.	Laborer,	3 ..	44	
96	J. R.	"	3 ..	2 57	
97	J. G.	"	3 ..	5 09	
98	P. M.	Carpenter,	6 ..	2 40	
99	G. T.	Baker,	6 ..	13 75	
100	H. K.	Tailor,	6 ..	10 81	
101	G. B.	Laborer,	6 ..	2 97	
102	M. K.	"	6 ..	7 35	
103	E. M.	"	3 ..	2 63	
104	C. C.	"	6 ..	4 91	
105	E. L.	"	6 ..	3 32	
106	J. W.	Bl'cksmith,	6 ..	23 01	
107	M. M.	Mason,	3 ..	12 28	
108	S. B.	Laborer,	6 ..	21 25	
109	E. B.	"	6 ..	5 26	
110	H. H.	"	6 ..	34	
111	P. K.	"	6 ..	9 88	
112	J. M.	"	6 ..	4 08	
113	A. W.	"	6 ..	5 62	
114	C. S.	Tailor,	6 ..	7 48	
115	P. G.	Laborer,	6 ..	5 81	
116	P. L.	"	6 ..	16 87	
117	P. M.	"	3 ..	11 28	
118	J. S.	"	6 ..	28 88	
119	J. S.	"	6 ..	9 38	
120	J. H.	"	6 ..	6 25	
121	J. H.	"	3 ..	4 91	
122	J. J.	"	3 ..	5 81	
123	A. McL.	Baker,	3 ..	6 91	
124	W. J. W.	Tinsmith,	3 ..	14 44	
125	W. H.	Laborer,	3 ..	1 01	

Amount paid to Inmates, &c.

No.	Initials.	Occupation.	Term of commit- ment.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
		Amt. brot. over,			
126	J. B.	Mason,	3 mos.	9 70	246 19 amount paid during May.
127	N. W.	Laborer,	6 ..	3 75	
128	H. D.	Baker,	3 ..	9 09	
129	F. M.	"	3 ..	9 71	
130	J. M.	"	3 ..	12 59	
131	T. M.	"	3 ..	12 84	
132	H. R. F.	"	6 ..	24 00	
133	J. D.	Laborer.	6 ..	5 60	
134	W. G.	Shoemaker	3 ..	6 45	
135	A. McL.	Baker,	3 ..	94	
136	C. S. M.	Shoemaker,	6 ..	7 06	
137	W. M.	Bl'cksmith,	9 ..	61 32	
138	T. J. W.	Laborer,	6 ..	5 00	
139	J. B.	Tailor,	3 ..	3 58	
140	P. V. S.	"	3 ..	12 72	
141	J. T.	Laborer,	3 ..	1 04	
142	G. W.	"	6 ..	1 10	
143	L. F.	Mason,	3 ..	10 54	
144	O. McD.	Tailor,	3 ..	9 14	
145	N. C.	Laborer,	3 ..	7 84	
146	J. R.	"	3 ..	74	
147	W. K.	"	3 ..	2 59	
148	P. M.	"	3 ..	8 59	
149	W. McA.	"	3 ..	92	
150	J. L.	"	3 ..	12 71	
151	J. M.	"	6 ..	1 87	
152	J. T.	"	3 ..	5 84	
153	W. H. K.	Baker	3 ..	8 37	
154	R. S.	Mason,	3 ..	9 34	
155	D. F.	Labore	3 ..	6 09	
156	J. F. L.	Carpenter,	3 ..	7 59	
157	S. G.	Laborer,	3	9 21	

Amounts paid to Inmates, &c.

No.	Initials.	Occupation.	Term of commit- ment.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
		Amt. brot. over,			
158	J. B.	Tailor,	3 mos.	8 06	
159	M. L.	Laborer,	6 ..	8 66	
160	T. G.	"	3 ..	8 58	
161	P. McG.	"	6 ..	10 50	
162	W. H.	Cooper,	3 ..	11 21	
163	T. L.	Laborer,	3 ..	10 71	332 14 amount paid during June.
164	B. S.	Clerk,	3 ..	12 72	
165	M. R.	Laborer,	6 ..	95	
166	C. G.	Mason,	3 ..	8 37	
167	G. H.	Carpenter,	6 ..	4 54	
168	W. L.	Laborer,	2 ..	2 19	
169	W. M.	"	3 ..	10 47	
170	T. R.	Mason,	3 ..	6 38	
171	O. H.	"	6 ..	10 98	
172	J. W.	Laborer,	3 ..	6 37	
173	A. McA.	"	3 ..	1 13	
174	E. S.	Carpenter,	6 ..	12 34	
175	M. O'D.	Laborer,	3 ..	7 62	
176	P. R.	"	3 ..	1 37	
177	T. O'B.	"	3 ..	3 55	
178	J. McC.	"	3 ..	7 50	
179	T. K.	Baker,	3 ..	12 62	
180	E. F.	Laborer,	3 ..	3 59	
181	J. T.	Baker,	6 ..	5 50	
182	M. G.	Laborer,	3 ..	9 09	
183	J. D.	"	3 ..	8 87	
184	J. O'C.	Shoemaker,	3 ..	1 87	
185	J. F. B.	Laborer,	4 ..	4 83	
186	P. C.	"	3 ..	52	
187	F. McN.	Bl'cksmith,	3 ..	8 62	
188	J. R.	Laborer,	3 ..	4 62	156 61 amount paid during July.
				1,500 61 $\frac{3}{4}$	

Amount paid to Inmates, &c.

No.	Initials.	Occupation.	Term of commit- ment.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
		Amt. brot. over,			
189	J. S.	Shoemaker,	3 mos.	25	
190	G. T.	Baker,	3 ..	12 16	
191	K. B.	Shoemaker	3 ..	3 90	
192	M. S.	Laborer,	3 ..	4 60	
193	T. W.	Blksmith,	3 ..	13 36	
194	M. K.	Shoemaker,	6 ..	21 37	
195	J. C.	Mason,	3 ..	14 12	
196	W. H.	Laborer,	3 ..	12 60	
197	M. O'N.	"	3 ..	6 00	
198	E. O'C.	Shoemaker,	3 ..	8 60	
199	H. R.	"	3 ..	60	
200	D. L. R.	Baker,	3 ..	13 22	
201	P. B.	Tailor,	3 ..	5 28	
202	J. B.	Laborer,	3 ..	5 36	
203	M. B.	Tailor,	3 ..	6 28	
204	J. C.	"	3 ..	6 84	
205	P. K.	Baker,	3 ..	11 59	
206	P. H.	Laborer,	3 ..	2 37	
207	J. S.	Clerk,	3 ..	13 50	
208	A. B.	Boatman,	3 ..	5 60	
209	J. T.	"	3 ..	4 98	
210	T. W.	Baker,	3 ..	6 78	
211	J. H.	Carpenter,	3 ..	8 69	
212	R. B. W.	Clerk,	3 ..	8 44	
213	D. M.	Boatman,	3 ..	67	
214	G. G.	Shoemaker,	3 ..	6 91	204 07 amount paid during August.
215	J. L.	Tinsmith,	3 ..	17 77	
216	N. W.	Laborer,	3 ..	11 47	
217	W. J. W.	Tinsmith,	3 ..	17 14	
218	G. P. E.	Laborer,	6 ..	3 11	
219	T. W.	"	3 ..	6 43	
220	J. G.	"	3 ..	11 54	
221	J. V. S.	Tailor,	3 ..	12 72	

Amount paid to Inmates, &c.

No.	Initials.	Occupation.	Term of commit- ment.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
		Amt. brot. over.			
222	W. H.	Laborer,	3 mos.	10 35	
223	J. C.	Baker,	4 ..	11 56	
224	J. W.	Laborer,	3 ..	9 29	
225	E. T. M.	"	3 ..	3 91	
226	S. S.	Tailor,	6 ..	13 44	
227	W. J.	Laborer,	6 ..	11 03	
228	W. K.	"	3 ..	7 84	147 60 amount paid during September.
229	W. S.	"	6 ..	5 64	
230	M. S.	"	3 ..	14 00	
232	J. A.	"	6 ..	16 28	
232	W. H.	Cooper,	3 ..	10 84	
233	T. T.	Barber,	6 ..	14 90	
234	R. B.	Laborer,	4 ..	9 77	
235	J. S.	"	6 ..	10 53	
236	W. L.	"	3 ..	8 84	
237	J. McD.	Gardener,	6 ..	14 53	
238	M. P.	Laborer,	6 ..	1 16	
239	M. M.	Mason,	4 ..	7 88	
240	E. M.	Laborer,	3 ..	14 25	
241	J. L.	"	3 ..	8 15	
242	C. McN.	Tailor,	3 ..	4 39	
243	F. D.	Laborer,	6 ..	44	
244	P. M.	Carpenter,	3 ..	8 91	
245	J. Y.	Laborer,	6 ..	2 12	152 63 amount paid during October.
246	W. J.	Mason,	6 ..	4 36	
247	J. D.	Laborer,	6 ..	25 00	
248	R. McG.	"	6 ..	25 00	
249	G. D.	"	6 ..	17 62	
250	T. D.	"	6 ..	17 12	
251	J. W.	Blksmith,	12 ..	9 96	
252	J. O'C.	Baker,	3 ..	5 82	
253	J. G.	Laborer,	6 ..	2 62	

Amount paid to Inmates, &c.

No.	Initials.	Occupation.	Term of commit- ment.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
		Amt. brot. over,			
254	E. H.	Laborer,	6 mos.	19 18	
255	R. S.	Mason,	3 ..	11 64	
256	J. K.	Boatman,	3 ..	54	
257	P. M.	Laborer,	6 ..	24 61	
258	M. K.	Shoemaker,	6 ..	3 68	
259	J. S.	Clerk,	3 ..	19 50	
260	J. W. A.	Tailor,	12 ..	14 60	
261	J. J.	Laborer,	6 ..	20 17	
262	S. G.	"	3 ..	9 59	
263	J. T.	"	6 ..	14 93	
264	P. D.	"	6 ..	16 49	262 43 amount paid during November.
265	H. D.	Baker,	6 ..	21 22	
266	J. C.	Laborer,	6 ..	16 96	
267	R. W.	Baker,	6 ..	23 84	
268	W. P.	Laborer,	6 ..	17 85	
269	J. M.	Baker,	6 ..	19 53	
270	E. L.	Laborer,	3 ..	7 93	
271	J. H.	"	6 ..	19 59	
272	C. P.	Tailor,	6 ..	24 09	
273	G. F.	Baker,	3 ..	6 12	
274	H. F.	"	6 ..	20 84	
275	J. H.	Carpenter,	3 ..	11 04	
276	J. G.	Laborer,	6 ..	15 65	
277	G. V.	Mason,	3 ..	19 82	
278	J. B.	Laborer,	6 ..	10 53	
279	J. S.	"	3 ..	77	
280	G. C.	"	6 ..	1 64	
281	J. S.	Shoemaker,	3 ..	10 67	
282	J. V. S.	Tailor,	3 ..	12 75	
283	J. B.	"	6 ..	15 84	
284	E. H.	Carpenter,	6 ..	8 72	
285	J. H.	Laborer,	6 ..	19 22	
286	J. T.	"	6 ..	12 96	

Amount paid to Inmates, &c.

No.	Initials.	Occupation.	Term of commit- ment.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
		Amt. brot. over,			
287	T. S.	Tailor,	3 mos.	7 62	
288	T. J. W.	Laborer,	6 ..	10 09	
289	D. McK.	Tailor,	6 ..	15 51	
290	O. McD.	"	6 ..	15 97	
291	S. E.	Baker,	3 ..	8 50	
292	B. M.	Laborer,	6 ..	13 76	
293	J. G.	"	6 ..	24 09	
294	J. L.	"	6 ..	24 34	
295	N. C.	"	6 ..	12 78	
296	W. K.	Baker,	6 ..	14 42	
297	J. B.	Tailor,	6 ..	12 72	
298	L. F.	Mason,	6 ..	21 44	
299	P. C.	"	6 ..	10 96	
300	M. D.	Laborer,	6 ..	17 28	
301	E. H.	Carpenter,	6 ..	18 97	
302	H. B. W.	Asst. Clerk,	4 ..	15 69	567 72 $\frac{3}{4}$ amount paid during December.

Aggregate amount,

\$2,835 07

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF LONDON, FROM THE FIRST BEGINNING OF THE CITY, TO THE PRESENT TIME.

By JOHN STOW, Citizen and Clerke of the City of London.

Printed by I. I. for I. I. at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, near the North-Gate of London.

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STORE HOUSE, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, January 1, 1851.

To the GOVERNORS of the ALMS HOUSE,

GENTLEMEN :

In pursuance to your instructions, I herewith present to you a statement of the transactions (of the last year,) as well as of the present condition of the Store Department on Blackwell's Island.

The amount of stock on hand, January 1, 1850,	
was	\$13,334 34
Received during the year, supplies drawn upon	
my requisitions	115,553 48
Received during the year, manufactured arti-	
cles from the Work House Department	52,988 66
Received during the year, manufactured arti-	
cles from Alms House Department	6,965 73
Received during the year, manufactured arti-	
cles from Penitentiary Department	18,972 56
<hr/>	
Total amount of merchandise received,	\$207,814 77

I have distributed to the institutions, drawing	
supplies from the Store - - -	\$190,246 01
Leaving a balance of stock on hand of	17,568 76

The limited accommodations of the Store (since its first organization) has been a serious inconvenience in the discharge of my duties, as for want of room, my stock has necessarily been scattered.

For the obviation of this difficulty, your Board generously allowed my requisition made in October last, for a new store house, which building I am happy to inform you is fast being completed, and will be ready for occupancy in a few days.

Its dimensions are 26 by 75 ft., 2 stories in height, situated on the Steamboat Dock. Underneath the building is a capacious boat-house. The material for the building having been drawn upon my requisition, and the labor performed by the Work House Department.

While upon this subject I would take occasion to render my thanks to Mr. C. L. Purdy, the boss carpenter of the Work House Department, for furnishing a plan of the building, as well as for his promptness and untiring exertion in the erection of the same.

As I shall occupy the New Store House within a fortnight, I would suggest the propriety of having an insurance from fire effected upon the building and stock.

I would respectfully call your attention to a subject which appears to have been long neglected, but as it affects my department more than any other, I am induced to present it

to your notice at this time, namely, the Steamboat Landing, Blackwell's Island.

It being impossible for the boat to land with safety at any ordinary low tide, which frequently prevents my getting the freight until late in the evening, after the hour appointed for the inmates to retire, consequently making it very difficult for me to get assistance to get the goods off the dock.

To correct the above evil, I would recommend that you would cause a pier to be extended out to allow a sufficient depth of water for the boat to land at all times, also to have the dock raised to the proper grade of the Island, as it is now from 2 to 3 feet lower, and at high tides it is entirely covered with water.

By reference to my inventory, you will perceive that the stock of clothing is very large, most of which is winter clothing. I think it would be well for you to give directions for the sewing portion of the inmates (while their numbers are large) to be employed in making summer clothing, for the children on Randall's Island, as well as for the Institutions here.

I would also suggest that as many of the inmates as possible be constantly employed in knitting for the store, as one pair of socks or stockings made here, is as durable as two pair of such as we receive from the city. In this item alone, I think that there can be a great saving to the Department.

The Departments on the Island have kept the store promptly supplied with the following articles : shoes, iron bedsteads,

tin ware (in every variety,) pails, was thubs, wash boards, wheel barrows, clothing and bedding, so that it has not been necessary to order any of said articles from the city.

Accompanying this you will receive a tabular statement showing the amount of goods furnished each Institution monthly; also a similar table, showing the monthly receipts of goods from the Departments; also my inventory of stock on hand.

In conclusion you will please accept my acknowledgements for the promptness, in which you have met the demands of the Store, and for the general interest manifested toward my department.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, &c.,

N. P. ANDERSON,
Storekeeper, Blackwell's Island.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, January 1, 1851.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq.,
President, Board of Governors,

SIR,—Herewith you will receive the inventory of stock on hand this day, in the Store Department, Blackwell's Island.

DRY GOODS.

Burlaps, 3245 yards, <i>a</i> 9c	-	-	\$292 05
Buttons, 104 $\frac{9}{12}$ G. gross, <i>a</i>	-	-	90 87
Checks, 5856 yards, <i>a</i> 11c	-	.	644 16
Calico, 1353 $\frac{1}{2}$ do., <i>a</i> 7c	-	-	100 51
Cotton, sewing, 44 pounds, <i>a</i> 33c			14 52
Do. spools, 55 dozen, <i>a</i> 50c	-		27 50
Do. batting, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bale, <i>a</i> \$11	-		16 50
Denims, 1853 yards, <i>a</i> 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c	-	-	199 19
Diaper, 180 pieces, <i>a</i> \$1 25	-		225 00
Duck, raven, 820 yards, <i>a</i> 13c	-		106 60
Flannel, red, 459 do., <i>a</i> 14c	-		66 55
Do. cotton, 1281 $\frac{1}{4}$ do., <i>a</i> 13c	-		166 56
Farmers' linen, 900 do., <i>a</i> 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	-		113 85
Fustian, 1116 do., <i>a</i> 9c	-	-	100 44
Kersey, cotton, 488 do., <i>a</i> 15c	-		73 20
Do. woollen, 1597 $\frac{3}{4}$ do., <i>a</i> 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	.		423 40
Do. striped, 130 do., <i>a</i> 56c	-		72 80
Muslin, unbleached, 1550 $\frac{1}{2}$ do., <i>a</i> 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c			120 16
Do. bleached, 1551 do., <i>a</i> 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c			96 93
Do. sheeting, 255 $\frac{3}{4}$ do., <i>a</i> 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ c			79 91

Do. stark mills, 471 $\frac{1}{4}$ do., a 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c	41	42
Sheeting, India rubber, 10 do., a 35c	3	50
Ticking, 406 $\frac{1}{2}$ do., a 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	-	42 68
Thread, white and black, 274 lbs., a 76c	208	94
Do. damaged, 68 do., a 50c	-	34 00
Laces, shoe, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross, a 50c	-	9 50

 3,370 74

WEARING APPAREL.

Aprons, 24 dozen, a \$1 50	-	\$36 00
Coats, prison, 457, a \$1 25	-	571 25
Do. fustian, 362, a 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ c	-	203 62
Do. Kersey, 34, a \$1 25	-	42 50
Do over, 36, a \$2 25	-	81 00
Caps, 50, a 25c	-	12 50
Drawers, flannel, 87, a 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	-	54 38
Diapers, 18 dozen, a \$1 50	-	27 00
Frocks, Denims, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ do., a \$12	658	00
Do. cartman's, 1 do.	-	18 00
Do. Infants', 2 do., a \$2 25	-	4 50
Handkerchiefs, 10 do., a \$1 50	-	15 00
Hats, straw, 12 do., a \$2 25	-	27 00
Mittens, buck, 96 pair	-	28 00
Do. cloth, 90 do.	-	8 90
Petticoats, Kersey, 670, a \$1	-	670 00
Do. Burlaps, 444, a 75c	-	334 00
Pantaloon, kersey, 200 pair, a \$1 25	250	00
Do. do. 241 do., a \$1 06	256	06
Do. fustian, 814 do., a 50c	405	50
Do. ticking, 174 do., a 50c	87	00
Shirts, ticking, 1384, a 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ c	-	778 50
Do. muslin, 166 dozen, a \$4 50	-	747 00

Do. boys, 1 do.	-	-	-	3	75
Shrouds, 17 $\frac{2}{12}$, a \$5	-	-	-	85	82
Shirts, flannel, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ do., a \$7 50	-	-	-	183	75
Short gowns, 18 do., a \$3 75	-	-	-	67	50
Sheets, 6 do., a \$6	-	-	-	36	00
Stockings, 25 $\frac{1}{3}$ do., a \$3 25	-	-	-	82	08
Do. children's, 4 do., a \$1 75	-	-	-	7	00
Socks, 27 $\frac{1}{12}$ do., a \$2 40	-	-	-	65	00
Shoes, men's, 218 pair, a \$1 25	-	-	-	272	50
Do. women's 233 do., a 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	-	-	-	203	87
Do. boys, 58 do., a 62	-	-	-	36	23
Suspenders, 20 do., a 75c	-	-	-	15	00
Vests, 98, a 81 $\frac{1}{4}$ c	-	-	-	91	81
Women's chemises, 68 dozen, a \$4 50	-	-	-	306	00

6771 04

BEDDING.

Bed spreads, 498, a \$1	-	-	\$498	00
Bed ticks, 27 dozen, a \$6	-	-	162	00
Pillow cases, 81 do., a \$2 25	-	-	182	25
Do. ticks, 40 do., a \$2 25	-	-	90	00
Towels, 16 do., a \$1 50	-	-	24	00

956 25

STORES.

Beef, salt, 27 barrels, a \$9 50	-	-	\$256	50
Butter, 321 pounds, a 15c	-	-	48	15
Beans, 148 bushels, a \$1 50	-	-	222	00
Brandy, 75 gallons, a \$1	-	-	75	00
Bread, 1576 loaves, a 7c	-	-	110	32
Coffee, 1029 pounds, a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	-	-	77	17

Crackers, 380 do., 4½	-	-	15	20
Codfish, 19½ quintals, a \$2 85	-	-	55	57
Castile soap, 38 pounds	-	-	4	28
Coal, anthracite, 18 tons, a \$3 93¼	-	-	70	74
Do., char. 6 boxes, a \$1 50	-	-	9	00
Candles, tallow, 501½ pounds, a 10	-	-	50	86
Flour, 8 barrels, a \$5 25	-	-	42	00
Farina, 20 pounds, a 10c	-	-	2	00
Flax seed, 98 do., a 8c	-	-	7	84
Ground seed, 63 bushels, a 43c	-	-	27	09
Ginger, 7 pounds, a 10c	-	-	0	70
Hops, 120 do.	-	-	23	62
Hay, 3620 do. a 75c	-	-	27	15
Ice, 73 tons supposed	-	-	323	00
Lard, 132 pounds, a 8c	-	-	10	56
Molasses, 246 gallons, a 25½	-	-	67	81
Mustard, 71 pounds, a 25	-	-	17	38
Meal, Indian, 1250 do., a \$1 50	-	-	18	75
Nutmegs, 4 do., a \$1 25	-	-	5	00
Oil, lamp, 174 gallons, a 64c	-	-	111	36
Do. linseed, 30 do. a 50c	-	-	15	00
Oats, 460 bushels, a 47c	-	-	216	20
Oatmeal, ½ barrel,	-	-	2	75
Potatoes, 167 bushels, a 50c	-	-	83	50
Pepper, 296 pounds, a 6¼c	-	-	18	50
Peas, 28 bushels, a \$1 07	-	-	29	96
Pork, salt, 7 barrels, a \$8 30	-	-	59	50
Rice, 6,633 pounds, a 2½	-	-	165	82
Rye, 26 bushels, a 85c	-	-	22	10
Sugar, Havanna, 8,267 pounds, a 6⅛c	-	-	506	55
Do., crushed, 188 do., a 9½c	-	-	17	86
Do., powdered, 106 do., a 9½c	-	-	10	07
Soap, hard, 1,659 do., a 4c	-	-	66	36

Do., soft, 27 barrels, <i>a</i> 50c	-	13 50
Starch, 301 pounds, <i>a</i> 6c	- -	18 06
Salt, 14 sacks, <i>a</i> \$1 25	- -	17 50
Saleratus, 12 pounds, <i>a</i> 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c	- -	66
Straw, 38,640 do., <i>a</i> 55c	- -	162 50
Snuff, 180 do., <i>a</i> 15c	- -	27 00
Saltpetre, 1 do.,	- -	50
Tobacco, 1,724 do., <i>a</i> 17c	- -	216 58
Turpentine, 15 gallons, <i>a</i> 50c	-	7 50
Tea, 1,841 pounds, <i>a</i> 29	- -	533 89
Vinegar, 11 barrels, <i>a</i> \$2 25	-	24 75
Wine, 21 gallons, <i>a</i> \$1 10	- -	23 10

 3,938 46

HARDWARE.

Augers, 2,	- - -	75
Axes, 8, <i>a</i> \$1	- - -	8 00
Brads, 15 papers, <i>a</i> 12c	- -	1 80
British lustre, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, <i>a</i> 50c	-	8 25
Bonnet wire, 22 rolls, <i>a</i> \$1	-	22 00
Cups, tin, 860, <i>a</i> 5c	- - -	43 00
Coffee kettles, 27, <i>a</i> 75c	- -	20 25
Cans, tin, 8, <i>a</i> 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	- - -	3 00
Copper tacks, 1 paper, <i>a</i> \$1	- -	1 00
Chisels, 14	- - -	2 25
Cans, oil, 2 dozen, <i>a</i> \$3	- -	6 00
Chalk lines, 1 do.	- -	38
Clothes hooks, 22 do.	- - -	66
Carpet tacks, 75 papers	-	4 69
Dippers, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, <i>a</i> \$2 25	- -	7 87
Door springs, 4, <i>a</i> 87c	- -	3 50
Faucet's patent, 1 dozen	- -	4 00

Gimblets, 1	do.	-	-	1 50
Hammers, 18, <i>a</i> 50c	-	-	-	0 90
Hinges, 56 dozen, <i>a</i> 50c	-	-	-	28 00
Hatchets, 12, <i>a</i> 62½c	-	-	-	7 50
Hooks and eyes, 28 gross, <i>a</i> 25c	-	-	-	7 00
Hoes, 12, <i>a</i> 62½c	-	-	-	7 50
Iron sheet boilers, 8, <i>a</i> \$1	-	-	-	8 00
Lamps, tin, 84, <i>a</i> 25c	-	-	-	21 00
Locks, chest, 4, <i>a</i> 37½c	-	-	-	1 50
Do., door, 6, <i>a</i> \$1	-	-	-	6 00
Do., pad, 1¼ dozen, <i>a</i> \$4 50	-	-	-	5 63
Lanterns, 1 do.	-	-	-	12 00
Lamp feeders, 3 do., <i>a</i> \$2 25	-	-	-	6 75
Marking plates, 2, <i>a</i> \$1 00	-	-	-	2 00
Nails, 4d., 6d., 8d., 12d., 40d., 20				
kegs, <i>a</i> \$3 50	-	-	-	7 00
Needles, 22 M., <i>a</i> \$1 50	-	-	-	33 00
Pans, dish, large, 52, <i>a</i> 75c	-	-	-	39 00
Do., do., medium, 10, <i>a</i> 62½c	-	-	-	6 25
Do., sauce, large, 18	-	-	-	11 25
Do., medium, 16, <i>a</i> 50c	-	-	-	8 00
Do., mess, 4, 558, <i>a</i> 6¼	-	-	-	284 87
Pails, tin, 48, <i>a</i> 75c	-	-	-	36 00
Pins, 2 packs, <i>a</i> 54c	-	-	-	1 08
Powder, 27 kegs, <i>a</i> \$2 50	-	-	-	67 50
Paper, sand, ½ ream	-	-	-	2 50
Pitchforks, ½ dozen,	-	-	-	1 13
Razors, 6 do., <i>a</i> \$3	-	-	-	18 60
Do. straps, 6, <i>a</i> 25c	-	-	-	1 50
Rakes, 12, <i>a</i> 75c	-	-	-	9 00
Steel pens and holders, 4 gross,	-	-	-	8 00
Scufflers, 2 dozen, <i>a</i> \$3	-	-	-	6 00
Screws, 7 gross, <i>a</i> 48c	-	-	-	3 36

Sieve, 1	-	-	-	-	1 50
Spectacles, 27 dozen, a \$3 25	-				87 75
Scissors, assorted, 12 dozeen, a \$3					36 00
Thimbles, 7 gross, a \$1 50	-				10 50
Do., women's, 37 dozen, 35c	-				9 25
Watering pots, 12, a 75c	-	-			9 00
Wash basins, 8 dozen, a \$3	-				24 00
					<hr/>
					1,045 22

SUNDRIES.

Brooms, 52 dozen, a \$2 1c	-	-			104 52
Boxes, shaving, 16, a 12 c	-	-			2 00
Brushes, do., 17, a 10c	-	-			1 70
Do., paint, 8, a \$1	-	-	-		8 00
Do., varnish, 4, a 75c	-	-			3 00
Do., dust, short, 7½ dozen, a \$3					22 50
Do., do. long, 1 do.	-	-			3 75
Do., whitewash, 1 do.	-	-			5 50
Brooms, hickory, 5 do., a \$1 25					6 25
Bows, ox, 32 pair, 50c	-	-	-		16 00
Beeswax, 20 pounds, a 12½c	-	-			2 50
Combs, wooden, 5 gross, a \$1	-				5 00
Do., ivory and horn, 11 dozen,					7 80
Clothes pins, 30 g. gross, a 16c	-				4 80
Chrome, green, 3 pounds, a 50c	-				1 50
Cement, 65 barrels, a \$1 20	-				78 00
Envelopes, 475	-	-	-	-	2 38
Indigo, 5 pounds	-	-	-	-	1 25
Lamp wick, 8 dozen,	-	-	-		2 50
Do. black, 75 pounds, a 30c	-				25 50
Lime, 32 barrels, a \$1 25	-	-			27 50

Matches, 17 gross, a \$1	-	-	17 00
Meat chests, 4	-	-	27 50
Mats, 9, a 75c	-	-	6 75
Pills, rat, 32 boxes	-	-	14 25
Pencils, slate, 9 gross	-	-	1 80
Pails, wooden, 76, a 75c	-	-	57 00
Pitchers, white, 60, a 37½c	-	-	22 50
Do., brown, 28, a 18¾c	-	-	5 25
Paper, 7 reams, a \$3 55	-	-	22 75
Pencils, lead, 11 dozen, a 75c	-	-	8 25
Shoe thread, 27 pounds	-	-	13 50
Tumblers, 24	-	-	5 00
Tubs, wash, 7, a \$1 25	-	-	8 75
White lead, 450 pounds, a 7c	-	-	31 50
Yarn, 81 do., a 57½	-	-	46 45
Victoria butts, 24	-	-	3 00
Ink, 1 gallon	-	-	1 50

624 20

Sundry articles and stuff received

from Navy Yard - - - \$341 00

341 00

STORE FIXTURES AND ARTICLES IN USE.

Box for filing papers, 1	-	-	1 25
Do. letters, 1	-	-	1 00
Bags, 64, a 40c	-	-	25 60
Barrels, 21, a 21c	-	-	4 41
Bowl and pitcher, 1	-	-	1 75
Baskets for hoisting bread, 4, a \$1	-	-	4 00
Do. delivering do., 24, ½	-	-	
worn out, a \$4	-	-	96 00
Blocks for falls, 5 set	-	-	19 63
Chairs, in office, 6, a \$2	-	-	12 00

Clock, 1	-	-	-	-	-	7 00
Desk and book rack, 1	-	-	-	-	-	30 37
Ice tools	-	-	-	-	-	9 00
Iron bedsteads, 2	-	-	-	-	-	10 50
Ink stands, 4	-	-	-	-	-	1 62
Horse, cart, harness, and apparatus						220 00
Hoisting apparatus	-	-	-	-	-	25 00
Lamps, 6	-	-	-	-	-	12 62
Pump force, 1	-	-	-	-	-	7 75
Range, 1	-	-	-	-	-	35 00
Refrigerator, 1	-	-	-	-	-	10 00
Rope used for falls	-	-	-	-	-	53 50
Scale coal, 1	-	-	-	-	-	75 00
Do. platform, 1	-	-	-	-	-	15 00
Do. counter, 1	-	-	-	-	-	4 50
Stoves and pipe, 2	-	-	-	-	-	36 32
Stools, office, 3	-	-	-	-	-	2 00
Scoops, 8	-	-	-	-	-	1 87
Set of measures, 2	-	-	-	-	-	1 50
Sealed, 2	-	-	-	-	-	3 00
Shades, 1 pair	-	-	-	-	-	3 00
Skids, 1 do.	-	-	-	-	-	3 25
Shovels, scoop, 2	-	-	-	-	-	2 50
Table, 1	-	-	-	-	-	10 00
Tubs, cone, 1 pair	-	-	-	-	-	20 00
Truck, 1	-	-	-	-	-	7 00
Wash stands, 4, a \$2 50	-	-	-	-	-	10 00
Wheel barrows, 2, a \$3 50	-	-	-	-	-	7 00

 799 94

 \$17,846 85

N.B.—You will perceive that my inventotry exceeds my balance \$278 09, which is to be accounted for by my having received and distributed an amount of goods from Cholera Hospital, of which there never has been a bill rendered. When the bill is furnished, I will give that department the credit.

N. P. ANDERSON,
Storekeeper, Blackwell's Island.

A T A B L E

Showing the Amount of Goods distributed monthly by the Storekeeper, Blackwell's Island, to the several Departments.

1850.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Alms House, B. I.....	4,127 03	3,370 65	3,224 66	1,900 22	2,018 52	2,500 60	2,912 11	2,632 43	3,997 68	3,216 11	3,588 59	4,598 91	\$ 38,087 51
Penitentiary, "	6,632 79	5,141 51	6,110 46	4,571 01	2,898 67	3,246 02	3,851 34	6,728 42	5,809 80	3,809 24	4,773 96	5,606 82	59,180 04
Work House, "	2,414 94	1,469 98	3,845 06	2,318 77	4,082 99	3,570 19	3,378 84	5,206 96	2,374 23	4,423 28	5,732 62	2,179 70	40,997 56
Lunatic Asylum, B. I.....	1,537 11	1,156 94	1,489 34	1,812 95	1,779 22	2,006 91	1,536 23	1,751 32	2,186 42	2,690 13	2,183 23	2,955 15	23,084 95
Penitentiary Hospital, B. I....	216 75	337 77	152 51	198 28	236 02	237 95	127 64	272 11	287 83	95 47	141 82	89 58	2,393 73
Bellevue do. N. York.	374 70	374 15	521 00	453 80	491 84	397 74	429 90	459 07	373 78	365 05	415 80	790 53	5,447 36
City Prison, "	199 50	171 50	229 25	161 00	210 61	170 15	203 13	196 46	207 47	166 50	177 25	228 40	2,321 22
Bellevue Coffin ac. "	153 75	205 37	105 00	91 25	175 00	140 62	181 50	168 12	116 87	87 50	125 00	71 25	1,621 23
Barrel ac. "	69 30	150 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219 66
Storekeeper, Randall's Island..	.....	104 30	321 00	648 93	119 01	1,500 37	1,648 65	1,459 55	1,174 13	2,607 83	1,348 50	2,180 26	13,112 53
Small Pox Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 63	25 46	153 84	41 31	53 90	221 02	530 16
New Work House Building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	356 99	729 16	973 86	2,060 01
Do. Store do. do. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	596 14	163 56	137 75	897 45
Store Dept., B. I., expense ac..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292 60	292 60
Total per month.....	15,725 87	12,482 53	15,998 28	12,156 21	12,011 88	13,770 55	14,303 97	18,899 90	16,682 05	18,455 55	19,433 39	20,325 83	\$190,246 01

N. P. ANDERSON, S. K., B. I.

A T A B L E

Showing the amount of Goods received monthly by the Storekeeper, from the Departments on the Island.

1850.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Work House Department.....	4,208 79	4,482 06	4,904 50	3,521 08	3,881 73	4,209 06	4,457 27	4,886 07	4,054 15	4,527 31	4,731 95	5,124 69	\$52,988 66
Alms do. do.	407 92	645 95	794 76	430 75	377 20	509 05	545 00	581 50	487 25	858 60	784 80	542 95	6,965 73
Penitentiary do.	1,138 11	2,108 12	2,540 68	1,587 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,230 71	1,435 69	931 83	18,972 56
Total per month.....	5,754 82	7,256 13	8,239 94	5,539 25	4,258 93	4,718 11	5,002 27	5,467 57	4,541 40	14,616 62	6,952 44	6,599 47	\$78,926 95

N. P. ANDERSON, S. K., B. I.

STOREKEEPER, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

To the Governors of the Alms House :

GENTLEMEN,

Herewith you will receive the receipts and disbursements of the Store Department on Randall's Island, for the past year, together with the account of stock remaining on hand on the 1st instant.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

THOS. B. TAPPEN,

Storekeeper,

Randall's Island.

There has been received during the past year,

Merchandise from the city.....	43,248 77
“ “ departments on	
Blackwell's Island.....	13,233 98
“ from departments on Ran-	
dall's Island.....	10,403 40
	<hr/> 66,886 15
Stock on hand, January 1, 1850....	5,206 86

\$72,093 01

There has been distributed, as per
monthly returns,

To the Nurseries.....	38,288 96
“ Nursery Hospital.....	10,839 82
“ Farm, Randall’s Island.....	14,558 21
“ Potter’s Field.....	537 25
“ Storehouse.....	22 84
Cash to the Governor’s office.....	1,248 60

65,495 68

Stock on hand, January 1st, 1851, 6,597 33

\$72,093 01

Randall’s Island, January 1st, 1851.

ACCOUNT STOCK, JANUARY 1, 1851.

Storehouse, Randall’s Island,

753 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards muslin, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 00
2990 “ “ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	224 25
1564 $\frac{3}{4}$ “ denims, 10.....	156 48
804 “ C. Flannel, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 34
551 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ striped shirting, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 88
243 “ woolen kersey, 25.....	60 75
128 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ cotton “ 13.....	16 71
55 $\frac{3}{4}$ “ satinett, 45.....	25 10
277 “ gambroon, 14.....	88 78
1687 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ fustian, 9.....	151 87
1100 “ burlaps, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 50

2 $\frac{1}{2}$	yds cloth, 12.....	3 75
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	“ cass., 8.....	2 50
298	lbs. tea, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 93
129	“ pepper, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 68
226	“ butter, 16.....	36 16
30	“ thread, 39.....	11 70
23	“ “ 70.....	16 10
18	“ cotton thread, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 85
8	“ “ “ colored, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 40
9	“ “ “ 44.....	3 96
3	“ yarn, 67.....	2 01
12	pieces netting, 70.....	8 40
18	sacks salt, 12.....	27 00
13	lbs. tobacco, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	98
413	“ “ 17.....	70 21
12	bushel peas, 95.....	11 40
2240	lbs. coffee, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	212 80
7	barrels vinegar.....	14 00
5	“ flour.....	25 00
658	gallons of molasses, 23.....	151 34
40	do oil, 63.....	25 20
1199	yards linen, 13.....	155 87
3160	lbs. rice, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 00
1086	“ Indian meal, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 29
25	bbls. pork, \$8 07.....	201 75
19	“ beef, \$8 60.....	163 40
9	“ “ \$10.....	90 00
8	milk cans and funnel.....	32 50
556	lbs. sugar, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 53
365 $\frac{1}{2}$	“ sole leather, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 21
10	sides welt leather, 22.....	27 50
8	“ upper “ 20.....	20 00
275	girls' chemises, 9.....	24 75

439	girls' chemises, 12.....	52 68
499	“ “ 15.....	74 85
436	“ “ 18.....	78 48
254	“ “ 31.....	78 74
159	night gowns, 19.....	30 21
175	girls' petticoats, 20.....	35 00
175	“ “ 25.....	43 75
15	“ “ 39.....	5 85
274	“ “ 42.....	115 08
200	“ “ 46.....	92 00
169	“ frocks 4s 6d.....	95 06
321	“ “ 5.....	200 62
245	“ “ 5s 6d.....	168 44
237	“ “ 6.....	215 25
101	slips, 2s.....	25 25
251	boys' shirts, 9.....	22 59
250	“ “ 11.....	16 50
190	“ “ 13.....	24 70
250	“ “ 21.....	52 50
302	“ “ 31.....	93 62
25	“ “ 25.....	6 25
1132 $\frac{3}{4}$	yards check, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	87 79
314 $\frac{1}{4}$	“ “ 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	30 63
294 $\frac{1}{2}$	yds Jean, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 26
1890	Eye towels, 5.....	94 50
123	Pillow cases, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 07
204	“ ticks, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 25
12	Bolster cases.....	3 00
100	Tin pans.....	6 25
9	Dust pans.....	1 41
2	Coal hods.....	1 69
12	Doz. tin cups, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 50
1	“ saucepans.....	4 50

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. saucepans.....	4 50
2 " dippers	3 00
1 " "	1 13
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " $\frac{1}{8}$	1 04
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wash basins, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 19
4 Tin pans.....	1 50
1 Funnel.....	12
9 Dust brushes.....	2 62
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Doz. wash boards.....	6 75
2 " whitewash brushes.....	6 00
8 " " " "	3 00
72 lbs Starch, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 14
9 Bath bricks.....	56
6 Casks lime.....	9 50
4 Lanterns.....	4 00
1 Horse cover.....	3 50
3 Smooth irons.....	1 31
71 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs Snuff, 17.....	12 15
2 M. needles.....	3 00
2 Gro. matches.....	1 00
100 lbs wrought nails.....	9 00
5 Kegs nails, \$3 25.....	16 25
4 Boxes glass.....	9 00
15 lbs Chrome yellow.....	3 75
979 yds Denims, 10.....	97 90
5 Bottles ink, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 36
1 Inkstand.....	25
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ G. gross buttons, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 00
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " 55.....	3 58
10 " " 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 00
6 7 in. Locks, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 25
2 6 in. "	1 75
48 Boys' shirts, 22.....	10 56

46 Girls' chemises, 22.....	10 12
100 " aprons, 8.....	8 00
150 " " 12.....	18 00
50 " " 15.....	7 50
148 " " 10.....	14 80
84 Womens' 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 50
118 " hdkfs., 10.....	11 80
55 Bed spreads.....	55 00
56 Pantalette suits, 95.....	53 20
24 Jean suits, \$1 20.....	28 80
18 pr. pants, 3s.....	6 75
5 " 55.....	2 75
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Doz. hose, 20s.....	18 75
6 " 28s.....	21 00
9 " 22s.....	24 75
1 "	1 75
10 " 12s.....	15 00
50 pr Women's shoes, 7s.....	43 75
180 " " 4s 6d.....	101 25
40 pr Boys' " 7s.....	35 00
120 " " 6s.....	90 00
321 " " 65.....	208 65
83 pr Girls' " 5s.....	51 88
54 " " 55.....	29 70
146 " " 44.....	64 24
8 dozen fine combs, 90.....	7 20
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " C. " 12.....	2 25
51 lbs. shoe nails, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 83
3 " " thread, 44.....	1 32
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen vic. boots,.....	4 88
1 paint brush.....	67
2 sash tools.....	38
17 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen chambers, 19.....	41 56

41	pitchers, 1s 6d.....	7 69
3	platform and counter scales and weights...	90 00
2	pair curry combs.....	92
90	men's shirts, 3s.....	33 75
9	“ vests, 6s 6d.....	7 31
53	“ caps, 2s.....	13 25
89	pairs men's shoes, 85c.....	75 25
5	dozen “ socks, 22c.....	13 75
1	“ “	2 50
10	men's jackets.....	10 00
91	pair men's pants, 6s.....	68 25
2	“ jackets.....	2 50
1	gross buttons.....	75
$\frac{1}{2}$	dozen gimblets.....	22
1	rule.....	62
$1\frac{1}{2}$	dozen memorandum books.....	3 00
5	blank books.....	4 63
$1\frac{1}{2}$	gross thimbles.....	2 25
2	gross combs.....	60
12	papers tacks.....	48
10	lbs: clout nails.....	1 00
10	“ finishing nails.....	1 00
$\frac{1}{2}$	dozen padlocks.....	1 37
1	“ brass hinges.....	1 00
1	dead lock.....	3 00
1	brass cock.....	87
8	gross buttons.....	4 00
$29\frac{1}{2}$	dozen files.....	9 63
60	gross tape.....	6 00
$2\frac{3}{4}$	gross spoons, 17s 6d.....	6 01
7	scrapers	87
	sand paper.....	1 00
7	shovels, 7s.....	6 12

3	spades, 8s 8d.....	3 25
5	manure forks, 6s 4d.....	3 96
1	dozen canal barrows, 28s.....	42 00
3980	feet lumber.....	139 30
8	lbs. beeswax.....	3 00
60	“ crackers.....	2 40
4	sheets	2 00
1	box tin.....	10 88
3	qntls. codfish.....	8 44
100	pairs boys' shoes, 7s.....	87 50
48	women's petticoats.....	48 00
60	“ frocks.....	60 00
2	kegs powder.....	5 00
200	feet safety fuse.....	1 00
2	dozen pairs scissors.....	9 00
1	saw sett.....	75
9	gross buttons, 1s 4d.....	1 50
3	shoe pincers.....	75
1½	dozen cravats.....	2 06
200	lbs. white lead.....	14 00
1	dozen pails.....	9 00
2	table cloths,.....	1 20
	paper and envelopes.....	3 46

\$6,597 33

THOS. B. TAPPEN,
Storekeeper,
Randall's Island.

LIST OF OFFICERS

Employed in the Alms House Department.

ALMS HOUSE.

Names.	Station.	Salaries.
John Fitch.....	Warden.....	\$1,200
Thomas J. Marshall.....	Clerk.....	600
John Ahern.....	Register Clerk.....	375
Elijah T. Simpson.....	Engineer.....	500
Eliza Heaton.....	Matron.....	320
Elizabeth Brown.....	Assistant Matron.....	280
Margaret Keating.....	Help ".....	100
James Gelson.....	Captain Dead Boat.....	240
George Grassell.....	Gardener.....	400

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Josiah Mann.....	Warden.....	\$1,200
Charles Sutton.....	Clerk.....	600
John Frey.....	Apothecary.....	600
Eliza Hegeman.....	Matron.....	300
Jane King.....	Nurse.....	280
Sylvester Van Syckel.....	Physician.....	130
Isaac Senior.....	".....	130
Arthur H. Jackson.....	".....	130
John Moore.....	Surgeon.....	130
Charles Page.....	".....	130
Horatio W. Gridley.....	Senior Assistant.....	130
Lefroy Ravenhill.....	".....	130
Stephen Smith.....	".....	130
Eusebius L. Jones.....	".....	130
Richard H. Alexander.....	".....	130
Henry Harrison.....	Assistant Clerk.....	150
Nine Orderlies.....	Each.....	60
Eighteen ".....	".....	30
Three Nurses.....	".....	60
Twenty-seven Nurses.....	".....	30

CITY PRISONS.

William Edmonds.....	Warden.....	\$1,500
George F. Coachman.....	Clerk.....	600
John C. Covel.....	Physician.....	600
John Gray.....	Deputy.....	500
Alexander Jackson.....	".....	500
Peter Crosby.....	".....	500
Charles M. Hoople.....	".....	500
Lewis M. Halloran.....	".....	500
Adam C. Flannagan.....	".....	500
John D. Lindon.....	".....	500
Flora Foster.....	Matron.....	400
Phebe E. Grundy.....	Assistant Matron.....	250
Anna McHugh.....	Night ".....	200
Matthew Daly.....	Night Watch.....	365
John H. Coachman.....	".....	365
Benjamin C. Sparks.....	Driver.....	900
Asa Butman.....	Keeper 2d District.....	600
William Earle.....	".....	500
Edward J. Oliver.....	Keeper 3d District.....	500
John Cooper.....	".....	500

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Moses H. Ranney.....	Resident Physician.....	\$1,500
James C. Rutherford.....	Clerk.....	600
Zetus Searles.....	Chaplain.....	400
Bernard Gormly.....	Engineer.....	400
Patrick Weir.....	Gardener.....	300
William B. Mott.....	Attendant.....	300
Allan McLean.....	".....	300
A. Clinton Pinkney.....	".....	300
Edward Robellas.....	".....	300
David Owens.....	".....	168
Thomas D. Jones.....	".....	168
Robert Williams.....	".....	168
Peter Doran.....	Watchman.....	240
Frances Vidal.....	Matron.....	200
Alice Frazer.....	Attendant.....	100
Mary Goodwin.....	".....	150
Margaret Ray.....	".....	96
Bridget McGarry.....	".....	96
Margaret Riley.....	".....	96
Mary Walsh.....	Sewing-room.....	30

OFFICE, ROTUNDA.

George Kellock, Jr.	Superintendent, O. D. P.	\$1,000
Edward B. Corwin	Chief Clerk	1,000
John Stevens	Supply, do.	1,000
Joshua Philips	Clerk to Governors	1,000
George B. Gilbert	Clerk	700
Sparhawk Parsons	"	600
John Ormond	"	600
John McGrath	Visitor	700
Joel Platt	"	700
James Quackinbush	"	700
John Mullane	Hearse driver	500
Robert McDade	Assistant do	365
Thomas Leydon	do do	365
Godfrey Kieffer	Door Keeper	360
John Brewer	Inspector of Beef	500

PENITENTIARY.

Joseph Keen	Warden	\$1,200
William B. Flagler	Clerk	700
Jacob H. Ridabock	Dy. Warden	650
Robert McGee	Shoemaker	570
Owen L. Lamb	Blacksmith	570
William W. Dow	Carpenter	570
Philip E. Brown	Quarryman	570
Hezekiah Brainard	"	570
Gilbert M. Platt	Mason	570
William C. Brainard	Stone Cutter	570
Joshua Sherwood	Farmer	500
William Baush	Keeper	500
Jeremiah Fowler	"	500
Isaac Britton	"	500
John De Mott	"	500
Charles Graham	"	500
Thomas Kelly	"	500
John Keigan	"	500
Quincy Stowell	"	500
Phenix Seaman	"	500
Henry Minard	"	500
Peter Kennedy	"	500
Michael Smith	"	500
William McKenna	"	500
John Hackett	"	500
John H. Brown	"	500
John Schureman	Assistant Carpenter	320
Ann P. Batey	Matron	250
Mary W. Raymond	"	250
Sarah Bird	"	250

PENITENTIARY HOSPITAL,

William Kelly.....	Resident Physician.....	\$1,000
Stephen Rodgers.....	Assistant do	130
Henry D. Jenkins.....	do do	130
Isaac P. Foot.....	do do	130
Mark Blumenthal.....	Apothecary.....	430
Sarah Knox.....	Matron.....	320
Ellen Buckley.....	do	100
Mary Wilson.....	Cook.....	72

RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Jonathan Stearns.....	Warden.....	\$1,000
Isaac W. Haff.....	Clerk.....	450
Norman Squires.....	Farmer.....	200
Griffith Griffiths.....	Coxswain.....	400
William O. Webb.....	Keeper Potter's Field.....	480
Rufus Ripley.....	Keeper.....	400
Ebenezer Jessup.....	Engineer.....	450
Jane Ley.....	Matron.....	450
Elizabeth Hammond.....	Assistant.....	300
Margaret W. Fort.....	do	300
Leah E. Strang.....	do	300
Susan L. Clifford.....	Play room.....	200
Catherine T. Goodenough.....	Sewing room.....	200
Mary Baldwin.....	Nurse.....	78
Ann Brady.....	Wash house.....	100
Henry N. Whittelsey.....	Resident Physician.....	1,000
William B. Bibbins.....	Asst. do	130
Mary Strong.....	Matron.....	370
Bridget Byron.....	Assistant Matron.....	300
Angeline Henry.....	do do	230
Margaret Mess.....	Nurse.....	78
Catherine Hughes.....	do	60
Thomas B. Tappen.....	Storekeeper.....	700

STORE HOUSE, B. I.

Nehemiah P. Anderson.....	Storekeeper.....	\$1,000
Stephen H. Knapp.....	Clerk.....	600

WORK HOUSE, B. I.

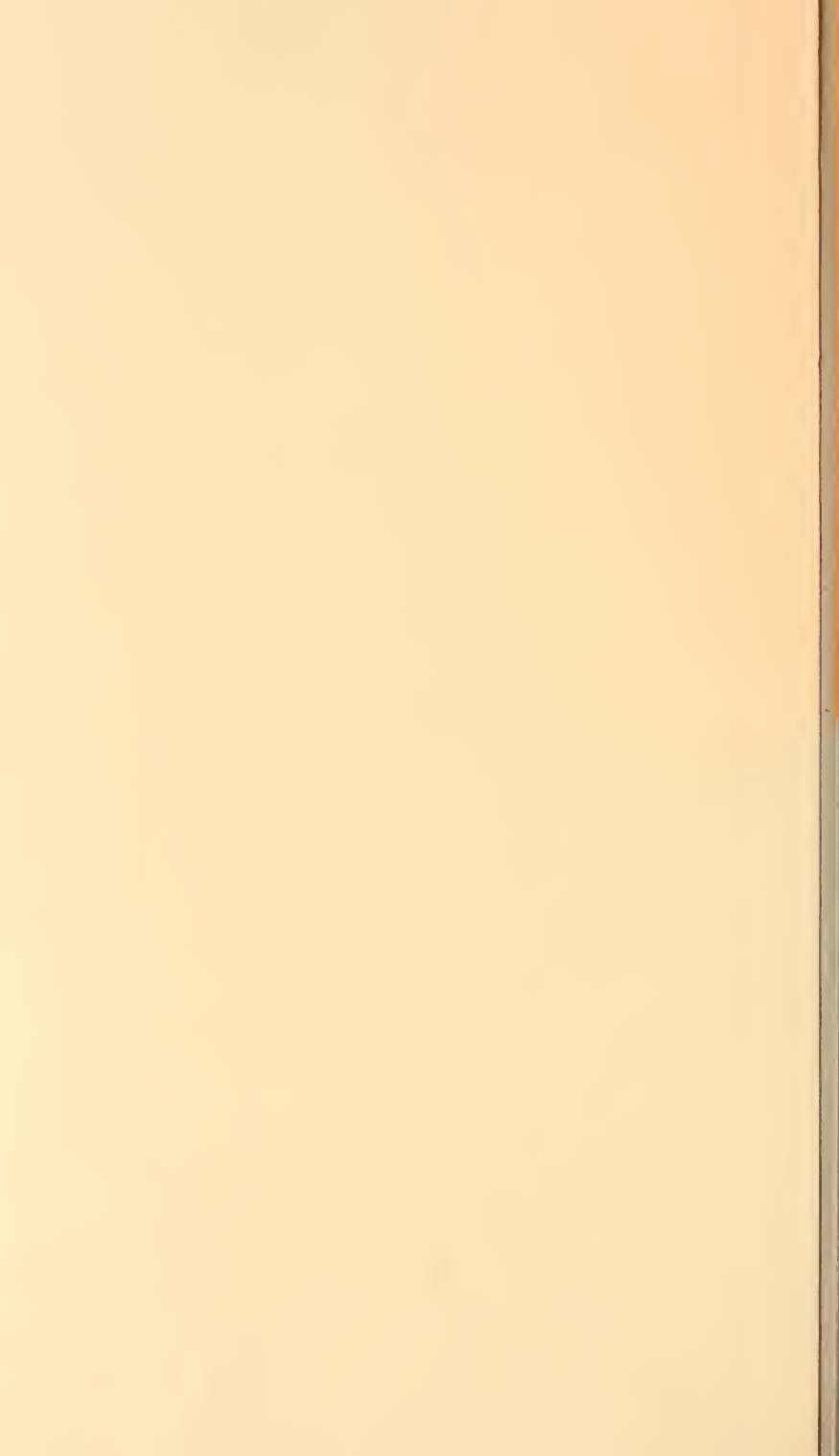
Harmon Eldredge.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,200
Charles W. Smyth.....	Clerk.....	450
James Kennedy.....	Baker.....	600
Cornelius L. Purdy.....	Carpenter.....	620
John H. Stevens.....	Shoemaker.....	520
Charles E. Martin.....	Keeper.....	500
Joshua Hodgson.....	do	500

Total amount salaries paid in 1850,

\$67,962 94

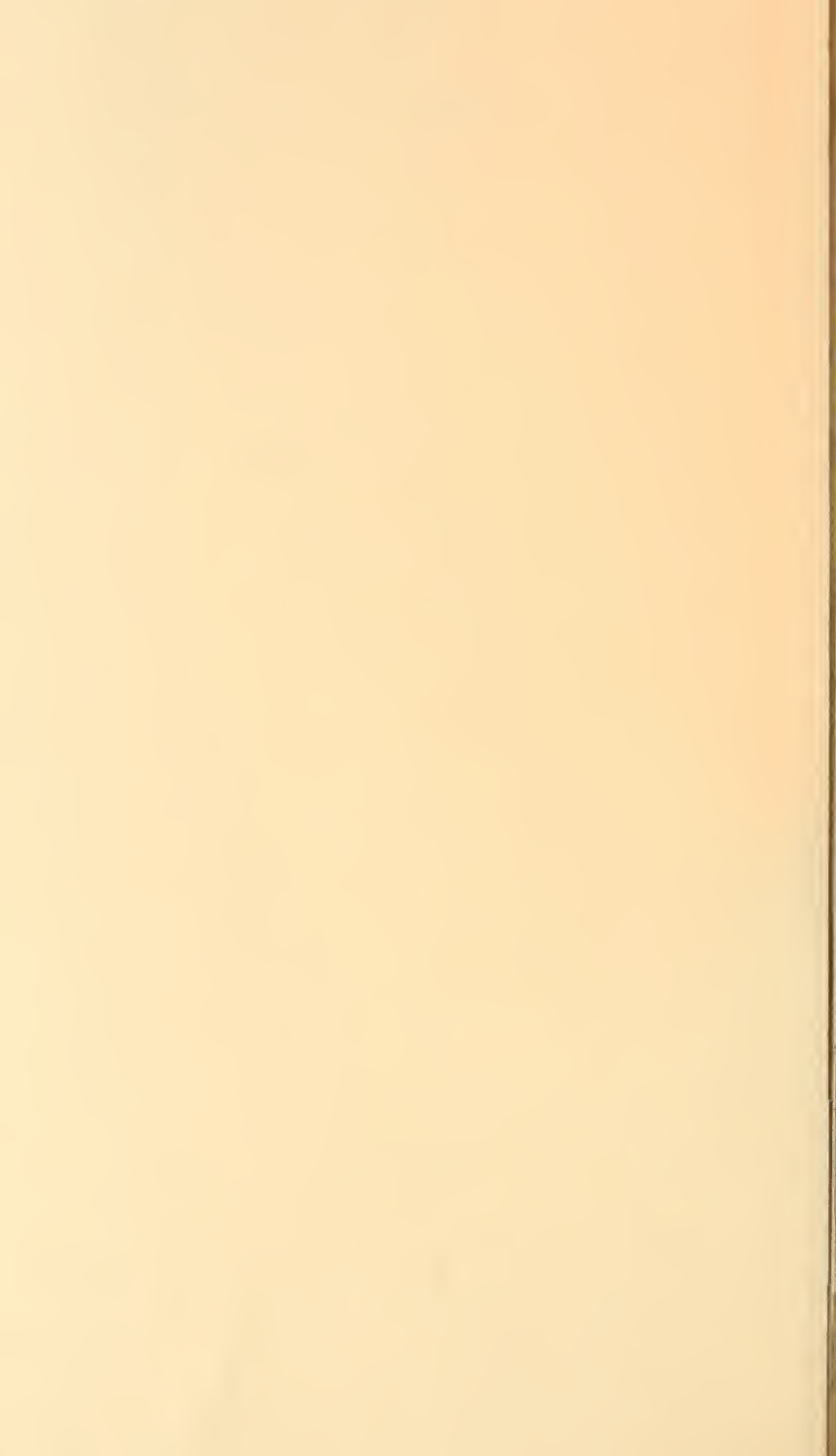
DISPOSAL OF FUNDS.

1850.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	RECAPITULATION.	NEW WORK HOUSE BUILDING ACCOUNT.		
Warrants received from Comptroller.....	55,000 00	30,000 00	50,000 00	25,000 00	25,000 00	25,000 00		50,000 00	25,000 00	50,000 00	30,000 *	39,825 69	404,825 69	Total amount of Warrants received from Comptroller,....	\$404,825 69	* \$5,000 of the \$30,000 rec'd from the Comptroller in November, were on account of New Work House Building.....	5,000 00
Payments by Superintendent Out-Door Poor,	4,197 87	4,632 08	4,953 01	2,587 16	2,107 45	2,061 75	2,427 74	2,155 57	2,069 30	2,365 47	2,568 40	3,323 25	35,449 05	Rec'd on acct. of New Work House Building, *	5,000 00		
“ “ “ Work House.	176 05	47 54	307 75	234 35	246 19	332 14	156 61	204 07	147 60	152 63	262 43	567 72	2,835 08	“ “ “ Alms House Department....	399,825 69		
Receipts from sundry Institutions.....	1,210 84	190 36	1,364 45	495 87	630 16	7,138 40	1,191 11	1,392 92	1,150 88	3,101 01	995 25	4,801 64	23,662 89	Balance in Bank, Dec. 31, 1849.....	1,347 76		
Balance in Bank.....	1,347 76	63 41	1,735 55	22,900 46	21,053 76	18,815 16	24,359 93	728 40	15,915 84	9,727 72	24,480 86	15,963 13	157,091 98	“ due by Supt. O.-D. P., Dec. 31, 1849,	240 83		
														“ “ Workhouse, “ “	42 51	Expended in October.....	356 99
														Receipts from Institutions.....	23,662 89	“ “ November.....	1,124 55
															\$425,119 68	“ “ December.....	973 86
																Balance Dec. 31, 1850.....	2,544 60
	61,932 52	34,933 39	58,360 76	51,217 84	49,037 56	53,347 45	28,135 39	54,480 96	44,283 62	65,346 83	58,306 94	64,481 43	623,864 69				
Payments for sundry Bills.....	57,794 11	28,097 84	30,410 30	27,164 08	28,072 40	26,737 52	24,706 99	36,165 12	32,205 90	38,265 97	39,543 81	37,488 56	406,652 60	Total Payments for Sundry Bills.....	\$406,652 60	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00
“ to Superintendent Out-Door Poor,	3,950 00	5,000 00	4,800 00	2,700 00	1,900 00	2,000 00	2,500 00	2,200 00	2,200 00	2,400 00	2,600 00	3,200 00	35,450	“ “ on account of New Work House Building,	2,455 40		
“ “ “ Work House,	125 00	100 00	250 00	300 00	250 00	250 00	200 00	200 00	150 00	200 00	200 00	600 00	2,825	“ “ “ Alms House Department....	404,197 20		
Balance in Bank.....	63 41	1,735 55	22,900 46	21,053 76	18,815 16	24,359 93	728 40	15,915 84	9,727 72	24,480 86	15,903 13	23,192 87	178,937 09	Balance due by Supt. Out-Door Poor, Dec. 31, 1850.....	241 78		
														“ “ “ Work House, “ “	32 43		
														“ in Bank of State of New York.....	23,192 87		
														“ in Bank on acct. of New Work House Building.....	2,544 60		
														“ “ “ Alms House Department.....	20,648 27		
	61,932 52	34,933 39	58,360 76	51,217 84	49,037 56	53,347 45	28,135 39	54,480 96	44,283 62	65,346 83	58,306 94	64,481 43	623,864 69		\$425,119 68		



DIVISION OF EXPENDITURES.

1850.	PAYMENTS OF			Total Monthly Expenditure.
	Sundry Bills.	Superintendent Out Door Poor.	Superintendent Work House.	
January	53,420 19	4,197 87	176 05	57,794 11
February	23,418 22	4,632 08	47 54	28,097 84
March	25,149 54	4,953 01	307 75	30,410 30
April	24,342 57	2,587 16	234 35	27,164 08
May	25,718 76	2,107 45	246 19	28,072 40
June	24,343 63	2,061 75	332 14	26,737 52
July	22,122 64	2,427 74	156 61	24,706 99
August	33,805 48	2,155 57	204 07	36,165 12
September	29,989 00	2,069 30	147 60	32,205 90
October'	35,747 87	2,365 47	152 63	38,265 97
November	36,712 98	2,568 40	262 43	39,543 81
December	33,597 59	3,323 25	567 72	37,488 56
Total	368,368 47	35,449 05	2,835 08	406,652 60
Expended on New Work House Building.....				2,455 40
Do. Alms House Department.....				\$404,197 20

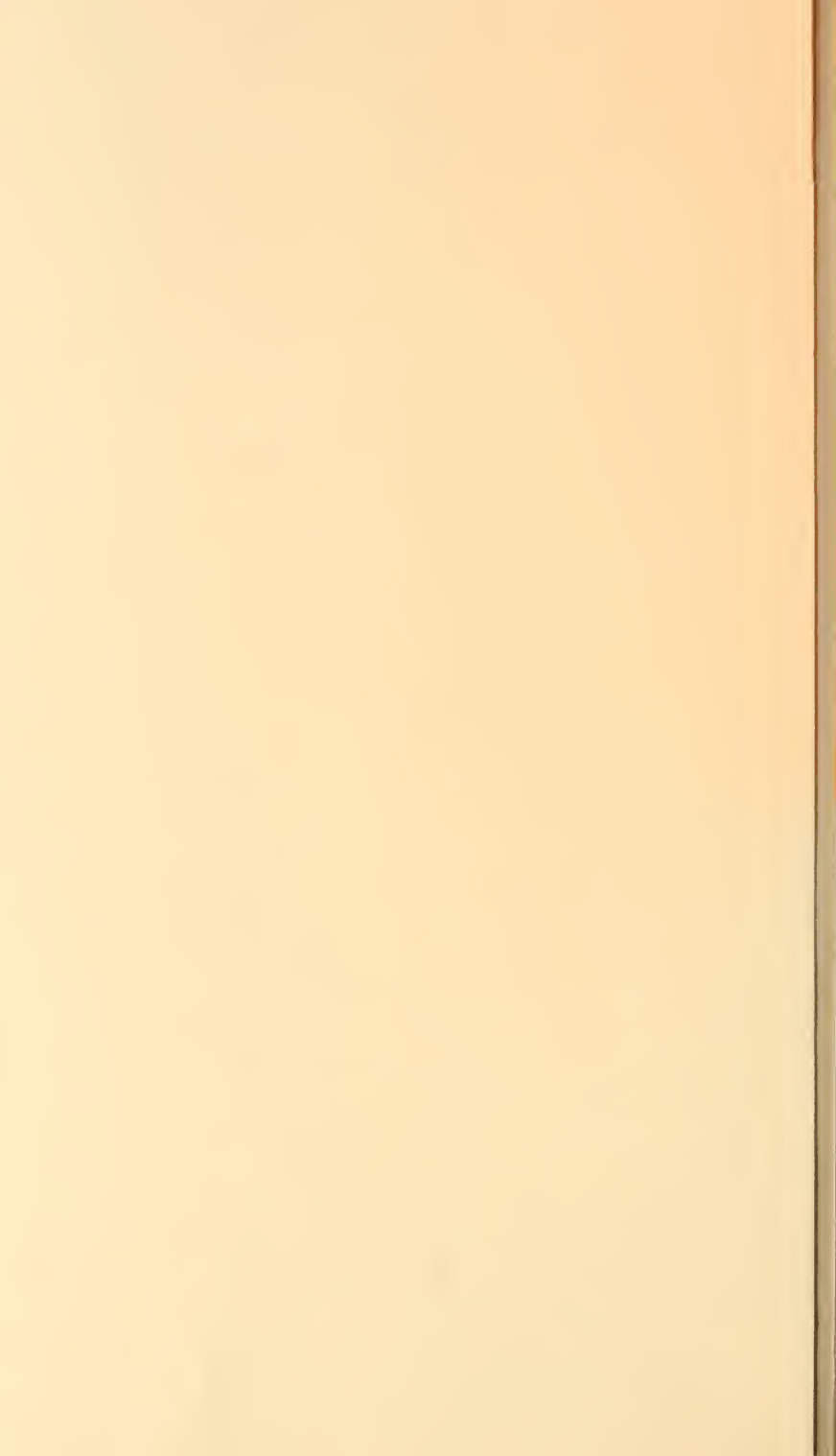


DIVISION OF PAYMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OUT-DOOR POOR.

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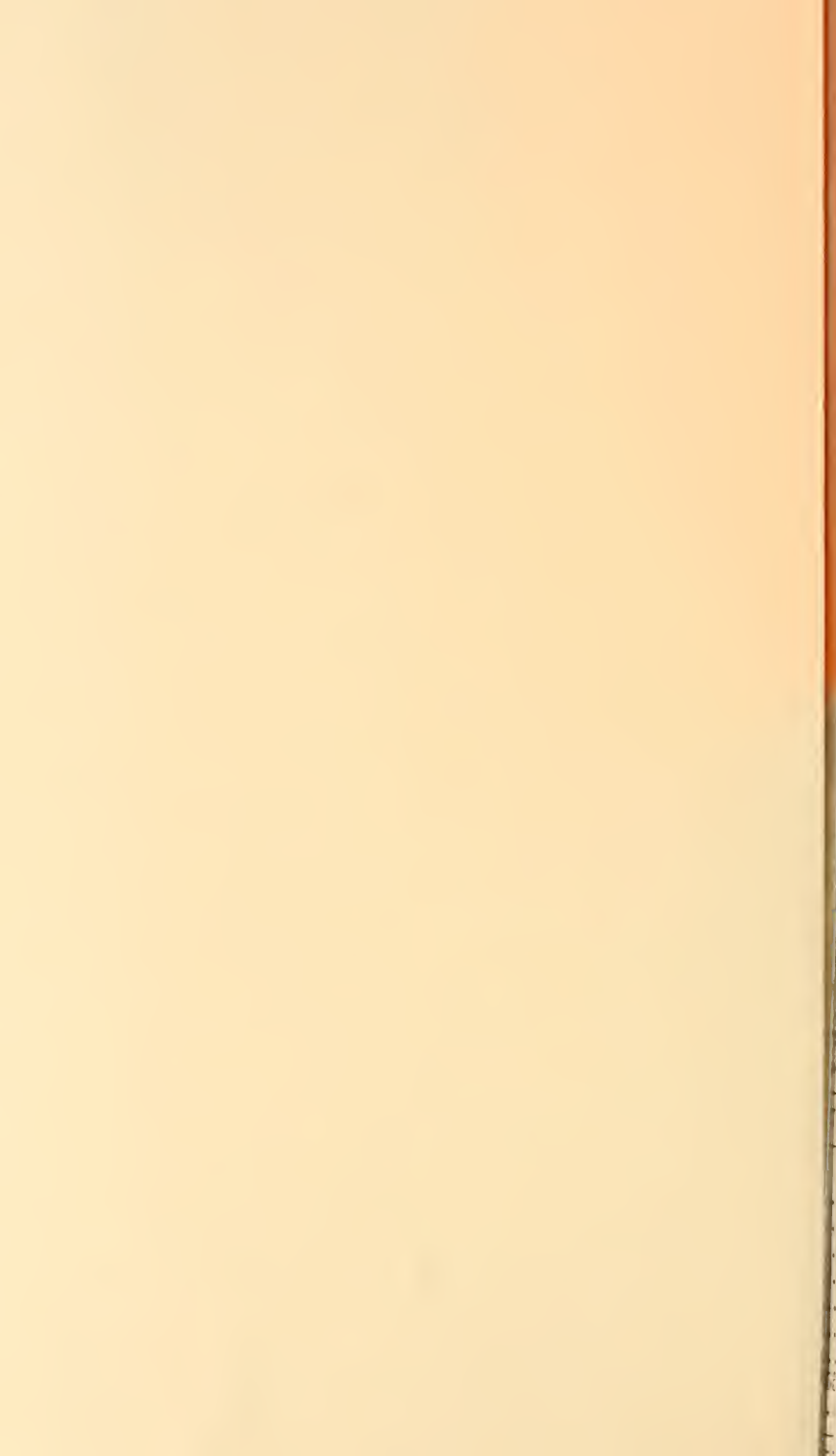
PAYMENTS OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WORK HOUSE, B. I.

For Wages at Work House.....	176 05	47 54	307 75	234 35	246 19	332 14	156 61	204 07	147 60	152 63	262 43	567 72	2,835 08
Payments to Superintendent Work House.....	125 00	100 00	250 00	300 00	250 00	250 00	200 00	200 00	150 00	200 00	200 00	600 00	2,825 00
Balance due by Supt. Work House, Dec. 31st, 1849.....													42 51
Payments (as above) by Supt. W. H., Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, '50,													2,867 51 2,835 08
Balance due by Supt. Work House, Dec. 31, 1850.....													\$ 32 43



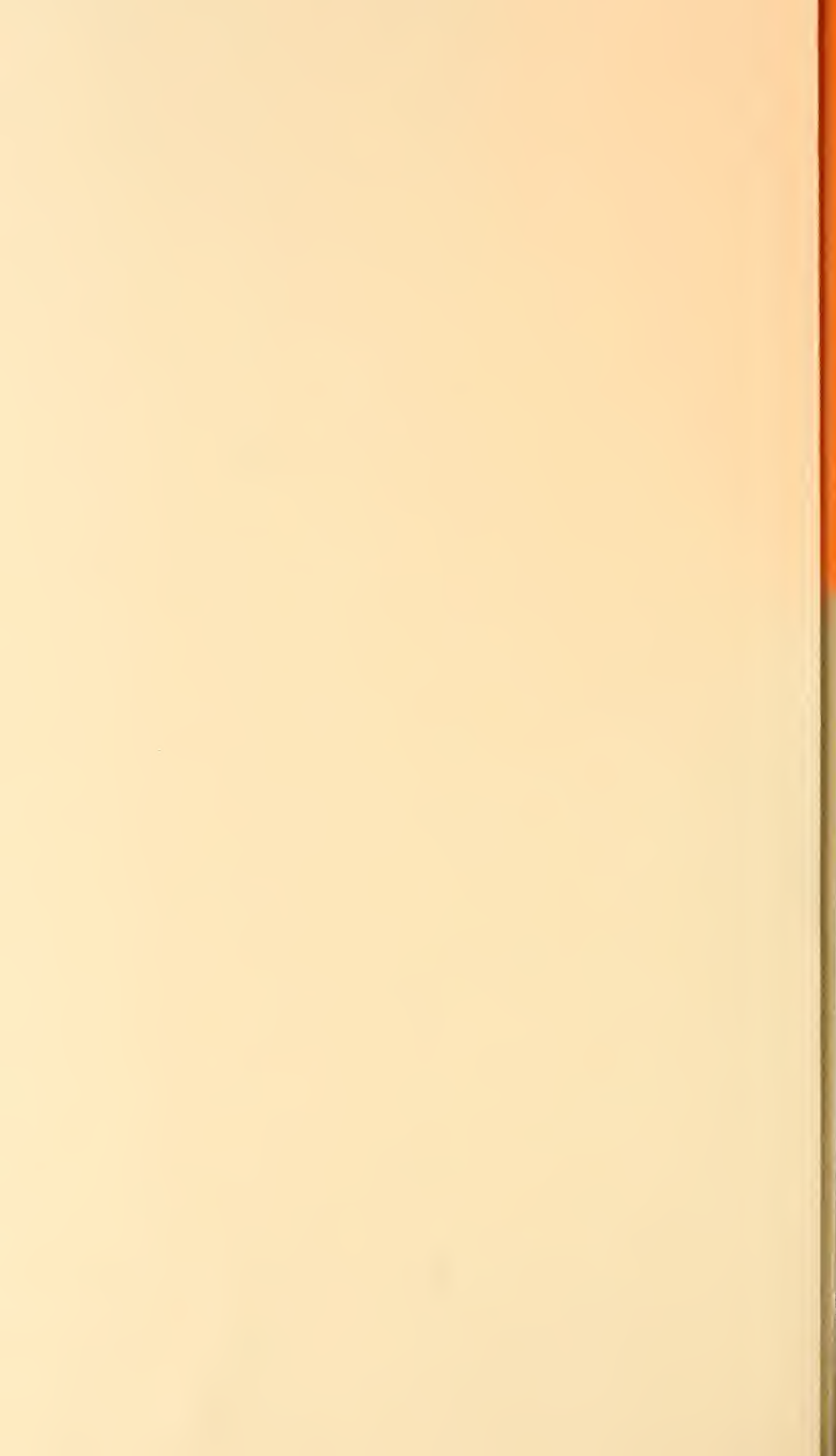
CASH RECEIPTS, FOR

1850. FROM	Board of Pay Patients.	Support of Illegimates.	Interments.	Sales of Barrels & Casks.	Sales of Bones, Grease and Swill.	Sales of Live Stock.	Sales & Receipts of Sundries.	Indenture Fees.	Total	Received in the month of	
Alms House.....	323 00	.....	.....	153 80	133 33	400 00	441 87	.....	1,452 00	January.....	1,210 84
Bellevue Hospital.....	71 43	.....	.....	28 41	67 04	50 00	235 11	.....	451 99	February	190 36
City Prison.....	443 45	.....	.....	10 12	12 81	.....	1,844 01	.....	2,310 39	March	1,364 45
Lunatic Asylum.....	10,265 51	.....	.....	47 04	158 83	15 00	350 60	.....	10,836 98	April	495 87
Nursery.....	97 13	.....	.....	58 71	57 39	.....	121 59	.....	334 82	May.....	630 16
Do. Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....	1 50	.....	9 00	June.....	7,138 40
Office .....	.....	1,698 50	742 00	.....	.....	.....	259 75	47 00	2,747 25	July	1,191 11
Penitentiary.....	.....	.....	.....	112 51	241 54	145 00	130 27	.....	629 32	August.....	1,392 92
Do. Hospital.....	14 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00	September	1,150 88
Prison, 2d District.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174 00	.....	174 00	October	3,101 01
Do. 3d do. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	841 20	.....	841 20	November	995 25
Randall's I.....	62 50	.....	.....	274 90	33 68	878 47	12 21	.....	1,261 76	December.....	4,801 64
Small Pox Hospital.....	828 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	828 51		
Store House, B. I.....	.....	.....	.....	45 83	.....	.....	123 09	.....	168 92		\$23,662 89
Do. R. I.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 51	.....	37 51		
Work House.....	.....	.....	.....	1,379 40	.....	120 00	65 84	.....	1,565 24		
	\$12,105 53	1,698 50	742 00	2,118 22	704 62	1,608 47	4,638 55	47 00	\$23,662 89		



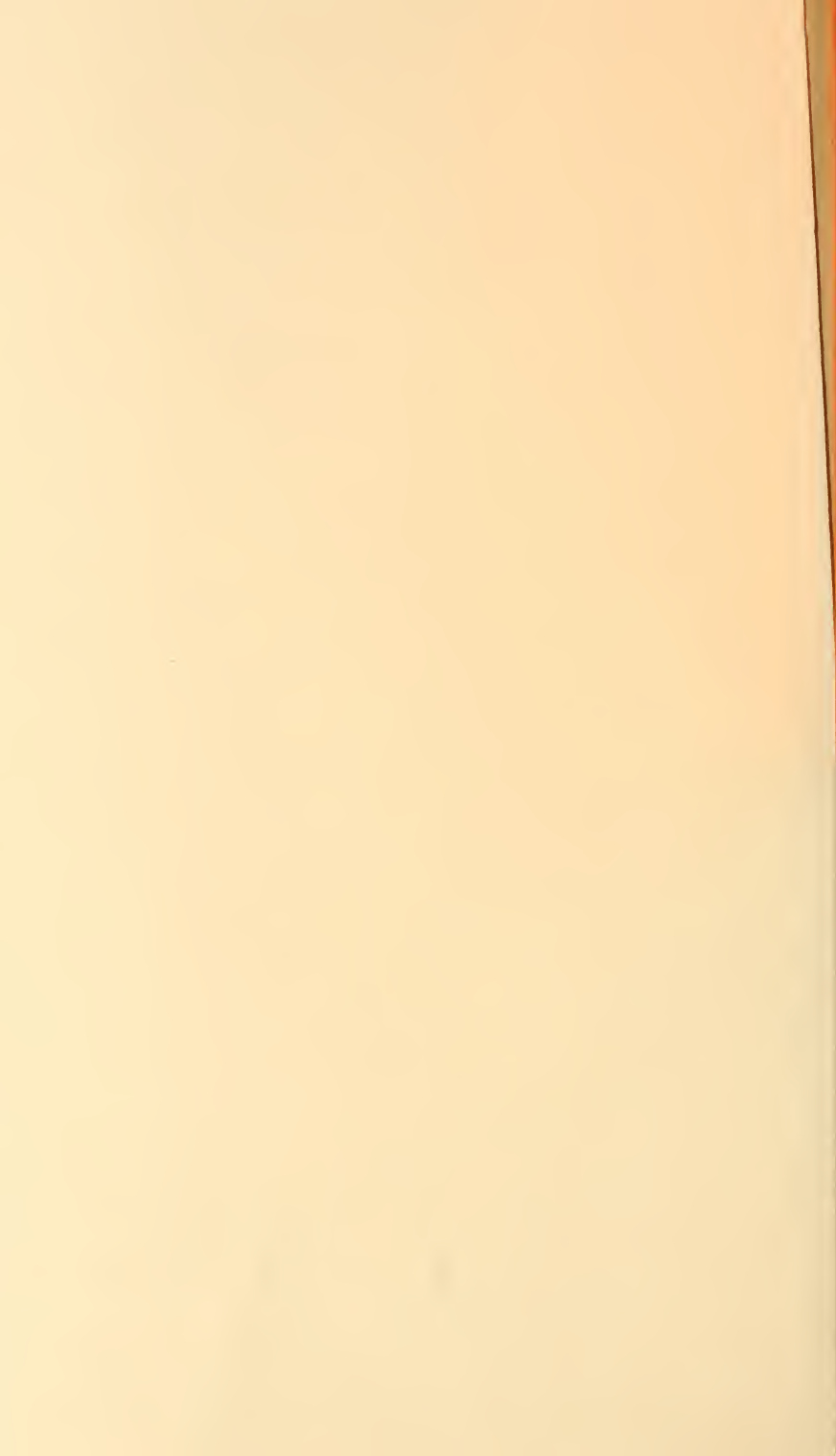
STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES.

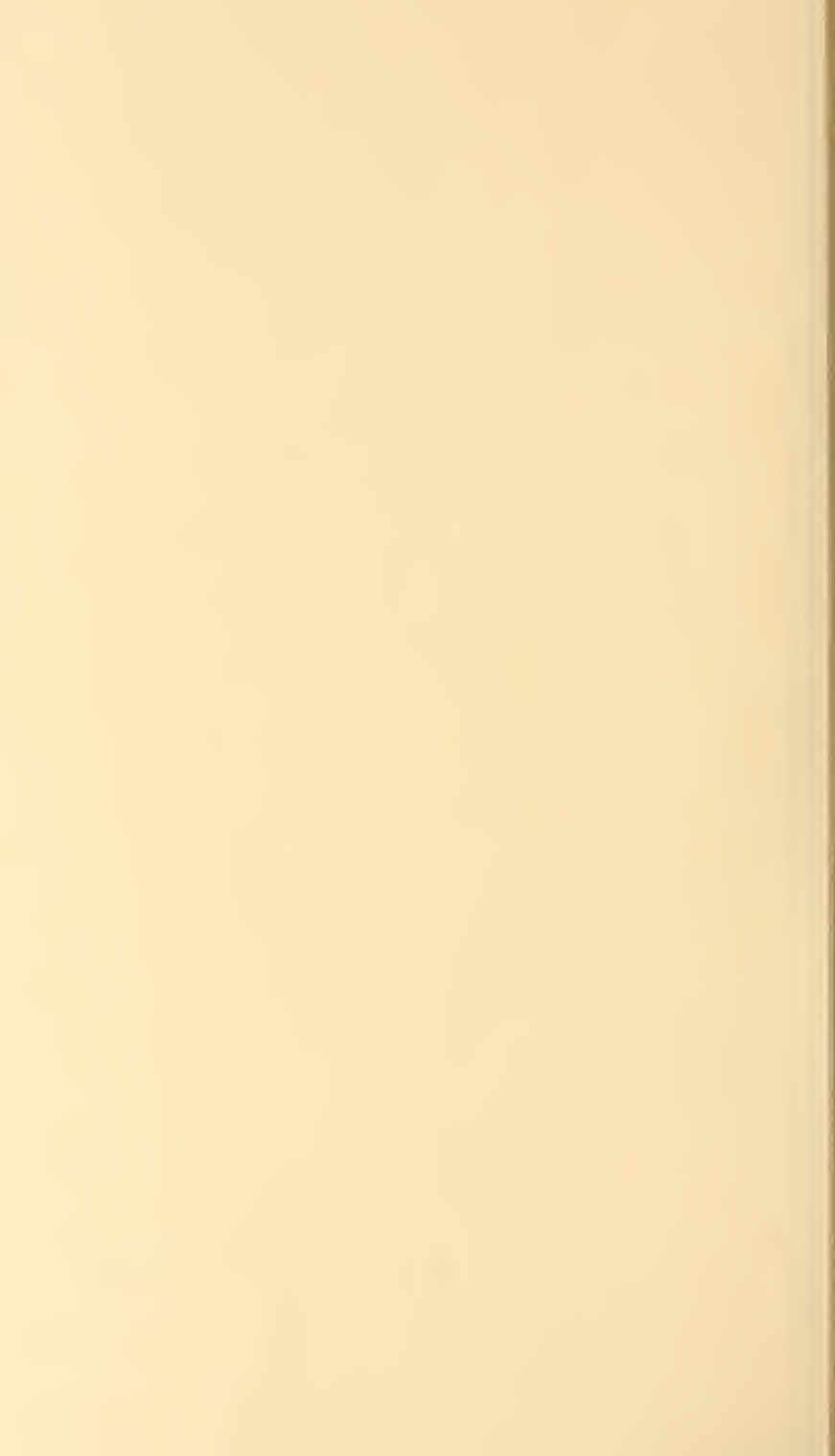
INSTITUTIONS—1850.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Institutions Cr. as below (A).	Nett Debit of Institutions
1. Alms House.....	4,913 20	3,874 35	3,619 98	*	211 15	2,850 84	717 47	2,216 82	3,250 92	2,862 34	2,848 58	2,742 73	30,108 38	4,280 76	25,827 62
2. Bellevue Hospital.....	3,769 26	3,282 70	3,926 63	3,146 44	3,835 05	2,340 42	2,585 99	5,459 94	3,578 85	4,626 74	4,541 99	4,185 12	45,279 13	.....	45,279 13
3. City Prison.....	926 43	1,546 50	1,149 51	1,060 90	1,113 50	362 49	935 51	1,111 40	1,291 14	1,135 46	1,397 65	1,772 32	13,802 81	.....	13,802 81
4. Colored Home.....	567 00	564 00	658 37	597 86	630 60	589 28	594 86	644 23	658 03	700 29	706 80	753 26	7,664 58	.....	7,664 58
5. Colored Orphan Asylum.....	221 43	200 00	221 43	214 28	221 43	214 28	221 43	221 43	214 28	221 43	214 28	221 43	2,607 13	.....	2,607 13
6. Lunatic Asylum.....	2,478 99	1,974 26	2,536 71	2,690 95	2,764 57	*	5,112 01	3,756 03	3,535 35	2,504 96	3,690 28	*	31,044 11	1,705 69	29,338 42
7. Nursery.....	3,445 37	2,567 06	3,620 26	2,838 09	2,721 77	2,748 12	2,533 05	2,231 22	2,982 53	3,484 68	5,137 96	3,896 42	38,206 53	.....	38,206 53
8. Nursery Hospital.....	1,512 65	885 28	933 42	1,133 90	894 17	798 53	917 68	1,005 50	1,860 94	1,000 67	1,897 48	1,200 71	14,040 93	.....	14,040 93
9. Office.....	2,795 18	2,460 52	2,296 26	1,948 52	1,807 48	1,368 74	1,473 70	1,514 71	1,251 66	1,434 55	1,501 01	3,275 36	23,127 69	.....	23,127 69
10. Out-Door Poor.....	13,279 50	5,401 30	5,752 59	2,644 62	2,953 36	2,161 37	2,530 24	2,987 88	4,392 27	6,494 99	6,181 81	5,727 12	60,507 05	.....	60,507 05
11. Penitentiary.....	8,536 38	4,821 80	5,840 30	4,954 54	4,879 99	5,029 17	6,219 05	8,820 89	7,980 07	*	5,893 73	6,919 60	69,895 52	3,126 60	66,768 92
12. Penitentiary Hospital.....	425 50	536 95	355 89	407 93	473 98	225 60	*	379 38	327 38	210 17	305 64	269 20	3,917 62	113 51	3,804 11
13. Police, Office of the Chief of.....	.....	13 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 88	.....	11 00	.....	.....	13 88	55 01	.....	55 01
14. Prison, 2nd District.....	202 68	127 08	151 51	145 73	223 19	100 32	112 19	121 82	118 49	151 44	87 57	153 96	1,695 98	.....	1,695 98
15. Prison, 3d do.....	301 80	135 90	167 31	132 50	165 41	49 88	44 41	*	32 43	140 09	57 20	142 51	1,369 44	53 61	1,315 83
16. Randall's Island.....	172 41	415 33	72 78	905 42	1,138 25	935 81	1,670 08	1,030 10	564 39	949 22	1,489 44	1,164 60	10,507 83	.....	10,507 83
17. Small Pox Hospital.....	117 11	65 21	63 00	68 77	40 78	*	34 63	*	158 84	41 31	53 90	*	643 55	536 36	107 19
18. Store House, Blackwell's Island.....	11,395 88	1,671 17	*	385 72	1,118 96	*	216 98	1,379 30	68 54	10,556 65	2,652 48	*	29,445 68	2,593 62	26,852 06
19. Store House, Randall's Island.....	2,662 68	*	*	1,493 87	*	1,826 10	*	2,222 90	*	2,011 16	*	672 04	10,888 75	5,022 71	5,866 04
20. Work House.....	*	*	*	6,178 93	2,799 81	301 21	*	*	*	*	1,511 64	638 76	11,430 35	8,270 90	3,159 45
21. New Work House Building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	356 99	1,124 55	973 86	2,455 40	.....	2,455 40
Total Monthly Receipts, (see Table).....	57,723 45	30,542 66	31,365 95	30,948 97	27,993 45	21,902 16	25,936 16	35,103 55	32,277 11	38,883 14	41,293 99	34,722 88	408,693 47	.....	382,989 71
	1,210 84	190 36	1,364 45	495 87	630 16	7,138 40	1,191 11	1,392 92	1,150 88	3,101 01	995 25	4,801 64	23,662 89	.....	23,662 89
Sundry Institutions Crs. (A).....	58,934 29	30,733 02	32,730 40	31,444 84	28,623 61	29,040 56	27,127 27	36,496 47	33,427 99	41,984 15	42,289 24	39,524 52	432,356 36	.....	.....
	1,140 18	2,635 18	2,320 10	4,280 76	551 21	2,303 04	2,420 28	331 35	1,222 09	3,718 18	2,745 43	2,035 96	25,703 76	.....	.....
Total Monthly Cost of Supplies, (see Table).....	57,794 11	28,097 84	30,410 30	27,164 08	28,072 40	26,737 52	24,706 99	36,165 12	32,205 90	38,265 97	39,543 81	37,488 56	406,652 60	.....	\$406,652 60
(A) Sundry Institutions Crs. as follows :															
Alms House.....	.....	.....	.....	4,280 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,280 76	.....	.....
Lunatic Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,397 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308 55	1,705 69	.....	.....
Penitentiary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,126 60	.....	.....	3,126 60	.....	.....
do. Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113 51	.....	.....
Prison, (3d District).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 61	.....	.....
Small Pox Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	346 53	.....	52 57	.....	.....	.....	137 26	536 36	.....	.....
Store House, B. I.....	.....	.....	444 10	.....	.....	559 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,590 15	2,593 62	.....	.....
do. R. I.....	.....	124 32	1,033 04	.....	551 21	.....	226 54	.....	342 17	.....	2,745 43	.....	5,022 71	.....	.....
Work House.....	1,140 18	2,510 86	842 96	.....	.....	.....	2,080 23	225 17	879 92	591 58	.....	.....	8,270 90	.....	.....
	1,140 18	2,635 18	2,320 10	4,280 76	551 21	2,303 04	2,420 28	331 35	1,222 09	3,718 18	2,745 43	2,035 96	.....	\$25,703 76	.....

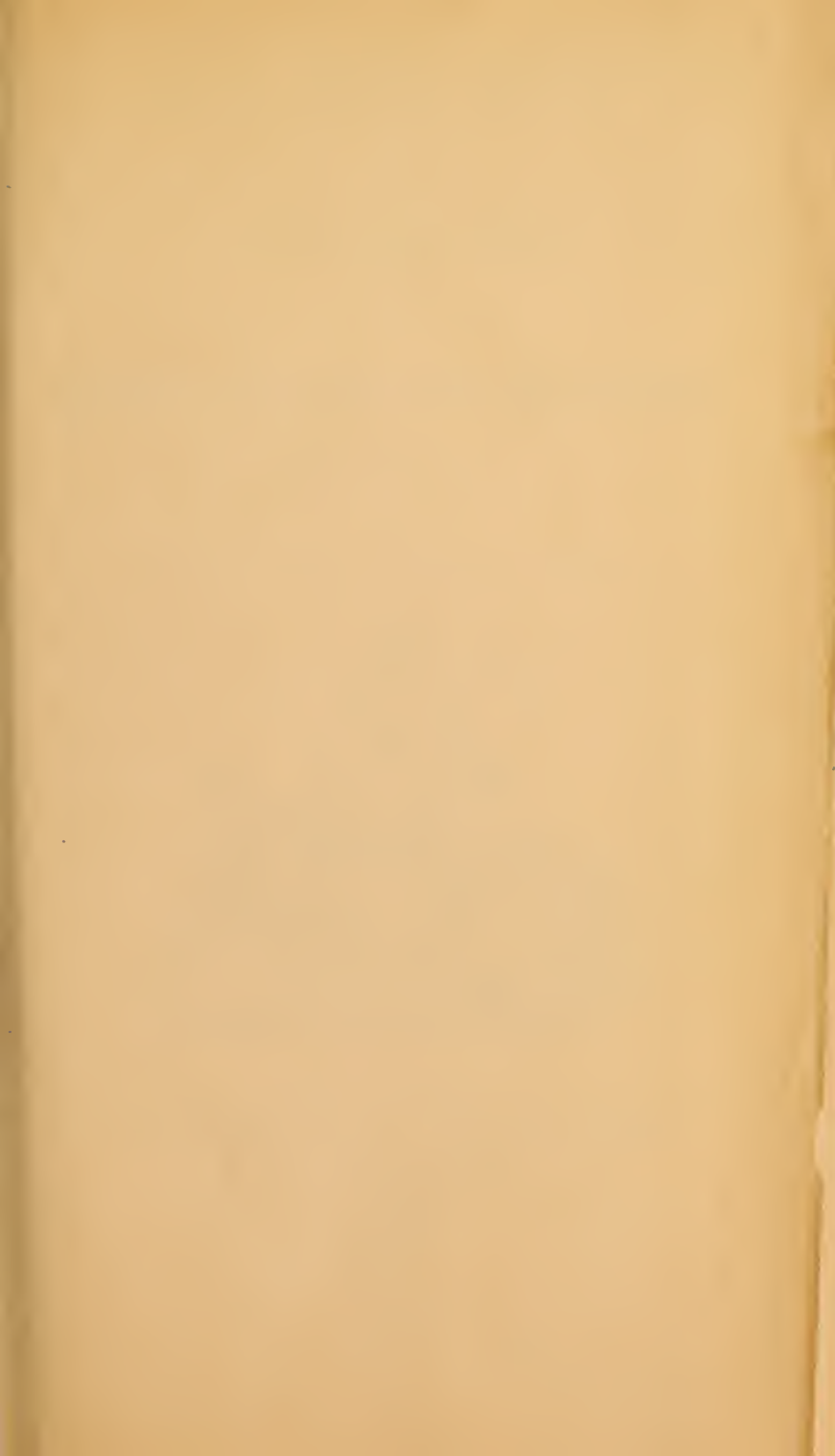


STATEMENT OF SUPPLIES FURNISHED, 1850.

ARTICLES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Barley	6 79		4 65			3 87	4 50		10 17		4 50		34 48
Beans and Peas	312 50				62 25			104 06		115 20		27 06	621 07
Beef, Fresh and Salt	3,184 73	2,418 08	3,354 91	2,410 62	2,987 28	2,698 74	2,665 71	2,800 67	2,770 95	3,164 69	2,642 79	3,118 15	34,247 32
Boats, Repairs and Oars	746 88		9 60	6 56	21 51	58 13		280 95	8 94	56 77	17 95	29 38	1,236 67
Bread		70			3 25		5 00			11 25			20 20
Brooms and Brushes	169 46	95 44	44 50	173 84		32 50	84 56	194 57	116 81	1 50	84 75	112 25	1,110 18
Butter	196 69		77 41	26 50	194 16	45 61	129 60	77 20	71 35	122 63	117 88	220 63	1,279 66
Candles	41 29	25 80			28 64		10 56		19 99		14 19	18 86	159 33
Cartage of Fuel to Out-Door Poor	745 24	977 62	816 01										2,538 87
Charcoal				9 50							8 50	27 00	45 00
Cheese			8 10		3 90		8 25	5 90	4 00	7 60	8 43	4 42	45 60
Childrens' Nursing	445 25	455 71	474 50	478 36	697 95	521 65	504 19	460 45	430 15	362 25	626 45	477 50	5,934 41
Children, Expenses of Stray	97 04	35 75	29 25	47 99	58 25	47 00	62 00	63 74	37 87	38 00	47 00	29 12	593 01
Cleaning, Repairs and Office Expenses	452 38	221 29	21 23	113 79	149 49	38 21	11 88	91 86	900 03	232 78	128 84	83 80	2,445 58
Coal and Expenses	10,433 35	78 00	22 00	22 00	98 25	13 00		3,319 22	4,953 92	5,613 33	3,929 84	2,889 22	31,372 13
Coal for 12th Ward Out-Door Poor		534 60	718 20										1,252 80
Coffee	442 71	162 15		662 39	138 75	87 55		118 65	81 28		13 61	241 15	1,918 24
Colored Home Paupers	567 00	564 00	658 37	597 86	630 60	589 28	594 86	644 23	658 03	700 29	706 80	753 26	7,664 58
Colored Orphan Asylum do.	221 43	200 00	221 43	214 28	221 43	214 28	221 43	221 43	214 28	221 43	214 28	221 43	2,607 13
Combs	13 40	55 31		17 81			8 70	2 00		11 40		11 96	120 58
Crackers	66 25	154 66	76 00	7 74	117 76	113 07	12 42	153 24	66 25	83 27	41 35	3 91	895 92
Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware	15 38	13 75	23 88	8 63	14 78	19 06	99 90	25 40	3 25	48 11	102 48	76 18	450 80
Croton Water, Expenses on										100 00		1,706 26	1,806 26
Donations to Out-Door Poor	2,941 50	2,927 75	3,123 50	1,828 25	1,320 00	1,363 25	1,767 50	1,547 63	1,523 25	1,903 00	1,847 75	2,721 50	24,814 88
do. do. do. 12th Ward	5 50	226 25	495 75	240 80	10 00								978 30
Drugs and Medicines	474 71	573 40	646 27	793 78	781 28	483 05	157 06	1,059 07	620 80	618 61	282 66	521 67	7,012 36
Dry Goods	2,392 20	2,492 44	1,607 42	1,827 67	119 34	2,838 74	1,231 25	2,741 69	3,793 50	3,510 65	4,355 30	3,191 20	30,014 40
Eggs	28 21	21 71	25 16	24 77	27 51	24 82	27 73	41 19	38 18	33 03	31 30	51 45	375 06
Farming Utensils	5 25	372 93	119 09	63 37	15 81	99 07	3 93	9 56		4 38		1 25	694 61
Feeding Paupers and Prisoners, extra	38 50	41 63	27 88	19 00	27 62	27 38	45 88	25 50	43 75	22 88	27 12	30 13	377 27
Fish, Salt	231 63	148 63	80 25		199 24		125 37	82 16	62 75	136 38	130 06	73 50	1,269 97
Flour	9,524 62	523 50	2,739 19	1,853 68	3,327 57	2,690 75	2,694 53	3,468 48	1,919 07	3,154 26	4,075 79		35,971 44
Furniture	475 72	228 78	43 62	791 33	851 41	261 00	114 52	797 67	313 25	235 21	328 27	143 35	4,584 13
Garden Seeds, Shrubs and Trees			104 42	27 95	64 20	79 36	3 25	40 58	15 57	8 13	177 90		521 36
Gas Light and Fixtures		19 02			19 02	2 25		19 17			4 47	12 00	75 93
Groceries, Small	6 00	12 00	13 25		9 00			19 67		13 82	9 75	2 87	86 36
Hardware, Iron, Lead, Steel, Tin, &c.	784 98	574 64	265 22	539 86	848 38	227 38	400 82	1,089 49	466 80	499 59	961 47	673 34	7,331 97
Hats and Caps	28 00		109 37			204 27	3 00			11 75			356 39
Hay, Grain, Feed and Straw	2,009 00	338 70	121 64	480 82	733 90	344 30	504 93	355 21	533 17	512 93	521 57	1,456 94	7,913 11
Hire, extra	20 00		97 00	154 43	263 91	89 25	155 14	334 33	183 84	167 07	291 25	167 86	1,921 08
Ice, for Hospitals	50 00	30 10	41 96	725 25	9 00		15 00	1,568 64				27 50	2,467 45
Lard							25 57	40 08	29 33	30 30	11 36	42 67	179 31
Leather and Shoe Findings	1,095 45	260 12	335 34	400 65	373 13	146 38	91 23	384 78	115 94	385 16	250 47	226 47	4,065 12
Line	97 32	114 50	14 00	139 19	128 00	101 63	201 31	98 00	46 17	61 75	128 50	20 00	1,150 37
Live Stock	320 00	460 50	222 00	97 75	245 00	271 00	40 00		6 88	135 00	1 00	10 00	1,809 13
Lumber	2,685 84	544 74	128 48	661 47	836 96	1,274 15	1,177 14	572 62	471 73	912 07	1,255 41	377 20	10,897 81
Malt and Hops	37 96	6 81	6 81	6 63	29 54			7 56		27 03		40 74	163 08
Manure, and Freight of			416 50	237 37	88 00	45 75			1 50	1 50	3 00	3 00	796 62
Marketing	122 19	175 29	185 03	211 69	210 30	286 72	275 84	315 14	235 77	252 10	251 72	271 46	2,793 25
Mason Work and Materials	189 10	72 13	30 35	26 87	101 62	32 75	223 14	174 19	445 59	416 43	288 00	101 91	2,102 08
Meal	302 75	108 50	48 27	203 33	66 25	155 00	67 50	93 66	105 87	45 00	72 50	139 13	1,407 76
Medical Attendance, extra	172 91	72 50		5 00	132 50			142 50		21 00	62 50	50 00	658 91
Milk	791 53	716 07	792 16	751 38	668 16	569 28	511 87	536 16	522 36	557 49	583 26	645 60	7,645 32
Miscellaneous Articles	440 87	110 61	163 79	16 12	511 70	316 19	86 00	254 35	606 75	1,467 25	1,395 33	464 99	5,833 95
Molasses	574 86	370 09	610 79		288 69	597 73	863 94	421 67	159 22	398 71		684 78	4,970 48
Mutton for Hospitals and Nursery	116 98	89 68	98 03	95 47	99 36	89 44	102 36	92 55	86 01	86 02	87 91	93 95	1,137 76
Oil, (Lamp), Camphene, Lamps, &c.	362 68	369 15	24 33	216 01	177 08	124 10	47 27	190 41	80 31	206 73	536 86	187 35	2,522 28
Onions	2 50												2 50
Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.	142 17	87 01	115 31	50 62	207 96	212 80	223 66	272 37	133 97	244 21	143 86	149 45	1,983 39
Plumbing, Pumps, &c.	41 62	19 78	526 60	144 00	168 59		63 71	192 74	379 76	290 79		375 64	2,203 23
Pork, Salt	717 50	602 00		602 00	266 25	344 00	426 88	645 00	409 82	607 00	814 75	431 82	5,870 02
Postage	7 11	14 41	10 03	4 72	4 57	5 85	7 96	8 32	8 87	9 46	7 96	5 71	91 97
Potatoes			21 00	298 75	698 51	25 00		68 25		40 01	1,423 50		2,575 02
Powder and Safety Fuse	180 01	276 75	22 25	250 00	48 45	225 62				250 00		12 62	1,265 70
Refreshments for Grand Jurors and Visitors	296 42	23 40	23 61	122 64	7 25	125 00	36 99	14 96		27 74	344 43		1,022 44
Rice	652 74	49 21	317 06		306 02	332 75		474 50	197 64	328 29	178 82	184 83	3,021 86
Rope, Rigging and Twine	32 53	38 15	1 88	33 28	75 12	35 89	17 50	80 43	14 69	126 58	2 41	24 74	483 20
Salaries	5,749 90	5,988 08	6,027 65	5,294 90	5,339 77	5,657 23	5,529 47	5,553 49	5,533 14	5,578 08	5,812 47	5,893 76	67,962 94
Salt	47 80	34 87	58 25		24 62	30 00	14 50	32 56		31 50	71 00	41 75	386 85
Sand	18 00	24 00		36 00	36 00	46 00	6 00		50 00	41 00	36 00	3 00	296 00
Shoes	369 38	226 60	297 08	115 09				101 56	52 81	656 29	216 42	336 25	2,371 48
Soap	416 35	206 71	333 00	140 50	159 47	342 42	184 41	230 00	478 20	231 00	347 71	236 46	3,306 23
Spices		4 44	13 03	58 27		20 00	14 86	3 00	25 15	11 12	11 25	12 61	173 73
Starch		52 74	12 33		38 29			21 96	20 24	11 85	22 46		179 87
Stationery, Printing, &c.	518 81	355 38	320 59	885 92	194 93	198 31	120 21	220 36	61 14	63 95	74 86	360 59	3,375 05
Steamboat, Use of	472 50	420 00	455 00	455 00	398 25	378 75	398 25	398 25	368 75	398 25	383 50	383 50	4,910 00
Stoves and Fixtures, Ranges, &c.	817 01	413 88	984 44	230 66	91 68	67 25	72 52	96 03	159 76	410 00	285 27	2,101 14	5,729 60
Subscription to Newspapers and Advertising	262 39	4 62	3 00		5 27	28 63	47 29	42 62		16 69	1 62	8 04	420 13
Sugar	342 93	264 16	571 47	273 88	157 85	18 50	777 70	727 09	40 52	161 35	330 51	705 86	4,371 82
Surgical Instruments	53 24	26 89	103 52	24 75	149 63	29 37	19 00	35 50		44 62	10 50	140 97	637 99
Sweeping Chimnies	10 50	18 56	8 81	9 56	10 12	24 50	7 88	8 81	7 31	15 31	8 25	8 25	137 86
Tea	270 60	307 78	21 20	193 54	391 76	262 60	100 33	312 33	35 47	596 34	33 23	864 39	3,389 57
Tin and Copper Ware	71 24	20 50	54 66	9 31	1 50		6 75					4 00	167 96
Tobacco and Snuff	179 96		125 25		162 95	9 31	179 72			246 63	33 90	276 35	1,319 07
Transportation of Paupers	60 38	44 75	43 25	39 75	79 50	176 85	156 05	147 49	115 90	100 22	94 20	121 25	1,182 59
do. " Prisoners	66 66	66 66	66 66	66 66	66 66	66 74	66 66	66 66	91 68				625 04
Vehicles, Repairs, Harness and Farriery	398 63	26 57	56 95	80 93	108 35	75		175 1					









THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
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OF
Public Charities and Correction,
NEW-YORK,
FOR THE YEAR 1862.



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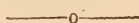
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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

FOR THE YEAR 1863.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES }
AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND STREET. }

NEW-YORK, January 1, 1863.

*To the Legislature of the State of New York, and the Board of
Supervisors of the County of New York.*

THE Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have the honor to present to the Hon. the Legislature of the State of New-York, and the Hon. Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, the following

REPORT

of their proceedings, and of the condition of the Department of "PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION," with an account of all its receipts and expenditures for the year 1862, in conformity with Section 19 of the Law passed April 17th, 1860, Chapter 510.

The history of the year just passed, connected with the Institutions and duties of this Department, is one of more than ordinary interest. No previous twelve months of the existence of government has presented more important considerations for the welfare and conduct of every department of it, than is embraced in that space of its past history. Fully appreciating the obligations which our oaths of office have affixed to our official action, and with a full reliance upon our intention to faithfully perform the duties thereof, we appear with cheerfulness and satisfaction before the tribunal of our fellow-citizens, who have a claim for a full and correct statement of our stewardship.

The most important object which we hope to meet, with credit to our fellow-citizens, to whose generosity the recipients of public charity are indebted for whatever we are called upon to distribute, is that of ample provision for all classes of destitution, resulting from causes beyond the reach of human foresight or effort; and having made by our provision this point of our obligations, we may feel that all other duties in that direction may be counted upon as nearly if not fully accomplished.

It is not until Charity is satisfied with appropriateness and liberality, that we have the right to indulge in congratulations of economy.

We feel that we have fully appreciated the obligation, and are left with a just cause for congratulation, that

our citizens have been considered in the Tax which they are called upon to pay, and their generosity is continued to their honor and a just liberality of the noble City of New-York. The amount expended the last year is six hundred and sixty-seven thousand one hundred and five dollars and eleven cents, showing a reduction in the current expenses of forty-three thousand five hundred and twelve dollars and sixty-five cents. To this amount there should be added \$52,760.50, due for board of Sick and Wounded Soldiers; also, \$8,200.50 for board of U. S. Prisoners; also, \$18,238.45 for 2,723 Barrels of Flour on hand, and \$6,681.04 for Goods in Store House, paid for in 1862—MAKING IN THE AGGREGATE A DIMINUTION FOR 1862 OF THE SUM OF \$129,393.14. The amount received for labor of inmates, in cash, has been \$28,261.26.

The amount of the products in the various departments, and the portions consumed by them, will be found in the report of the various heads: all of which compare favorably with any previous year.

The decrease in numbers of inmates is confined to institutions other than the Lunatic Asylum, it having held on to its original number, or nearly so. The War has engaged the greater portion of able-bodied men, who have heretofore, from want of honest employment or other causes, fallen into the Penitentiary or other Departments provided for that class.

There has been a very large sum of money appropriated

by our City authorities for the families of soldiers, and large amounts subscribed by associations and individuals, which have served to relieve many claims which would otherwise have been demanded of this Department. The amount thus expended cannot be far short of two millions, five hundred thousand dollars. To this we may add the hundreds of institutions of public and private charities, which are not behind in liberality and regard for the unfortunate of all denominations.

It is difficult to approach this singular attachment of our fellow-citizens to special acts of charitable provision, and we only advert to it as a matter of duty and of conscience; we cannot see that there is wisdom in thus enabling unworthy cases to enjoy the advantages of it. We hoped ere this that some of our experienced philanthropists would have enabled us to welcome some practical measure which would gather in the wide-spread appropriations for charitable purposes, and secure the truly deserving from the unjust demands of imposters and sluggards. The experience which a continuous intercourse with the objects of charity, give to the officers under this Commission, especially the Superintendent of the Out-Door Poor, it would seem must be of great value to all who have a desire to deal justly with all dependents on public bounty, and, in our judgment, should be made available, in public and private quarters, throughout the whole country.

We hardly pass a day without observing the most cun-

ning devices to obtain undeserved relief. With many there seems to be a mania for public support and plunder. Systems are inaugurated, and are often successful, to obtain not only relief, but actually to lay by a fund for future reliance—out of the Pauper's Box. Every year and every day assures us that what we have before urged upon the well-wishers of our authorities, as well as our race, regarding the loathsomeness of the habit of Alms-House dependence or support, is true to its fullest meaning and expression. Never has so great an injury been inflicted by public authority or private folly upon a naturally industrious people, as has been inflicted by a reckless distribution of what is really nothing but a *pauper's* craving. To the halt, the lame, and the blind, give!—to the bereft of reason, give!—to the idiotic, the palsied, and demented, give!—to the sick, give!—to the temporarily destitute, give!—to the orphan, give!—give generously, give heartily! But to those who come to the house of charity with no other than a miser's claim, mark with the indelible brand of shame and reproach! What American would not be degraded by an Alms-House record of a monthly stipend, while he can keep life within him by the efforts of his noble birthright, free and honest labor! If we are not misunderstood, we may save many from shame, by thus imploring them to shun an Alms-House as they would a pestilence; dread it as a necessity, and ignore it as an impediment to future success and happiness.

It has been gratifying to us to find our Institutions in a

condition and capacious enough to answer the calls made by the Government for sick and wounded soldiers. We have been enabled, without crowding our ordinary claimants, to find beds and medical and surgical attention, as well as all the other essentials necessary for the treatment and care of two thousand six hundred and twenty-five officers and soldiers; and we have the satisfaction of knowing that nowhere in the country have they been more carefully regarded or more fully satisfied. In addition to the ordinary cases consequent upon the march of the army during the early part of the warm season, we have been able to treat cases of small pox and scarlet fever, which are not provided for in any other department or Institution. There seems to be a very great defect in the arrangement of Hospital patients in this regard. Can any one account for the want of provision and care alluded to? There appears to be a sort of public denial of the right of protection to those who are so unfortunate as to contract these dreaded visitors, in every direction of our various Governments. Application has been made by this Department, for authority, either vested in it or elsewhere, to protect our citizens against the contraction of these diseases, but without success. We hope for the consideration of this subject by our City authorities.

The various Institutions included in this Commission are represented by their responsible heads in their Annual Reports, herewith annexed.

OUT-DOOR POOR.

The chief expenditure is under the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, whose duties are incessant, and whose responsibilities are most important as well as various and delicate. The amount which is shown by his figures to have been distributed under his direction, is reduced from the figures of last year, and we still hope to find a reduction in the approaching period of our annual applications. We hope also to find the reduction, whatever there is, the result of a proper feeling of pride, and a just resolution not to become pauper citizens, as heretofore.

THE ALMS HOUSE.

The Alms House department we feel has been as nearly supplied with its requirements, and has been as liberally administered, with a view to its objects, as any Institution of its kind in the country. The blind, the halt, the lame, and the demented, are here protected by the sympathizing service of those who are more fortunate, and more able to help themselves. The Family of each wing, male and female, is apparently enjoying the provision which the good citizens who furnish it desire they should. Here, after the buffeting of the ills and penalties of life, they may all gather round the hearth of comparative comfort and independence, and receive the spiritual and physical aid that a bounteous Providence provides.

The Warden has produced, through his zeal and indus-

try, a good supply of Blankets, the number manufactured having reached 728; and, in addition, has established the manufacture of Brooms, made of the corn raised upon the borders of the grounds.

We have continued, with much success, the care of nearly two hundred infants, through the services of the inmates of the Institution. There is an evident satisfaction beaming throughout the elderly portion of the household, which gives happiness to the little ones, who are objects of interest to the paternal affection found among the aged and truthful who have sought a home in the Institution.

There is much to admire in the traits of human affection, which find vent at the hour of final separation, even at the bedside of the most miserable pauper in our charge; the past seems momentarily, at least, forgotten and forgiven; the tear that falls beside the cold and breathless corpse bears the truthful testimony of that affection which comes only from hearts that have in early days beaten in union and happiness. We would gladly have noticed this affection directed to the care and protection in an earlier hour of need; often, *too* often, the chagrin and mortification of being placed in public institutions for temporary care and protection, has ended life, and led the unfortunate to a paupers grave.

THE WORK-HOUSE,

during the last year, has given us increased returns, en-

couraging the hope that this mass of labor, which consists chiefly of females, may be made to reimburse a portion of the expenditures for their support. The efforts to bring about a good condition in regard to the product as well as the improvement of this unfortunate class, would be quite satisfactory, if we could be aided by our laws, or the execution of them, in arresting the shameful and inhuman practice of revolving their commitment. An analysis of our last year's record, shows, beyond a doubt, that while thousands have been committed, this number has been made up of the self-same persons, passed in and out of our station-houses, prisons, and work-houses, in a manner revolting to every feeling of the human heart. All that can be found of motive for a persistent disregard by our legislators for this abuse of poor humanity, must be found, if found at all, in the paltry gain of those who furnish the material for their ruin, and those who become the bearers of their object through the death-bound pathway of the courts, the station-houses, and the Black Maria!! Every year, every hour of our official existence, adds to our horror of the cool-blooded disregard paid to the awful record we yearly present of this class of our charge. May we not again call, with a hope that some movement may be made to right this wrong? Will not some of our committees of the Legislature get power to investigate our statements, and give the required time to examine, with a view to ameliorate this outrage upon humanity?

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The numbers under our charge are diminished in all Departments. The Lunatic Asylum varies but slightly from the last year. We have removed many of the harmless or demented class to the Alms House from the Asylum. If we include those in our comparative condition we should more properly state our condition as about one hundred increase rather than a decrease in the aggregate ; and we may find that our numbers have been augmented.

1st. Because of the good management and ability of our resident physician, and his matron and officers.

2d. Because of the increase in price demanded at the Bloomingdale Asylum.

3d. Because of the destruction of a prominent Institution in a neighboring State.

4th. Because of our yielding as an act of humanity, contrary to our desires, in receiving a certain number of pay patients who could not meet the demands of private institutions.

We would be glad to see our numbers reduced by acts of philanthropy and reason, directed to the happiness which a liberal action throughout the State and neighboring States, would be sure to give.

Frauds of subterfuge abound in this as well as the other institutions under our charge, and have been especially at

tended to during the last year. It is a sorrowful fact, yet it is true of altogether too numerous a class, that the most disgraceful, underhand, and secretive combinations are made to throw the support of able, forehanded, and, in some instances, independent persons, upon public charity for care and support; close-fisted fathers have been known, in the last year's experience, to work all sorts of wires to throw their offspring upon our department for support; mothers will send their children to take their chances with disease and crime, to increase their quarterly income, and father, and mother, brother and sister, adult and youth, whose hearts are broken and withered by the misery of the miser's curse, have been at last thrown into the Lunatic's Home, uncared for and forgotten by the blood of their blood, in its slimy and degraded love of ignominious lore!

Thank God, the rod of correction has been applied in many cases of such inhumanity, and the iron-bound money box has been probed and forced to answer the call of justice and right. It is one of the most satisfactory results of our administration during the last year, that we have been enabled to ferret out, and expose these mean exponents of a portion of these claimants to a similarity of the human race, and we trust that notice will be taken, that hereafter there will be no relaxing of our full determination to continue our efforts in this direction. Individuals of our own county are not alone in these outrages. States, counties, towns, and villages, have given

ample testimony that they are catering to the same soulless acts of fraud and heartlessness.

The provision which has been made in this county to fulfil all its obligations to every branch of charity, is as noble and as broad as its emblem can represent in its most worthy attire, and to our representatives everywhere presents a model of liberality which is entitled to their respect; will there not be found some among the true and humane who will bring forth a system of districts, if not county provision, for the poor lunatic, the bereft of reason? May not this slight expenditure be made to alleviate the insane, and thus console the poor relative whose condition prevents the object of affection from the enjoyment of what the heart desires and the purse denies?

A small building, with pleasant grounds, in the middle of each Congressional district, would furnish all that the population requires, and the cost would nowhere be felt. We hope yet to see it; we hope yet to see these evidences of human sympathy, with gilded spires glittering through foliage of a generous population, gladdening the hearts of those who grieve, and soothing the bereaving struggles of lost and departed reason.

The Lunatic Asylum, from having been the Institution of our great anxiety, has, by the additional Building just completed and occupied, been placed foremost among our provision for those in our charge. The new Building is a

complete success ; the inmates are well situated, and present a cheerful appearance seldom found in an asylum of that character. A great practical economy has presented itself in the mode of heating the Building, the success of which will lead to a similar improvement and economy, in connecting the Island Hospital steam with the Small-Pox Hospital. This improvement is made by connecting the steam machinery of the work-house by pipes of 900 feet long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, on wrought iron rollers placed in a cast iron pipe of 5 inch bore, and infusing the heat from the surplus steam throughout this Building of three stories high, 156 feet long, and 50 feet wide. The saving is not only very great, but the whole application is one which claims the attention of the city, as an invaluable and successful experiment. We know of no similar application of steam carried so far under ground and applied to such a purpose.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

Almost to continue this reference, we feel it our duty to suggest some movement for treating cases of inebriation, or the early stages of insanity, which in many cases marks the first step toward the loss of reason, hope, and usefulness. Those who have had the opportunities which are presented in this department to observe the commencement of the journey through it as a pauper, a lunatic, a prisoner, or vagrant, know well that eight-tenths of all who come within its grasp are the victims of intemperance. They

are well aware of the beginning, and just as well of the end.

It is true there is slight encouragement for cures, but there are great opportunities for the amelioration of nearly every case. And it is, therefore, to this end they would ask for some special laws or provisions, by which they may establish a middle institution, which may enable inebriates to be placed under control, made to labor, and held for any term which may be deemed sufficient by the Courts to cure him of his folly, break him from his tastes, and save him from disgracing himself as well as those whom he annoys.

There are many persons who would willingly avail themselves of such an institution for their own safety and happiness, provided they were not driven to the associations of the class which have lost all care for themselves or those around them. Many young men and young women may be saved, for a period of time at least, if they could be protected by such an institution as is referred to. There would be no hesitation in establishing it under our law, were it not for the want of the necessary power of commitment on the part of the Courts, or the want of the exercise of such power, and the location of the institution separate and apart from those of an already degraded character.

THE PENITENTIARY

presents a very encouraging condition, and we would be glad to find that the numbers are decreasing through the

decrease of crime. The labor here has been very productive, and has gone largely towards the support of the inmates. This institution, which is united in its government and care, under one head, with the Island and Small-pox Hospitals, gives us evidence of care, economy, and effectiveness. Having the means of greater steadiness in the labor of its inmates, and enjoying the power of more stringency, it is enabled, under good officials, to present a better return than other institutions with greater numbers and an enfeebled force.

THE ISLAND HOSPITAL

has been occupied a portion of the year by wounded and sick soldiers, in addition to the usual inmates, and has throughout maintained its reputation for cleanliness and care. Mr. Sibell, the Steward, has been faithfully attentive to his care and trust.

THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL

has been useful to the human race at large—soldiers, sailors, rich and poor, emigrant and citizen, have all been participants in its much required provision. Strange to say, there is no home for the afflicted of this horrid visitor except this institution. There seems to be a sort of abhorrence of this disease as well as that of scarlet and typhoid fevers, which meets us at every turn. With a desire to do our share in making the best of these unwelcome visitors, we have attempted some barriers between them and our citizens at large, we have asked for

an ordinance of the city government to prevent its spread by the carelessness or recklessness of our public vehicles, and hope yet to secure the action from our city councils which humanity demands.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

again claims our special acknowledgments. The records of the Institution are herewith submitted, and are entitled to the considerate attention of those who desire the facts in regard to the practical benefits resulting from a faithful administration of that Institution.

The facts are stated, and those who have partaken of the good which ample medical and surgical attention, as well as all the other attributes of an institution of this sort, can bear testimony to the efficiency of the Warden and officers generally, as well as the care and comfort of every individual who has been thrown upon the City's bounty. There has been much to be thankful for in the character and efficiency of our medical and surgical organization. At a time when almost every other portion of the country has called for help, for the war, as well as other demands, we have been able to keep our Institution supplied with the highest order of professional talent as well as professional devotion to the welfare of the poor and unfortunate.

THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL COLLEGE

has given us no reason to regret our union with them, for

the result of this combination of strength has been of general benefit, not only to patients, attendants, and officers, but to all classes of society.

THE CITY PRISON,

which embraces the Jefferson Market, and Essex Market, and Eighty-sixth-st. branches, has furnished the necessary conveniences for the detention of persons, and been gradually and steadily improving in its objects of usefulness. The general and daily duties are performed with all the just claims of the inmates well considered, and under an established system properly guarded and provided.

THE CHILDREN'S CITY HOME, ON RANDALL'S ISLAND,

has never been more satisfactorily conducted than during the last year. There has been rather less than the usual number, growing out of a withdrawal of the orphans and the demand from the West, as well as at other points, for adoption, &c.

The Warden, as well as our Physician, have deserved the support which the worthy Matron and her auxiliaries have given them. We can discover no exception to the general good service which every department of the Institution has rendered.

A visit from the members of the Episcopal Convention, and numerous representatives of all denominations of religious associations, with ten thousand Sunday-school chil-

dren, bears evidence of a harmonious desire to unite in the welfare of all. Books and amusing "play things" have been furnished by Mr. Winston and Mrs. A. H. Gibbons in behalf of those societies, and the Sisters of Mercy and Charity make their memories cherished by acts of kindness and care.

The school of the Island is reduced in numbers, but not weakened by a reduction in the efforts to keep up with like Institutions in the city.

If there are those who feel an interest in the children of this Island, who have never before had the pleasure of seeing them in all respects the objects of good government and unlimited comforts, they may have it now. They are neatly and properly clad; they are abundantly and healthfully fed; they are medically, surgically, and kindly treated. From the brightest child, to the enfeebled and lack of intellect, all are fully and thoroughly provided for. The diet table, which is regulated by medical and healthful arrangement, is supplied with the usual superior quality of meats, and by a faithful cultivation of the soil of the Island, the fullest supply, even to a large excess over the consumption of the Institution, has relieved us from any necessity of limiting the daily supply.

THE BAKERY

performs its services with improved economy, as well as in its supply of the necessities for every department of sound and healthful Bread.

WARD'S ISLAND

furnishes this year 6,000 bushels of potatoes, 1,400 bushels turnips, and 500 bushels carrots, besides other vegetables and cereals, which are referred to by the Superintendent there. The labor of the Island is all pauper and work-house labor, as well as that of Randall's and Blackwell's Islands, and we congratulate ourselves that we have improved our condition since last year. We trust that the building provided by us—120 by 25 feet—will give us a better opportunity of working the various branches of husbandry in contemplation, and add to our products the next year.

THE CITY CEMETERY

has been the recipient during the last year of 2,128 persons, and embraces statistics of interments, to which we refer.

THE COLORED HOME

continues to receive the bounty of this department, and furnishes a comfortable resting place for the shattered constitutions of the colored aged and infirm, as well as the temporary resting place of homeless middle aged and youthful strangers. The managers seem to unite with laudable endeavors for the welfare of the entire household.

THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM

is continued in its course of usefulness, and needs only the

aid cheerfully extended by this department to return by manifold efforts on the part of its worthy officers, the praise which a faithful administration will ever command.

STEAM REPORT.

The early provision made by the Commissioners for the independent and economical transportation of prisoners, lunatics, paupers, vagrants, patients, and officers attached to the department, by the purchase of the steamboat *Bellevue*, has resulted in great economy in numerous ways. An important saving through the police and detective organization has been made, and general supervision has been attained through the faithful services of the officers in charge. We have been enabled to reduce the necessity of the continuous passage of small boats, by confining their services to the morning and evening passage of the contractors and their teachers, and overseers.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS OF THE ISLANDS.

The Island product should receive acknowledgment for many supplies of vegetables to *Bellevue*, as well as other Institutions. The Commissioners, personally, have further to acknowledge from *Blackwell's* and *Randall's* Islands weekly specimens of vegetable products, which enables them to say, without fear of contradiction, that the children and adults, throughout the Institutions, are blessed with a full supply of the vegetable portion of the diet without the purchase of any of the staples in the Dietary List,

in addition to the large supply of vegetables we get from Randall's Island.

LABOR AT PENITENTIARY AND WORKHOUSE.

We congratulate our fellow-citizens upon the great increase of revenue derived by the labor of the Penitentiary and Work-House, as well as through the more rigid scrutiny observed in the admission of lunatics and other inmates. Strange as it may seem, instances are not unfrequent where inhuman relatives, who are blessed with ample means to support the unfortunate, endeavor to avoid the payment of a small pittance, even towards their comfort and happiness, while disease and melancholy accompany the flickering of life at its close.

FUEL.

The increase in the price of fuel has called for heavy increased expenditures.

With a view of making sure of securing our supply under an anticipation of an unfavorable change in the price of coal, proposals were sent out for our yearly supply two weeks earlier than we have heretofore called for propositions from the different companies as well as individuals, who have the facilities for taking and faithfully carrying out their contracts; yet we found ourselves thwarted by the influence of the elements, which forced by flood and other circumstances, the purchase of this important annual supply at prices which materially effects the sum total of

our disbursements in that direction. Added to this change of value, we have to refer to the other material articles of consumption throughout our entire purchases—flour and clothing have also advanced upon us, and with few exceptions, we have met with a large increase in the cost of almost our entire supplies. By purchases of oil, medicines, and many staples of regular consumption, in anticipation of our necessities, an important saving has been made, and, on the whole, we regard our escape from extraordinary advances as fortunate and satisfactory.

DEATHS.

In our own official organization there have been some inroads by death. We record the names of Charles E. Anderson and Robert T. Norris, as among faithful officers, who have passed away with the regrets of all who were associated with them.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

The attention given by Reverend gentlemen, as well as by ladies, of various denominations, to the spiritual comfort, as well as other comforts, demand our unqualified gratitude. At the City Prison, the Rev. Mr. Camp and Father Duranquet, with the Sisters of Mercy, and other ladies, have continued with unabated zeal their work of mercy and consolation. At Bellevue, the year has been crowned by extraordinary zeal, embracing all the efforts which faithful representatives of the household could demand. The Reverend Fathers Larkin and Osinega, Rev.

Mr. Mahan, Phelps, Ruliffson, Huggins, and Mr. S. M. Ostrander, Missionary and Sunday School Visitor, have, in their personal and representative character, aided faithfully every effort which the combined wisdom of all classes of sincere believers called for.

Blackwell's Island is also well provided with able and willing laborers in the same humane and healing service. The Rev. Mr. Searle, Fathers Marshall and Choppin, incessantly respond to the wants and necessities of the entire population, and are equally entitled to our acknowledgment. To their permanent and reliable service may be added, without diminution of thankfulness, the continuous efforts of Messrs. Coleman and Bourne, who are ever at their post, giving good advice, and prayerfully exhorting their hearers to works of usefulness and honor.

At Randall's Island, we are witnesses to the efforts of Father Schneider, as well as those of Mrs. Gibbons and friends, Mr. and Miss Winston, and sisters, Domiteua and Felix, of the Sisters of Charity, and Messrs. McCrea, Shepherd, Read, Riddle, and others, all of whom seem to unite with interest and zeal for the spiritual welfare of the children, and those who have charge of them.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The last Annual Report purposely omitted a reiteration of our earnest appeals, for a just settlement of our claims

against the Commissioners of Emigration. Influences beyond our control have enabled the opponents of our claim to procrastinate its settlement, and we can only hope that the time will soon arrive when the tax payers will have their reward for their patience and forbearance, through a verdict commensurate with the fairness of their claim, for so many years of disbursements, under promises fortified by confessions and payments, which had been met, under previous contracts, and which now remain denied and unsatisfied to the discredit of the emigrant, whose commutation had already assured him against a charge of pauperism and crime ! The sum now due to this department from this source, which should be acknowledged if not paid, will be found to reach 140,000 dollars, and this, too, without including an unavoidable expenditure on our part, which cannot be minutely arrived at, almost if not quite equal to the same amount.

The unwarrantable classification of emigrants, by which a passenger landing in Quebec avoids the liability for support ; and one landing in Portland, coming to New-York by water, having claim upon the Commissioners of Emigration, while one coming by railroad avoids it, or is not permitted to make it, is at once unjust, and should be immediately changed.

PUBLIC COMPLAINTS.

While the Commissioners are desirous to invite the most unbounded criticism regarding errors and omissions,

they cannot assent to anonymous and unjust charges, being the subject of newspaper communication, until common justice has been conceded through inquiry, into the facts in the case.

In the government of so large a mass of the most varied objects of human depravity and misfortune, there must necessarily occur from time to time, cases of dereliction and error—acts, which are provided for in the general government, may fall short of execution by the failure of officials to perform their duty as they should do. In the common justice which should stand forth as the chief tryer of human defection, the element of enquiry is yielded by the most despotic power. The Board of Commissioners having a central and a public office, where some one, or all of the Board can be found in the morning and evening of every day in the year, excepting on the Sabbath, it would seem no more than their due, to make all complaints of mal-administration to them before filling the newspapers with statements which are the result of temper and untruth. We cannot see any good resulting from such injustice, certainly it leads to no abatement of the evil that it is sought to remedy. We have observed, during the late year, some evidence of a desire of *notoriety* at the expense of *pure charity*. We hope to know it no more!

In connection with this subject, we deem it a duty to which we owe to our fellow-citizens, to criticise, with the

most rigid scrutiny, the acts of many who follow charity as a trade. No citizen, who is worthy of the confidence of the community, and who is willing to faithfully unite in works of true philanthropy, will object to give all reasonable evidence required as to the justice of these demands, or the description of the relief asked for; why not, therefore, urge the reasons for the demand and the character of the claim for it?

In the general survey of the past year, we have much to acknowledge our thankfulness for; order has been preserved in all our departments; examinations by the most distinguished visitors from abroad and at home have been made, with a desire to a comparison with European and home establishment of similar usefulness, and nothing could have been more satisfactory than the frank acknowledgment of our claims to an equality with the best governed.

The great saving in the expenditures may be chiefly attributed to a persistent regard of the smaller items of consumption, which have heretofore been too lavishly supplied.

The Commissioners have endeavored so to conduct the affairs of the Department as to leave as little to regret as comes within the scope of their ability and judgment.

In conclusion, the members of this board would not feel that they had performed their whole duty if they neglect-

ed to point out for the consideration of the Legislature and their fellow-citizens, the importance of a great defect in the law which establishes their powers, as well as those who may hereafter be called to administer them. Their powers, as the law now stands, are so drawn, that the taxpayers, and the recipients of their bounty, are not sufficiently protected against mal-administration. There exists, under the present law, *no barrier, which sufficiently restricts the amount of their expenditures*, and binds them to a legitimate application of their appropriations. Such alterations, as will confine them within reasonable amount, should be made without delay.

Experience proves that a faithful, careful, and honest administration can be made to render all the necessary provision which justice and humanity demands, under a more circumscribed appropriation.

The comparison of the present action with the past, will furnish ample testimony that the absence of the *will* to deal justly and economically with the money at their disposal will lead to acts of expenditure, which can in no way be justified, showing, as we do, a great reduction in the amount required for last year's expenditures. We would be glad to see the *power* of adding unnecessarily to an amount which might, under the present law, be claimed and obtained without an accompanying necessity for it. We, therefore, suggest that no appropriation for this department should be allowed beyond six hundred and fifty

thousand dollars per annum. This may be done by confining the Commission in its appropriations to the absolute demands for legitimate pauper expenditures, now known and acknowledged by their past action and present organization, and embracing only the support of actual dependents within the institutions provided for the prisoners, vagrants, lunatics and children actually and properly in the institutions, and in addition a specific sum allotted for the claimants for temporary and urgent relief through the superintendent of out-door poor, amounting at no time, except by special State legislation, to more than 100,000 dollars per annum, and even for this amount, a large increase in numbers, as well as objects of charity, brought forth by fire, flood, epidemic, or other extraordinary causes, should be the evidence of its imperative necessity.

By some such provision, there would be ample funds, for many years to come, to answer all proper demands upon the taxpayers of the city. No Board, that diligently and fairly undertakes the duties of the department, under the ordinary demands of its charities, could ask, for ten years to come, the privilege of expending for all legitimate purposes, more than the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and in this estimate a large margin would be found to apply to any extraordinary requirement.

Therefore, they would suggest that the law, under which they act, should place that sum as a boundary beyond which their powers of expenditures shall not extend.

The absence of a proper limit to their power of expenditure, may lead to a thirst for personal aggrandizement, if not of *personal appropriation*.

It would not be difficult to point out, in the past history and the present, a public thirst for unnecessary and extravagant city expenses, amounts of astounding, cool, and deliberate plunder, and combinations, which have rendered our locality an object of unbounded evil, and has created within our borders an atmosphere that renders public office almost a public disgrace. It is this great error that withers our hopes of greatness, and renders our noble city a by-word and reproach. There is no redeeming point which presents itself to our mind in this total disregard for the rights of those who live to thrive within our borders. The wealthy portion of our city may not immediately feel the downward tendency which the additional tax indicates, but the middle class, in point of wealth, and the struggling poor, are driven by dishonest public functionaries to other places and other employment, away from the home of their choice, by the withering influence of unjust taxes upon commerce, labor, and their attendant blessings, while they are not permitted to enjoy equal advantages here which are offered to them in cities more economically, not to say more honestly, administered. What ship will make this her home for repairs and disbursement, when a day's sail will take her to a port within hailing distance, with half her harbor expenses?

Does the mechanic thrive with higher demands upon his labor, though the cost of the necessities of life are double those of his next city neighbor, who is protected by an economical administration of his market privileges? A few men, by special patronage, may fob a temporary exhorbitance: but *those who make them the men of power, and plod with industry to make both ends meet*, are left to chance and often times to disappointment and poverty.

It is to improve their condition that we would restrict all expenditures to the absolute necessity of the case, and urge a standard of strict economy and accountability in the charities as well as other branches of the City government. We may be considered as traveling out of our record in these allusions to the necessity of restriction in the public expenditures of the City we are serving. If we are charged with wrong intent in these our honest convictions, we willingly abide the charge, but we will not, in the performance of the duty which this trust imposes, keep from our fellow-citizens the convictions which our official experience points out as a duty to refer to. We are well aware that, in this connection, we are far from perfect in the performance of our own obligations to our fellow-citizens; yet we hope that while we exercise the functions of our present position to follow the path of economy and prudence without parsimony or injustice.

We hope further to meet the approval of all good citi-

zens, regardless of religion and political favor, and when we have finished our labors, we trust, above all, to merit at our own hands and within our own bosoms the self-satisfaction which a sound and faithful service commands.

S. DRAPER, *President.*

ISAAC BELL, *Secretary.*

JAMES B. NICHOLSON,

MOSES H. GRINNELL,

Commissioners.

Statement of Vagrants and Disorderly Persons transferred from City Prison to the Work House on Blackwell's Island, during the year 1862, and showing the number of times they have been previously committed.

1st time.....	4,928	25th time.....	133
2d "	1,313	28th "	1
3d "	1,256	30th "	226
4th "	832	33d "	1
5th "	1,002	35th "	2
6th "	1,069	37th "	1
7th "	53	40th "	351
8th "	81	45th "	2
9th "	6	46th "	1
10th "	1,579	49th "	2
11th "	16	50th "	183
12th "	42	57th "	1
13th "	7	59th "	2
14th "	37	60th "	144
15th "	52	66th "	11
16th "	203	68th "	1
17th "	18	69th "	1
18th "	15	70th "	9
19th "	25	75th "	9
20th "	366	80th "	4
22d "	1	100th "	380
23d "	1		
24th "	2	Total No. persons.....	14,369

Agregate number of times committed 137,823, or $9\frac{6}{10}$ times for each.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Balance Sheet 31st December, 1862.

Cash.....	52,967 75	660,492 10
Comptroller.....	.....
Alms House.....	58,984 60	
“ “ Buildings.....	2,087 66	
Bake House.....	17,212 27	
Bellevue Hospital.....	101,961 11	
“ “ Buildings.....	11,876 77	
City Cemetery ..	7,540 91	
“ “ Buildings ..	250 00	
City Prison	25,566 43	
“ “ Buildings.....	763 85	
Colored Home	12,727 74	
“ “ Orphan Asylum	6,570 00	
Island Hospital.....	54,823 41	
“ “ Building.....	213 00	
“ “ new Building.....	1,800 00	
Lunatic Asylum.....	56,689 24	
“ “ Building.....	7 50	
“ “ Extension.....	8,436 75	
Office.....	25,506 33	
Out-Door Poor.....	96,762 25	
Penitentiary	15,097 72	
“ “ Buildings	70 75	
Prison, 2d District.....	314 52	
“ “ 3d “	35 48	
Randall's Island.....	55,662 23	
Small Pox Hospital.....	2,644 92	
“ “ Buildings.....	22 00	
Work House	31,130 55	
“ “ Buildings.....	168 00	
Steamboat.....	5,917 32	
Store House, B. Island	6,681 04	
	660,492 10	660,492 10

CASH RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, FROM
JANUARY 1 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

1861.	Dec. 31.	Cash ac. bal....			\$18,681 82
1862.		Rec'd for Comp's warrant.	\$17,172 92		
"	"	"	662,000 00		
"	"	Interments.....	231 00		
"	"	Illegitimates....	3,159 50		
"	"	Indenture Certif..	70 00		
"	"	bd. pay patients.	3,951 28		
"	"	" U.S.soldiers.	8,308 50		
"	"	sales of barrels,			
		casks and boxes.	1,586 55		
"	"	sales of live stock.	57 25		
"	"	sales of bones,			
		grease and swill.	692 28		
"	"	labor at Penit'ry.	17,618 71		
"	"	" Work H'se.	10,642 55		
"	"	freight by st'm bt.	2,053 38		
"	"	board of U. S.			
		prisoners.....	5,614 70		
"	"	int'st on deposits.	2,918 62		
"	"	sales of rags, iron,			
		coal, rents, cash			
		on dead bodies,			
		and correction of			
		bills.....	2,675 89	59,580 76	
Payment of bills in	January....		47,144 70		
"	February...		62,785 67		
"	March.....		82,339 77		
"	April.....		45,941 58		
"	May.....		49,348 41		
"	June.....		32,622 22		
"	July.....		46,767 54		
"	August..		50,725 08		
"	September..		44,392 48		
"	October		61,688 98		
"	November..		57,826 71		
"	December ..		85,521 97		
					667,105 11
Balance in Bank					52,967 75
			\$738,754 68	\$738,764 68	
Dec. 31, To Balance.....			52,967 75		

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND
CORRECTION.

Cash Disbursements from 1st Jan., 1862, to 31st Dec., 1862.

		1861. Compared.
Barley	1,078 60	115 69
Beans	1,335 35	1,829 22
Beef, fresh.....\$52,547 98		
“ salt..... 4,748 55		
	57,296 53	71,823 45
Boats, oars and repairs.....	187 06	602 55
Bread.....	62 00	1,800 00
Brooms and brushes.....	1,609 42	2,048 34
Buildings.....\$17,055 89		
“ repairs..... 3,931 21		
	20,987 10	25,310 45
Butter.....	9,906 53	6,107 30
Candles.....	80 62	64 80
Charcoal.....		159 60
Cheese	11 39	
Children, stray.....		111 38
Cleaning and office expenses.....	699 10	642 54
Cool for Institutions.....\$24,259 85		
“ “ Out-door poor..... 36,642 80		
“ “ “ 12, 19, 22 Wards 5,100 02		
	66,002 67	40,078 26
Coffee, cocoa, peas and rye.....	3,887 19	4,233 31
Colored Home for Colored Paupers.....	12,727 74	12,901 01
“ Orphan Asylum.....	6,570 00	6,570 00
Combs.....	340 91	376 25
Crackers.....	1,704 78	1,597 15
Crockery, glass and earthenware.....	1,627 14	1,013 01
Croton water and steam heating.....	3,512 67	3,752 36
Drugs and medicines.....	17,373 13	15,198 40
Dry goods and India rubber.....	33,539 07	50,593 34
Eggs... ..	1,896 08	1,293 67
Farming implements.....	221 86	183 21

		1861. Compared.
Feeding paupers.....	77 25	
Fish, fresh and salt, and shell fish.....	3,618 25	2,087 20
Flour	80,205 51	69,474 00
Furniture.....	2,809 10	3,556 08
Garden seeds.....	264 94	274 63
Gas light and fixtures.....	3,019 49	5,610 09
Groceries, small.....	179 67	291 35
Hardware, nails, copper, iron, lead, steel, tin	5,004 18	7,195 09
Hats and caps.....	179 46	238 78
Hay, grain, bran, feed, straw.....	5,769 81	6,435 60
Hire extra, rent of office and stables and house for Superint'nt O. D. Poor, stable and office for visitors O. D. P., \$4,715 43; board of several clerks in lieu of pay, \$596 80; car fare for messengers, \$72 07; pay to clerks and employees for extra labor and attention to soldiers, \$2,725; salary to the Curator Bellevue Hospital, \$375; chance men City Prisons, \$206 60; men employed on dead boat, \$315; coach hire, \$332 15; and sundry bills not classi- fied, \$315 74—all as per vouchers	9,653 49	7,939 24
Ice.....	1,623 10	1,235 24
Lard	320 00	192 26
Leather and shoe findings.....	2,557 91	4,073 02
Lime for white washing	250 02	304 70
Live stock.....	271 00	1,527 86
Lumber	8,743 90	10,996 71
Malt and hops.....	249 78	207 57
Manure and freight	741 23	1,782 77
Marketing for hospitals.....	1,649 69	1,309 41
Mason materials and work	1,759 34	5,273 70
Meal	6,356 44	4,037 84
Medical attendance.....	417 50	588 98
Milk	14,745 10	15,002 23
Miscellaneous expenses, prem. for Fire Ins., \$359 87; cash returned to A. Leahy, \$61 50; funeral expenses of McClay, Sin- clair, and Anderson, \$151 80; and appro- priation to family of Anderson, 250; U. S. flag, \$122 60; safe, \$110; looms for Alms House, \$81 11; fire works, \$59 30; repairing fire engine, \$52 75; mangle machine, \$255 24; fees in case of abandonment, \$53 86; telegraph cable and repairs, \$623 79, and sundry bills not classified, \$215 34—all as per vouchers.	2,396 91	5,978 69

		1861. Compared.
Molasses and syrup.....	6,369 51	6,048 46
Mutton for Hospitals	8,749 30	9,484 37
Oil lamp, kerosene, camphene and wick....	6,101 48	5,723 72
Paints, glass and oil.....	2,437 21	3,922 17
Plumbing and pumps.....	1,972 15	1,698 10
Pork, salt and fresh, and hams	1,915 09	2,641 51
Postage and stamps.....	260 54	143 77
Powder and safety fuze.....		1,050 75
Potatoes.....	1,287 69	3,044 94
Refreshments.....	890 02	1,189 72
Rice		7,098 86
Rope, twine, bemp, oakum, blocks.....	871 63	1,029 86
Salaries.....\$122,990 58		
Commissioners.....12,000 00		
	134,990 58	141,517 36
Salt.....	874 36	754 47
Sand, white.....	209 13	292 63
Shoes and boots.....	5,883 41	9,262 50
Soap.....\$1,585 99		
and materials for making.....4,078 01		
	5,664 00	4,958 26
Spices	788 85	507 83
Starch.....	143 00	265 75
Stationery, books and printing.....	4,769 80	6,124 84
Steamboat.....	1,186 72	13,810 56
Stoves, ranges and fixtures, and boilers.....	3,018 75	5,009 66
Subscriptions to newspapers and advertising.	849 65	1,191 85
Sugar.....	12,386 23	10,063 77
Surgical Instruments.....	572 89	930 00
Sweeping chimneys.....	26 62	5 50
Tea	8,653 74	6,796 24
Tin and copper ware	89 32	358 63
Tobacco and snuff.....	1,592 79	1,463 11
Transporting prisoners	2,149 92	2,149 92
Vehicles, repairs, farriery, veterinary, har- ness.....	2,396 37	1,971 61
Vinegar.....	578 76	719 00
Wages of mechanics	134 11	2,006 96
“ “ inmates at Work House	53 06	260 26
Wine, ale, alcohol, brandy, gin, whiskey, rum	12,615 38	5,726 96
Wood.....	2,455 74	2,244 13
Wooden ware.....	357 91	372 17
Cartage of fuel		5,126 40
Children at nurse	\$2,627 57	2,517 16
Donations to O. D. Poor. \$29,526 52		
“ 12, 19, 22 Wards “ 3,929 50		
	\$33,456 02	34,830 55
Tranportation of paupers.....2,207 80	38,291 39	2,285 12
	\$667,105 11	\$710,617 76
		667,105 11
Decrease 1862 of 1861.....		\$43,512 65

Expenditures of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, as charged to the following Institutions, from January 1 to December 31, 1862.

Alms House.....	\$59,824 91
" Buildings.....	2,087 66
Bake House.....	18,079 15
Bellevue Hospital.....	107,004 20
" Buildings.....	11,876 77
City Cemetery.....	7,829 16
" Buildings.....	250 00
City Prison.....	30,109 69
" Buildings.....	763 85
Colored Home.....	12,727 74
Colored Orphan Asylum.....	6,570 00
Island Hospital.....	59,599 99
" Building.....	213 00
" New Building.....	1,800 00
Lunatic Asylum.....	58,779 84
" Building.....	7 50
" Extension.....	8,436 75
Office.....	28,424 96
Out Door Poor.....	100,599 25
Penitentiary.....	34,170 81
" Buildings.....	70 75
2d District Prison.....	314 52
3d " ".....	35 48
Randall's Island.....	56,328 62
Small Pox Hospital.....	2,689 76
" " Building.....	22 00
Work House.....	41,965 32
" Building.....	168 00
Steamboat.....	7,970 70
Store House, B. Island.....	7,386 73
	<hr/>
	\$667,105 11

Amount of expenditures for 1862.....	\$667,105 11
Deduct amount paid for Buildings and Repairs.....	26,046 28
	<hr/>
For expense of Inmates.....	\$641,058 83
Deduct—	
Due from U. States Government for Board of	
Soldiers at Bellevue and Island Hospital to	
1st December.....	\$57,378 00
Received on account, in cash.....	8,300 50
	<hr/>
	49,069 50
Due for B'rd, 1st to 31st Dec. at Bell'ue Hosp'l.	3,691 00
Due from U. S. Gov't for Board of Prisoners at	
City Prison in 1862.....	8,200 50
2,723 bbls. Flour on hand 31st Dec.....	18,238 45
Sundry articles at Store House, B. I.....	6,681 04
	<hr/>
	85,880 49
	<hr/>
Net expenses of Inmates 1862.....	\$555,178 34

STATEMENT
OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS.

1856.....	\$698,049 08
1857.....	808,477 61
1858.....	788,444 19
1859.....	793,524 87
1860.....	874,495 20
1861.....	710,617 76
1862.....	667,105 11

CASH RECEIVED
FOR LABOR OF INMATES AT PENITENTIARY AND WORK
HOUSE.

1856	\$9,039 28
1857.....	7,411 84
1858.....	251 60
1859.....	1,236 85
1860.....	6,686 86
1861.....	21,629 18
1862.....	28,261 26

ALMS HOUSE REPORT.



ALMS HOUSE, B. I.

JANUARY 1st, 1863.

S. DRAPER, Esq., *Pres't*
of the Board of Commissioners :

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully submit the Annual Report of Alms House and Store Department, for the year 1862, accompanied with the usual statistics.

Table No. 1 shows the number of inmates in Alms House at the commencement of 1862 (1,549), also, the number of deaths and discharges, by which you will perceive that we have 37 less than we had on the 1st January. This, although contrary to the general expectations, is, in view of surrounding circumstances, highly gratifying.

The comparative statement (Table 4) shows that we have not received as few inmates in any one year since 1855.

There are now 87 nurse children in the Alms House, and 102 children with their mothers. The whole num-

ber of nurse children received, with their ages, and how disposed of during the year, will be found by reference to Table No. 6.

The other Tables explain themselves, and are submitted for your consideration.

In connection with the Annual Report, it is proper to state that but few changes have been made in the external appearance of this Institution, beyond the completion of such works as remained in hand from 1861; internally, however, the work of improvement goes steadily on.

A shop for the weaving of Blankets, cloth, and whatever else in that branch of the wants of an alms house may be required, has been continued, with very satisfactory results. Up to the present time, we have woven 2,354 yards blanketing, from part of which we have finished and turned over to the store 600 Blankets.

Within the past two months, we have undertaken to manufacture Brooms, commencing with corn raised by ourselves; and having succeeded so well, we have determined to continue, in hopes to supply all that may be required for the department. If the Broom-corn is furnished, we will have but little trouble in accomplishing this. Twelve dozen have already been turned in to store. This branch of business is entirely performed by blind men, and the department is under obligations to Mr. Ambler, of the Blind Institute, for instructions and assistance.

In consequence of the shed for old men having been fitted up for a temporary kitchen, another building of same size has been built for their use: with this exception no new buildings have been put up during the past year.

Four of the old stone towers in rear of male and female buildings have been removed, and iron stair-cases, leading from one piazza to the other, have been substituted. This, besides adding to the appearance of the buildings, is much safer in case of fire or other accidents. We have two more towers to take down, which will be done as soon as the weather will permit.

A stone dock, in front of the Warden's residence on the west shore, has been commenced, which I also wish to have completed during the coming warm weather.

With grateful thanks to your honorable body, as well as the officers of this department, for the many kindnesses extended during the past year,

I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

N. P. ANDERSON,

Warden.

The following is a Statement showing the number of inmates in Alms House, Dec. 31, 1861—the number received during the year 1862—the number died and discharged during that period, and the number remaining in Alms House, Dec. 31, 1862. This includes the number of demented persons.

Number of inmates in Alms House, Dec. 31, 1861..... 1,549

Received during the year 1862 :

From other Institutions..... 1,037

By Commitments..... 44

From Superintendent out door Poor and Commis-
sioners..... 2,100

— 3,181

—
4,730

Discharged..... 2,712

Died..... 511

— 3,223

—

Number of Inmates in Institution, Dec. 31, 1862..... 1,507

Of which number there are :

Males..... 570

Females..... 748

Children..... 189

— 1,507

Natives..... 365

Foreigners..... 1,142

— 1,507

In this number are included demented persons in the Alms House,
Dec. 31, 1862 :

Males..... 68

Females..... 120

— 198

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, 1862.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.								
	MEN.	WOMEN.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.	MEN.	WOMEN.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.	MEN.	WOMEN.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.
January.....	76	117	54	36	283	125	158	48	71	13	15	147	48	99	..	3	19	14	36	33	3
February.....	53	89	27	24	193	69	124	46	60	9	8	123	38	85	5	..	15	19	39	34	5
March.....	90	117	44	35	286	102	184	98	125	21	19	263	69	194	6	1	31	21	59	52	7
April.....	85	107	37	38	267	96	171	158	146	22	34	360	90	270	6	3	16	13	38	31	7
May.....	85	128	27	39	279	94	185	122	147	21	35	325	90	235	..	4	22	26	52	49	3
June.....	74	120	38	27	259	88	171	80	115	40	30	265	93	172	1	1	25	17	44	42	2
July.....	125	164	45	45	379	127	252	88	106	32	29	255	87	168	3	5	26	13	47	39	8
August.....	74	118	35	22	249	79	170	79	120	22	29	250	70	180	1	13	21	15	50	36	14
September.....	70	129	37	39	275	109	166	71	94	20	23	208	68	140	12	9	14	7	42	24	18
October.....	84	101	38	42	265	117	148	53	108	25	30	216	75	141	6	9	16	8	39	28	11
November.....	43	88	32	30	193	80	113	44	67	18	13	142	46	96	6	11	8	6	31	15	16
December.....	83	97	30	43	253	103	150	46	75	17	20	158	58	100	4	5	12	13	34	27	7
	942	1375	441	420	3181	1189	1992	933	1234	260	285	2712	832	1880	50	64	225	172	511	410	101

There were 511 Deaths of inmates in the Alms House in 1862. The following were the causes :

	Men.	Wom'n	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Adenitis.....	..	..	3	4	7
Asthenia.....	..	5	..	..	5
Accidental Strangulation.....	1	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis.....	2	2	7	10	21
Cynanche Trachealis.....	..	..	2	3	5
Convulsions.....	..	..	6	8	14
Congenital Syphilis.....	..	..	7	8	15
Croup.....	..	..	1	1	2
Coryza Acute.....	..	..	1	..	1
Cholera Infantum.....	..	..	17	15	32
Diarrhœa.....	3	8	29	18	58
Disease of Spine.....	..	..	1	..	1
Disease of Brain.....	1	1	..	1	3
Disease of Kidneys.....	..	1	..	..	1
Dysentery.....	6	3	..	..	9
Exharysis.....	..	1	1	1	3
Entente Colites, acute.....	..	..	21	15	36
Exhaustion.....	3	2	2	2	9
Erysipelas.....	—	..	2	..	2
Eclampsia.....	..	..	1	..	1
Epilepsy.....	2	1	..	..	3
Fatty degeneration of the Heart.....	..	1	..	..	1
Gastritis.....	..	..	..	1	1
Hepatitis.....	..	1	..	..	1
Hydrocephalus.....	..	..	5	..	5
Marasmus.....	..	..	75	55	130
Nephritis.....	..	1	..	..	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	19	26	10	7	62
Pneumonia.....	1	..	12	10	23
Prolapsis Ani.....	..	..	..	1	1
Pertussis.....	..	..	1	1	2
Purpuera Memphelia.....	..	..	..	2	2
Pylitis.....	1	..	..	..	1
Paralysis.....	3	..	..	..	3
Scrofula.....	..	..	..	2	2
Scarlatina.....	..	..	4	4	8
Senectus.....	6	12	..	..	18
Spasms.....	..	..	1	..	1
Tubercular Meningitis.....	1	..	9	5	15
Taber Mesenterica.....	..	..	..	1	1
Ulceration of Throat.....	..	..	..	1	1
Valvular Disease of the Heart.....	2	1	..	..	3
	51	66	218	176	511

The following is a comparative Statement of Admissions during the last ten years :

	Natives.	Foreigners.	Total.
There was admitted in 1853.....	535	1,663	2,198
“ “ 1854.....	737	2,244	2,981
“ “ 1855.....	773	2,323	3,096
“ “ 1856.....	723	2,636	3,359
“ “ 1857.....	875	3,329	4,204
“ “ 1858.....	794	3,096	3,890
“ “ 1859.....	718	3,013	3,731
“ “ 1860.....	985	3,144	4,129
“ “ 1861.....	1,537	3,255	4,792
“ “ 1862.....	1,189	1,992	3,181

Number of Inmates received from other Institutions during the year 1862.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
From Bellevue Hospital.....	..	3	..	3
“ Ward's Island.....	..	6	..	6
“ Island Hospital.....	160	170	4	334
“ Lunatic Asylum.....	30	17	..	47
“ Randall's Island.....	9	8	..	17
“ Work House.....	112	327	182	621
“ Small Pox Hospital.....	..	4	2	6
“ House of Refuge.....	..	..	..	..
“ City Prison.....	..	1	1	2
“ Penitentiary.....	..	1	..	1
	311	537	189	1,037

The accompanying is a Classification Table of the different ages of the Adult Inmates when admitted; and also one for Children--giving their ages when received from the Island Hospital, Work House, and from the City. This also includes the Foundling Children from Randall's Island and No. 1 Bond street-1862.

ADULTS.	Male.	Female.
Between 15 and 20 years.....	31	55
" 20 and 30 "	79	415
" 30 and 40 "	135	308
" 40 and 50 "	172	160
" 50 and 60 "	151	137
" 60 and 70 "	235	170
" 70 and 80 "	98	85
" 80 and 90 "	32	43
" 90 and 100 "	9	2
	942	1,375
CHILDREN.	Male.	Female.
Between 4 days and 2 months.....	154	131
" 2 mos. and 4 "	66	52
" 4 " and 8 "	59	65
" 8 " and 12 "	49	34
" 12 " and 18 "	38	52
" 18 " and 2 years.	38	28
" 2 yrs. and 5 "	32	40
" 5 " and 10 "	8	15
" 10 " and 15 "	--	3
	444	420

NURSE CHILDREN

Received from Superintendent of Out Door Poor, 1862.

1862. MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			TAKEN BY PARENTS.			ADOPTED.			DIED.			SENT TO RANDALL'S ISLAND.			SENT TO S. P. HOSPITAL.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
January.....	27	15	42															
February.....	19	8	27	1		1	2	1	1	9	7	24	1		1			
March.....	25	19	44	1	2	3	1	1	2	17	14	33					1	1
April.....	23	20	43	4	3	7	1	1	1	15	13	28	2	2	4			
May.....	11	17	28	1	2	3	1		1	7	14	21						
June.....	20	12	32	1	1	2	1	1	2	16	13	29			1			
July.....	21	12	33	1	4	5	1		1	15	6	21						
August.....	12	5	17	1	1	2	1	1	2	12	5	17						
September.....	14	13	27	3		3	1	1	2	7	8	15						
October.....	15	18	33	1	1	2	1	1	2	8	5	13						
November.....	12	11	23	1	1	2				5	4	9					1	1
December.....	19	21	40								2							
	218	171	389	17	17	34	9	8	17	143	100	243	2	4	6		2	2

AGES OF NURSE CHILDREN.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
Between 4 days and 2 months.....	112	67	179
“ 2 months and 4 months.....	38	33	71
“ 4 “ “ 8 “	20	21	41
“ 8 “ “ 12 “	11	11	22
“ 12 “ “ 18 “	11	17	28
“ 18 “ “ 2 years.....	23	9	32
“ 2 years “ 5 “	8	8	16
	223	166	389

Received during the year 1862389

 Taken by parents..... 34
 Adopted..... 17
 Sent to Randall's Island..... 6
 Small Pox Hospital..... 2
 Died..... 243
 Remaining on hand..... 87

— 389

Nativities of the Inmates admitted to the Alms House during the year 1862.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Natives ... { Adults	156	181	1,198
{ Children.....	441	420	
From Ireland, Adults.....	548	1,041	1,589
“ England, “	43	42	85
“ Scotland, “	27	23	50
“ Germany, “	120	69	189
“ France, “	18	7	25
“ Canada, “	6	4	10
“ Other Countries, Adults.....	27	8	35
	1,386	1,795	3,181

Statement of Inmates sent to Island Hospital during the year 1862, their Returns and Deaths.

Sent down men.....	206	Returned men.....	160
“ “ women	203	“ women.....	174
		Death's, men.....	43
		“ women.....	32
	409		409

ALMS HOUSE DEPARTMENT, B. I., }
December 31st, 1862. }

Exhibit of the Expense of this Department, as per

Inventory, 1861.....	\$25,741	88	
Received to December 31st, 1862.....	66,507	82	
			<hr/>
			\$92,249 70
Cr. from Store Department.....	\$4,056	21	
“ by Inventory	28,167	56	
			<hr/>
			32,223 77
			<hr/>
			\$60,025 93

NET EXPENSE.

Apportioned as follows:

For Provisions.....	\$34,816	80	
“ Clothing, Bedding	9,494	24	
“ Lumber	1,588	87	
“ Nails	72	22	
“ Sand, Lime and Cement.....	350	59	
“ Paints, Oil, Glass	278	00	
“ Iron Stairs on Piazzas.....	1,800	00	
“ Hardware,.....	376	56	
“ Iron, Sheet Iron, Tin.....	347	52	
“ Feed, Hay and Straw.....	835	73	
“ Fuel and Light.....	3,079	27	
“ Salaries.....	5,412	31	
“ Miscellaneous,.....	1,573	82	
			<hr/>
			\$60,025 93

ACCOUNT OF VEGETABLES RAISED, 1862.

Artichokes.....	100	bushels
Asparagus.....	500	bunches
String Beans.....	50	bushels
Lima do.....	50	“
Beets.....	137	“
Carrots.....	375	“
Celery.....	3,000	heads
Cucumbers.....	10	bushels
Sweet Corn.....	3,000	ears
Cauliflowers.....	400	heads
Early Cabbage.....	3,000	“
Late do.....	15,000	“
Red	300	“
Egg Plants.....	200	
Lettuce.....	3,000	heads
Leeks.....	2,500	
Melons.....	275	melons
Onions.....	150	bushels
Parsnips.....	300	“
Peppers.....	5	“
Peas.....	100	“
Potatoes.....	900	“
Pumpkins.....	60	
Parsley.....	400	bunches
Radishes.....	600	“
Squashes.....	300	
Spinach.....	400	barrels
Shalots.....	1,000	bundles
Turnips.....	700	bushels
Tomatoes.....	375	“
Hay.....	1½	tons
Manure.....	1,500	loads
Broom Corn	250	lbs.

CLOTHING AND OTHER ARTICLES MADE IN THE SEWING-ROOM.

450 long gowns.	124 infants' petticoats.
48 night "	758 " shirts.
342 petticoats.	204 " aprons.
284 chemises.	427 sheets.
852 check aprons.	217 bedticks.
320 burlap do.	36 pillow ticks.
254 hoods.	72 children's night-gowns.
456 women's caps.	274 pairs " stockings.
24 handkerchiefs.	114 shrouds.
1,452 pairs stockings.	72 ticking shirts.
540 " socks.	29 boat covers.
33 muslin shirts.	35 window curtains.
62 denim "	1,960 pieces (clothing) mended.
64 flanel "	
4 canton "	350 boys' shirts, for Randall's Island.
36 flannel chemises.	606 blankets bound.
360 infants' frocks.	

CLOTHING MADE IN THE TAILOR'S SHOP, 1862.

10 overcoats.	232 pairs mittens.
166 jackets.	93 " denim pants.
204 pairs pants.	78 " suspenders.
424 vests.	4,114 pieces (jackets, pants, and vests) mended.
146 caps.	

WEAVERS' SHOP.

2,354 yards Blanketing.

TIN SHOP.

1 30-gallon can.	89 boblin tubes.
13 dish-pans.	2 coal hods.
24 oil feeders.	96 wash-basins.
21 quart dippers.	108 mess-pans.
2 2-gallon dippers.	210 tin cups.

103 sauce-pans (as'rted sizes.)	38 feet tin leader.
1 wash-boiler.	5 tin elbows.
248 feet stovepipe,	12 " chambers.
79 elbows.	3 " spittoons.
2 funnels.	2 " measures.
6 tin collars.	2 " pumps.
5 ash-pans.	6 feet 10-inch pipe.
12 coffee-kettles.	1 foot " elbow.
4 coffee-pots.	536 articles mended.

ARTICLES MADE IN THE BLACK-SMITHS' SHOP, 1862.

23 iron bedsteads.	6 8-feet bolts and nuts.
6 " " mended.	107 nuts.
97 screw-bolts and nuts.	25 washers.
23 iron braces.	12 leader hooks.
89 staples.	129 spikes (assorted sizes).
16 hinge hooks.	2 skiels.
8 fire rakes.	3 soldering irons.
64 wall hooks.	12 brad awls.
26 large "	25 large rings.
175 wedges.	1 pump rod.
4 25-feet bolts and nuts.	162 cramps.
13 strap hooks.	9 hinges.
1 hammer.	14 cutting tools.
6 spring bolts.	7 wagon tires.
10 grate bars.	4 stove feet.
38 dowel pins.	6 dampers.
209 nails.	2 nut head screws.
48 pail handles.	4 boiler covers.
12 " ears.	2 thumb latches.
85 iron plates.	3 turn buckles.
4 cross-bars.	2 ring bolts.
6 chimney bars.	28 lock springs.
20 strap eyes.	19 keys.
16 chain links.	24 hammers mended.
8 boat-hooks.	99 pick-axes "

17 eye-bolts.	109 crow-bars mended.
8 flush “	37 locks repaired.
73 weavers' spindles.	203 rivets made.
27 gudgeons.	735 points and drills mended.
2 thumb-screws.	

ACCOUNT OF COOPERS' WORK.

10 tubs.	11,212 barrels mended.
2 barrels.	118 pails “
4 pails.	33 tubs “

CARPENTERS' WORK.

Putting up building for sitting-room, and the general work of the Institution.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., *President, and the Board of Commissioners :*

GENTLEMEN—The following is the average Statement of Number of Inmates for the year 1862, with the average Monthly and Daily Cost of Provisions, Clothing and Bedding, Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses; also, a Total Monthly and Daily Statement.

1862.	Average Numbers	Provisions	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Clothing and Bedding	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Salaries	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Miscellaneous Articles	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly	Total Daily.	Total Net Expenses
January.. . . .	1,592	\$ C.	\$ C. M.	C. M.	\$ C.	\$ C. M.	C. M.	\$ C.	\$ C. M.	C. M.	\$ C.	\$ C. M.	C. M.	\$ C. M.	C. M.	\$ C.
		2,942 26	1 81 8 ¹ / ₁₀	5 9 ¹ / ₁₀	445 53	27 9 ⁸ / ₁₀	9	502 38	31 5 ¹ / ₁₀	1 0 ² / ₁₀	439 83	27 6 ³ / ₁₀	8 9 ⁹ / ₁₀	2 71 9 ¹ / ₁₀	8 7 ¹ / ₁₀	1,330 00
February ..	1,661	3,122 00	1 87 9 ¹ / ₁₀	6 7 ¹ / ₁₀	651 69	39 2 ³ / ₁₀	1 4	502 38	30 2 ⁴ / ₁₀	1 0 ⁸ / ₁₀	1,088 81	65 5 ³ / ₁₀	2 3 ⁴ / ₁₀	3 22 9 ¹ / ₁₀	11 5 ³ / ₁₀	5,365 00
March	1,676	3,135 90	1 87 1	6 0 ³ / ₁₀	999 66	59 6 ¹ / ₁₀	1 9 ² / ₁₀	502 38	29 9 ⁷ / ₁₀	9 ⁶ / ₁₀	1,083 49	64 6 ³ / ₁₀	2 0 ⁸ / ₁₀	3 41 3 ¹ / ₁₀	10 9 ³ / ₁₀	5,721 13
April	1,591	3,107 12	1 95 3 ¹ / ₁₀	6 5 ¹ / ₁₀	659 23	41 4 ³ / ₁₀	1 3 ⁹ / ₁₀	502 38	31 5 ⁷ / ₁₀	1 0 ⁵ / ₁₀	156 05	9 8 ¹ / ₁₀	3 ³ / ₁₀	2 78 1 ¹ / ₁₀	9 2 ⁷ / ₁₀	4,125 08
May	1,463	3,000 42	2 05 0 ¹ / ₁₀	6 6 ¹ / ₁₀	393 34	26 8 ⁸ / ₁₀	8 ⁷ / ₁₀	502 38	34 3 ¹ / ₁₀	1 1 ¹ / ₁₀	165 90	31 8 ¹ / ₁₀	1 0 ¹ / ₁₀	2 98 1 ² / ₁₀	9 6 ² / ₁₀	4,361 71
June	1,400	2,282 09	1 63 0	5 4 ³ / ₁₀	511 39	36 7 ¹ / ₁₀	1 2 ² / ₁₀	466 46	33 3 ² / ₁₀	1 1 ¹ / ₁₀	890 71	63 6 ³ / ₁₀	2 1 ¹ / ₁₀	2 96 6 ¹ / ₁₀	9 8 ⁸ / ₁₀	4,153 65
July	1,418	2,129 67	1 71 3 ¹ / ₁₀	5 5 ³ / ₁₀	562 54	39 6 ⁷ / ₁₀	1 2 ⁸ / ₁₀	451 13	31 8 ¹ / ₁₀	1 0 ² / ₁₀	499 58	35 2 ¹ / ₁₀	1 1 ³ / ₁₀	2 78 0 ¹ / ₁₀	8 9 ¹ / ₁₀	3,942 92
August	1,414	2,810 72	1 98 7 ⁸ / ₁₀	6 4 ¹ / ₁₀	1,007 22	71 2 ³ / ₁₀	2 3	451 13	31 9	1 0 ³ / ₁₀	1,094 93	77 4 ³ / ₁₀	2 5	3 79 3 ¹ / ₁₀	12 2 ⁴ / ₁₀	5,364 00
September,	1,415	3,322 06	2 34 7 ⁵ / ₁₀	7 8 ¹ / ₁₀	1 118 57	79 0 ⁵ / ₁₀	2 6 ³ / ₁₀	481 38	34 0 ² / ₁₀	1 1 ³ / ₁₀	1,247 90	88 1 ² / ₁₀	2 9 ⁴ / ₁₀	1 36 0 ¹ / ₁₀	11 5 ¹ / ₁₀	6,169 91
October	1,431	2,892 73	2 02 1 ¹ / ₁₀	6 5 ² / ₁₀	1,482 14	103 5 ⁷ / ₁₀	3 3 ¹ / ₁₀	482 38	33 7 ¹ / ₁₀	1 0 ⁹ / ₁₀	1,009 06	70 5 ¹ / ₁₀	2 2 ⁵ / ₁₀	1 09 9 ³ / ₁₀	13 2 ¹ / ₁₀	5,866 31
November .. .	1,428	3,117 21	2 18 2 ³ / ₁₀	7 2 ⁷ / ₁₀	865 64	60 6 ² / ₁₀	2 0 ² / ₁₀	494 38	34 6 ² / ₁₀	1 1 ⁵ / ₁₀	737 97	51 6 ⁸ / ₁₀	1 7 ¹ / ₁₀	3 65 2 ¹ / ₁₀	12 1 ¹ / ₁₀	5,215 23
December.....	1,469	2,654 50	1 80 7	5 8 ³ / ₁₀	1,794 39	122 1 ¹ / ₁₀	3 9 ⁴ / ₁₀	473 55	32 2 ³ / ₁₀	1 0 ⁴ / ₁₀	208 10	44 1 ¹ / ₁₀	4 ¹ / ₁₀	3 49 2 ¹ / ₁₀	11 2 ⁷ / ₁₀	5,130 51
Total	17,958	\$34,816 80	\$23 29 2 ¹ / ₁₀	76 6 ³ / ₁₀	\$10,194 34	\$7 08 1 ⁹ / ₁₀	23 2	\$5,812 31	\$3 89 2 ⁷ / ₁₀	12 7 ² / ₁₀	\$8,922 36	\$6 00 3	19 8 ¹ / ₁₀	\$10 27 0 ¹ / ₁₀	\$1 32 4 ¹ / ₁₀	\$60,045 31
Average	1,496 ² / ₁₀	\$2,901 40	\$1 94 1	6 3 ⁸ / ₁₀	\$874 52 ¹⁹ / ₁₀	59 0 ¹ / ₁₀	1 9 ³ / ₁₀	\$184 35 ¹ / ₁₀	32 4 ¹ / ₁₀	1 0 ⁶ / ₁₀	\$743 53	50 0 ¹ / ₁₀	1 6 ¹ / ₁₀	\$3 35 5 ⁸ / ₁₀	11 0 ¹ / ₁₀	\$5,003 81 ⁹ / ₁₀

Respectfully submitted,

N. P. ANDERSON, *Warden,*

STORE DEPARTMENT, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Balance Sheet for the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

Dr. To			
Amount Stock on hand, Jan. 1st.....		\$10,489 52	
" Rec'd from City, as per Invoices.....		220,026 36	
" " Alms House.....			\$49,080 55
" " Work House.....			30,293 60
" " Penitentiary.....			23,155 77
" " Lunatic Asylum.....			38,230 68
" " L. A. Extension.....			4,404 28
" " Island Hospital.....			35,239 88
" " Medical.....			116 16
" " Small Pox Hospital.....			2,001 08
" " Bellevue Hospital.....			11,885 92
" " Randall's Island.....			15,902 64
" " City Cemetery.....			2,593 56
" " Prison.....			4,072 18
" " Out Door Poor.....			162 13
" " Croton Pipe Rep'rs.....			316 58
" " Steamboat.....			3,894 32
" " Bake House.....			84,563 91
" " Store Expenses.....			438 92
By Stock on hand 31st Dec., '62.....		17,041 31	
" Profit and Loss.....		89 39	
		<u>17,130 70</u>	
			<u>\$323,482 86</u>

N. P. ANDERSON, Warden.

REPORT OF BAKERY

FOR 1862.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, }
NEW-YORK, January 1st, 1863. }

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully present the Report of the Bakery for the year ending December 31, 1862, containing sundry statistics connected with the department, with a balance sheet of the Debit and Credit Account ; also, the Inventory of Utensils, Furniture, and Stock, on hand at the above date.

The annexed Table shows the quantity of Flour consumed during the past year to be ten thousand nine hundred and thirty-three (10,933) barrels, which, with the addition of one hundred and ninety-three thousand and five hundred (193,500) pounds of meal, produced two millions nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand and nine (2,968,009) pounds of bread. It will be seen that the flour has yielded an average of two hundred and fifty-four (254) pounds to a barrel ; but it should be

taken into consideration, that the bread not being weighed for distribution to the various institutions until it is nearly twenty-four (24) hours old, and being in a loft immediately over the ovens, loses at least four (4) per cent. by evaporation or "drying out."

Four (4) per cent. on the quantity produced during the year would give an addition of about one hundred and eighteen thousand, seven hundred and twenty (118,720) pounds. An allowance should also be made for the sweepings or crumbs which chip off the loaves, to the extent of six (6) pounds per day, to which should be added ten (10) pounds a day for a draft, in each separate weighing, of one pound. The allowances would amount to one hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and sixty (124,560) pounds, which, added to the two millions nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand and nine (2,968,009) pounds, would make an aggregate of three millions and ninety-two thousand five hundred and sixty-nine (3,092,569) pounds. Deducting the quantity of meal consumed, one hundred and ninety-three thousand five hundred (193,500) pounds, (at the rate of one pound of bread as the yield of one pound of meal) would give two hundred and sixty-five (265) pounds of bread as the actual products of a barrel of flour.

During the past year I have carefully noted the quantity of bread produced from the various brands of flour supplied to the Department. From the subjoined statement of the re-

results of some of my experiments, it will be seen that the brands of flour which have produced eight and one-half ($8\frac{1}{2}$) pounds more bread to the barrel than those of an inferior quality, have cost but a small fraction of a dollar more.

Respectfully submitted.

ALFRED CHANCELLOR, *Baker.*

TABLE,

Showing the products of various brands of Flour, with average price per barrel.

BRANDS.	Cost per barrel	No. pounds produced	Remarks.
Excelsior Mills.....	\$6 00	255	.
American "	5 54	250	Average price of superior
Atlas "	6 10	255	
Wacousta "	5 40	258	Flour.....\$6 05
Fairbault "	5 35	263	Average price of inferior
Ohio "	6 25	258	
Napier "	5 60	246	Flour..... 5 96 3-5
Belmont "	6 65	264	Difference. 8 2-5
Townsend, "	6 59	252	
Arlington "	6 60	258	

DEBIT AND CREDIT ACCOUNT OF THE BAKERY FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Dr.	Cr.
To amount of Inventory, 1861.....	\$5,229 05
“ “ Store bills.....	84563 91
“ “ Salary.....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	90,792 96
Balance.....	7 15
	<hr/>
	\$90,800 11
	<hr/>
	By bread delivered.....
	“ Cake “
	“ Flour “
	“ Flour barrels to Store.....
	“ Sundries to Alms House.....
	“ Amount of Inventory, 1862.....
	<hr/>
	\$90,800 11

TABLE,

*Showing the quantities of the various articles consumed in the production of
Bread during 1862.,*

Barrels Wh't Flour.	Barrels. Rye Flour.	Pounds Meal.	Bushels Malt.	Pounds Hops.	Sacks Salt.	Bushels Potatoes.
10,758	175	193,500	41	506	139	181

FLOUR ACCOUNT.

Number barrels of flour on hand Jan. 1st, 1862...	718	
" " " received during 1862.....	13,076	13,794
" " " consumed for bread.....	10,933	
" " " " " cake.....	38	
" " " distributed to Institutions.	100	11,071
Remaining on hand December 31.....	Bbls. 2,723	

BREAD ACCOUNT.

Number of lbs. of bread distributed during 1862 .	2,969,143	
" " " on hand December 31....	7,526	2,976,669
" " " " January 1st.....		8,660
Total number of lbs. produced during 1862..		2,968,009

Average quantity of bread produced from a barrel of flour..... 254 lbs.

Average cost of bread per lb. Two cents and two-sevenths (2 2-7 c.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENSES OF THE YEAR 1861 AND 1862.

1861.	1862.
Amount store bills 1861.....\$1,708 72	Amount store bills 1862.....\$84,563 91
Salary..... 1,000 00	Salary..... 1,000 00
Amount of stock on hand December 31..... 4,536 25	Amount stock on hand December 31st..... 19,381 05
78,172 47	\$66,182 86
66,182 86	
Less expenditure in 1862.....\$11,989 61	

ALFRED CHANCELLOR, *Baker.*

R E P O R T

OF THE

R E S I D E N T P H Y S I C I A N

OF THE

New York City Lunatic Asylum,

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND,

NEW YORK,

FOR THE YEAR.....1862.

New York City Lunatic Asylum,

JANUARY 1st, 1863.



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OF

Public Charities and Correction.



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DR. A. A. DAVIS.

ZETUS SEARLE, *Chaplain.*

MARY GOODWIN, *Matron.*

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN

OF THE

New York City Lunatic Asylum.

S. DRAPER, Esq.,

*President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities
and Correction :*

SIR—My annual report for the year 1862 is respectfully submitted.

During the past year the patients of this Institution generally have been healthy, quiet and orderly, and nothing of a very serious nature has occurred. Each year confirms me in the opinion that the course of moral treatment which now obtains in hospitals for the insane is doing much to lessen the severity of the most repulsive and formidable phases of insanity. The avoidance of restraint has diminished the necessity for its adoption. The removal of everything which would irritate the patient tends to make the disposition milder and more affable, and this change of disposition is an important advance toward a perfect mental restoration. A comparison of the old system with the new, as to results, will prove the

wisdom of the modern method of treatment. Sixteen years ago this asylum had only 383 inmates, of whom at least 30 were confined with leathern straps and iron wristlets, and 40 more were constantly kept in their rooms; but recently, although the number has increased to 800, there has not been an average of two patients confined to their rooms, and only at long intervals has a restraining-strap been used. This, when resorted to, was only to confine the hands of patients who had very strong suicidal tendencies.

The iron wristlets and leg-locks, as a means of restraint, have not been in use since the year 1848. To this change is to be attributed, in a great degree, the more orderly condition of the house.

The number of admissions, discharges and deaths, for the year past, are given in the following table:

	White Males.	White Females.	Black Males.	Black Females.	Total.
Number of patients January 1st, 1862..	297	497	7	4	805
Admitted during the year.....	129	204	4	5	342
Whole number in the course of the year.	426	701	11	9	1147
Discharged during the year	103	175	1	2	281
Died " "	49	42	2	4	97
Remaining December 31st, 1862.....	274	484	8	3	769

Of those admitted, 289 were received directly from the city, and 53 from other institutions, as enumerated below:

Work House,	19
Alms House,	17
Island Hospital,	3
Penitentiary,	1
Bellevue Hospital,	8

Five were admitted from the Bloomingdale Asylum.

The war excitement does not seem to increase the number of admissions; on the contrary, there is a very important reason why it should at first diminish the number. Many of the ordinary inmates of an asylum are only partially insane, and although it would be exceedingly difficult for them to obtain constant employment in the city, this class of persons can readily find positions in the army. Conversing sensibly on most subjects, as soldiers their mental defects are not quickly discovered, while, in the city, their immediate intercourse with their employers soon discloses their true condition. Nor has the war given any peculiar character to the delusions of those admitted. This results principally from the seat of war being so far distant, and the number so small that have returned home.

Our authorities universally agree, that any general commotion in the public mind gives to the delusions of the insane a peculiarity which marks the nature and character of the great excitement. Unquestionably, at the close of the war, the num-

ber of insane in the city will be considerably increased, with a full representation of *quasi* generals, governors and presidents. Several patients admitted the past year were discharged soldiers; but from a careful examination, the opinion was formed that all were insane previous to enlistment.

Of those discharged, 224 were returned to the city, and 57, from inability to obtain a livelihood, were sent to the alms house. One hundred and sixty-five recovered so far as to be able to resume their accustomed business. The proportion of recoveries on admissions was, therefore, 48 in a hundred. More than one-half of those who recovered were in the asylum less than three months, and many of them had been insane only a few weeks. Too much importance cannot be attached to early treatment. By its adoption the chances of recovery are greatly increased, and the term of the disease may be considerably shortened. As soon as indications of insanity are observed, a thorough examination should be made, and such medical treatment prescribed as the symptoms demand. In certain mental conditions a removal from home may not be necessary. It is not often advisable to place children or aged persons in an asylum. The young are not benefited by the associations of such a place, and those advanced in years can usually be made more comfortable at home. Among the latter insanity rarely occurs; but the decay of the mental faculties—the natural result of extreme old age—is often unhappily mistaken for that disease. During the year, 12 were discharged from the asylum as “improper subjects.”

Of the whole number under treatment, 8 in a hundred died. Very few of the insane die from acute disease. Most of the deaths result from chronic affections of the lungs and bowels, although in all cases of insanity there must be some changes in the brain. In many instances those changes do not seem to be the immediate cause of death; but there is an indirect action, a cutting-off of the supply of nervous force from the other vital organs, which lessen their capability of resisting disease and diminishing their recuperative powers.

There has been no homicidal or suicidal death. Attempts at suicide were less frequent than in the previous year. A table is given in the general statistics embracing the principal facts relative to this subject. In my last annual report I referred to two classes of suicides, the one resulting from insanity, the other unaccompanied by mental disease. To establish a healthy sentiment in the community, this fact should be clearly recognized—that suicide, when not the result of insanity, is a violation of divine and human law—a deadly sin. Its enormity should be fully set forth, for if one believe that any particular present trouble is more to be dreaded than loss of life, it is only moral influences which can sustain him. Religious monitions may do much in controlling the emotions and passions, and the refusal to bury the suicide in consecrated ground stamps the act as being criminal and sinful. Doubtless the notoriety given to the suicide through the public press has incited many to follow the example. The charitable view taken by coroners' juries in rendering verdicts of death, the

result of "temporary insanity," when there is no evidence of such a disease, except the character of the act, seems also to palliate the crime, and conduces to the same end.

To show how much may be accomplished by presenting a correct and healthy view, reference is made to the celebrated order of Napoleon to his army, disgracing any one who attempted suicide. This crime had previously been very common ; but when it was announced by one to whose words the greatest importance was attached, that "to abandon one's self to grief without resisting, and to kill one's self in order to escape from it, is like abandoning the field of battle before being conquered"—the suicidal disposition was checked. The effect of this order was magical, and long after its promulgation no case of suicide occurred in the army. But if it appear that the community are ready to sympathize with the suicide, to extenuate his criminal act and speak of it as almost praiseworthy, there will not be wanting those who, for the sake of notoriety and such sympathy, will "burst the ties that bind them to this world." The condition of the patients has been greatly improved and their comfort increased by the occupancy of the new asylum. A removal of one hundred and fifty patients from the crowded wards of the main building has given general relief, and since the 20th of November (the time of removal) they have been very pleasantly situated. Their sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated. The good effects of the change soon became evident. The patients are more manageable, contented and happy.

The increase of taxes, rendered necessary by the war, has demanded the utmost economy in every department of the city government, but the common comforts of life cannot be safely abridged in an institution like this. Requisition has been made for such things only as were deemed indispensable, and purchases which at other times might have been made have been deferred. This course seemed more especially necessary the last six months, every article of food, clothing, &c., having advanced in price from 30 to 50 per cent. Even the expenses of the new asylum have been limited to the cost of material and the employment of one carpenter, nearly all the mechanical labor (that connected with the steam apparatus excepted) having been performed by inmates of the several institutions on the Island.

The course pursued by your Hon. Board, in imposing a small charge on those of moderate means who were morally, if not legally, responsible for the part payment, at least, of the expenses of their relatives in the asylum, has been productive of good results. The income from this source, although mostly collected within the last six months, amounts to \$1,282 57. A good effect of this system has been to induce friends who are abundantly able to support their insane relatives, to send them to private institutions. Besides the direct pecuniary benefit, there is another advantage gained—a more lively interest in the comfort and general welfare of the insane. It is universally conceded, that that which costs nothing is usually little appreciated, while an expenditure of money awakens an active

watchfulness as to resulting benefits. Charity properly bestowed effects the happiest results, but misapplied produces corresponding harm. Even the establishment of alms houses seems to be the result of a choice between two evils, proving a great blessing to some, but who can determine the serious disadvantage to others by destroying their self-respect and engendering habits of indolence.

The expenditure of this department for the year 1862, is \$62,596 78. The principal items of expenses are as follows:

Provisions,	\$30,378 86
Clothing and bedding,.....	5,323 31
Salaries,.....	12,668 95
Medicines,	590 33
Malt wine, &c., for sick,	227 41
Miscellaneous articles, including coal,	7,358 36
For completion of New Asylum,	6,049 56

The average number of patients in the asylum was 777, consequently the expenses of each was \$80 64, or per week \$1 55. A table is given, more minutely specifying the individual expenses.

A number of inmates of the work house and penitentiary have been employed for several weeks in removing the ledge of rocks west of the asylum. Another year will probably complete the labor, and when the ground shall have been properly graded and trees planted, this portion of the Island will be much improved in appearance. Another improvement has

been commenced in constructing a veranda of iron at the end of the west wing, the object of which is to give uniformity and symmetry to the building, and afford to the better class of patients a pleasant view of the river. Six large brick furnaces have also been removed from a basement hall, thus giving in effect six additional rooms for the use of the patients.

The same system of moral treatment which has been fully described in former reports, has been pursued during the past year. The proper regulation of labor and recreation, the observance of the rights of patients and attendants in their relation to each other, and a due regard to the general laws of health, constitute the basis of this treatment.

The reports of the Matron and Gardener give but an imperfect idea of the amount of work performed, as much of it cannot well be given in a tabulated form. The great size of the buildings and extent of the grounds require a large amount of labor to keep them in proper condition, while the domestic arrangements equally demand constant aid from the patients.

Your appropriations for the holidays have ever been gratefully received, and your visits on these occasions warmly appreciated.

Of the required improvements noted in my last annual report, the most important—the occupancy of the new asylum—is now completed. Those of minor importance will probably be made as soon as practicable, but anything involving great

expenditure that can at present be dispensed with, it seems proper to defer to a more opportune period.

Before closing this report, I deem it proper to refer to a growing error among a class of pseudo philanthropists in relation to insanity. By the earlier writers, this disease was referred to demoniac influence, a direct curse, as a punishment for the commission of some heinous sin. The light of science has revealed the falsity of this theory, and, fortunately, mental derangement is now regarded as arising from causes as well marked as those of other diseases, and as having no degrading character. The modern error is in elevating vice and crime to the same level with mental disease, or in confounding them with it. The most vicious and criminal acts are regarded as the result of a blind necessity, a kind of madness which renders the party irresponsible, thus affording to the swindler, the thief, the assassin, a ready means of escape from punishment. To render this theory more imposing, a high-sounding nomenclature is established, in which all the vices, crimes and sins are duly represented by a Latin or Greek term with the euphonious affix of mania. Hence, one who becomes occasionally intoxicated is called a dipsomaniac; a thief, a cleptomaniac, &c., &c. Charity should ever be shown to the erring, and every extenuating circumstance of their history receive full consideration. Those who even fall into grievous sin, under the power of strong temptation, should, as far as possible, be leniently dealt with. Habit becomes a second nature, and, as we can see in the case of the poor inebriate, almost super-

human powers of resistance are required to break the bands which it has thrown around its often-times unthinking victim. Every kind influence should be exercised towards such unfortunates, and every encouragement and inducement to reformation be offered. But there is no propriety in calling a simple, though it be a deplorable and vicious habit, by the name of insanity. The misnomer does positive harm—it conveys the idea that all effort on the part of the individual must be hopeless, for, if it be an entirely mental disease, the responsibility would seem to rest with the physician. But, though our sympathy may be enlisted for the criminal, remembering perhaps his early nurture, his neglected youth, his corrupt associations, his ignorance, his natural tendency to vice, it is still certain that all these circumstances do not constitute, nor even necessarily lead to insanity. Whenever a criminal, under the protection of such a presumption, escapes the penalties of the law, not only is justice defeated of its ends, and law and order in a degree subverted, but an injury is done to those who “know not right from wrong.” There may be particular mitigating circumstances under which a homicidal act is committed, which will enlist the sympathies of the community in behalf of the homicide, and the plea of insanity be introduced to afford the jury an opportunity of availing itself of this specious falsehood. Instead of finding in such a case that the party is not guilty by reason of insanity, it would be far preferable to render a verdict as given by the celebrated Hampshire jury—“Served him right.” If, in any event, a murder or other criminal act be justifiable, the verdict should make it appa-

rent. To adopt the plea of irresponsibility in improper cases, creates a prejudice against its adoption when demanded by strict justice and common humanity. It is a barbarous act to punish those who are bereft of reason, and it is the sacred duty of all to aid in guarding their rights.

A good illustration of the effects of public prejudice is given by two trials for murder in an adjoining State, in which the separate verdicts seem to hold to each other the relation of cause and effect. In 1851, Margaret Geratty was tried in New Jersey for the assassination of her seducer. The seduction was accomplished under a promise of marriage, and the subsequent treatment was of a most aggravating character. Public sympathy was strongly aroused in her favor, and, much to the surprise of all, the verdict of the jury declared her "not guilty, on the ground of insanity." Six physicians were immediately appointed by the Court to examine the alleged lunatic, who reported they could find no evidence of "unsound mind," and in accordance with this opinion she was discharged from custody.

In 1859, Patrick Maude was executed for the murder of his sister. Two years previous he attempted to kill his wife, and although tried and convicted, was found to be of unsound mind and sent to the asylum at Trenton. He effected his escape, and two days after committed the murder. On his trial it was shown, that before and after the homicide he manifested *insane delusions*, and his whole course of conduct while in the asylum and in prison, as well as his noted speech on the

gallows, proved conclusively that he was insane. But there had been a reaction in the mind of the community. The plea of insanity had been used in a former case to defraud justice of its due, and now a victim must be offered, though in the person of one who on every ground, not only of justice, but of common humanity, ought to be spared. The issue of the former trial seems, then, as intimated, to hold to that of the latter, the relations of cause to effect, and I think the experience of medical gentlemen who have often been called as witnesses, will corroborate the statement that, even the attempt to prove a party irresponsible in an improper case, increases the chances of conviction in a subsequent trial where the individual is truly insane. Thus are they who suffer under the most afflictive dispensation of Providence injured by the indiscriminate reception of this plea. Have we not reason to believe that our own city would more than once have been chargeable with this absurd if not criminal weakness, had not our prosecuting officers been well versed in the jurisprudence of insanity.

Never for a moment should it be forgotten, that insanity is a disease, characterized by peculiar symptoms. It is a reality, not a myth. The character of the vice or criminal act, when taken in connection with other facts, may prove of great value in determining the condition of mind, but the perpetration of a crime, whether a foolish theft or an atrocious murder, does not necessarily prove "mental unsoundness." The lesser crimes, when detected, always exhibit a phase of folly, and murder a degree of atrocity. Some recent works of fiction con-

tribute to render this subject more obscure, by representing vice and virtue as convertible terms. The gilding of the one to feign the semblance of the other is easily detected in the light of a sound philosophy. Such morbid sensibilities, exhibited in favor of the depraved, do not arise from a healthy goodness of heart, and are so far exhausted on the vicious that nothing is left for the truly deserving.

We have been fortunate in continuing to be the recipients of generous donations, from those who had in previous years contributed to the wants of the asylum. The *New York Leader* has been regularly received, as well as a number of packages of exchanges from its office. The names of John Clancy, Esq., and Major Pinckney, will ever be gratefully remembered. George Kellock, Esq., has sent us the daily papers—German and English—received at your office, and occasionally bundles of other newspapers, the distribution of which among the patients has afforded much pleasant reading. At the hands of Mrs. Doyle, various articles have been received, such as magazines, newspapers, flower seeds, &c., &c. The following is a list of the donors, many of whose names appear in the report of last year:

Mr. Peter McKenna, Prince's Garden, Flushing.

General Protestant Episcopal S. S., Union and Church Book Society, 762 Broadway, N. Y. city.

The Episcopal Tract and Prayer Book Society, N. Y. city.

American Tract Society, Bible House, N. Y. city.

The Editors of the "Carrier Dove," Bible House, N. Y. city.

Mr. Thorburn, John street, N. Y. city.

Christ Church, Williamsburg.

Mr. Henry Barnes, Lee Avenue, Williamsburg.

Mrs. Humphreys, Brooklyn, W. D.

Mr. Cavanagh, Brooklyn, E. D.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, Broadway, N. Y. city.

Mrs. Longworth, Brooklyn, E. D.

Messrs. Chambers, Pardee and Robinson, of Farmers' Club.

To Benj. Pike & Sons, No. 518 Broadway, we are under renewed obligations for the loan of paintings for magic lantern. The manner of conferring this favor greatly enhances the value of it, and our indebtedness.

Mr. George W. Hillman has frequently visited the asylum and favored the patients with musical entertainments. Mr. A. C. Greenleaf with the Union Quartette Club, and Dr. Bleecker with some young vocalists, have also sung for our patients. Music has contributed to the general happiness of the asylum more than any other amusement or recreation.

The officers and others employed in the institution, have discharged their duties in a very creditable manner.

Religious services have been held by the Reverends Z. Searle, Father Marshall, Thos. R. Coleman and R. H. Bourne, which, I think, have had a favorable influence in every respect, not only on the patients, but on the officers and employees.

Drs. Geo. H. Van Dusen, J. G. Bacon and B. N. McCreery,

assistant physicians in the early part of the year, resigned their positions; the first two receiving appointments in the U. S. Navy, the last in the U. S. Army. Drs. A. E. Nelson, J. W. Beede, and A. A. Davis, now occupy their places in the asylum. All of them have proved fully competent and faithful.

I cannot close this report without an acknowledgment of the invariable kindness of your Honorable Board to myself personally, and of your readiness, by every means in your power, to advance the best interests of the Institution. Throughout the civilized world, the care and treatment of the insane have, within the last fifty years, been greatly improved, and each year is marked in these particulars, by some special progress. I trust that this asylum will not prove an exception, but that, under the protection and guidance of Divine Providence, it may continue to advance in prosperity and usefulness.

MOSES H. RANNEY,

Resident Physician.

N. Y. CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM, B. I.,

January 1st, 1863.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS, IN 1862.

	White Males.	White Females	Black Males.	Black Females	Total.
Number of patients. Jan. 1st, 1862.	297	497	7	4	805
Admitted during the year.	129	204	4	5	342
Whole number in the course of the year.....	426	701	11	9	1147
Discharged during the year.....	103	175	1	2	281
Died.....	49	42	2	4	97
Remaining December 31, 1862.....	274	484	8	3	769

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, for each Month during the Year 1862.

1862. MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.		
	W. M.	W. F.	B. M. R. F. Total.	W. M.	W. F.	B. M. R. F. Total.	W. M.	W. F.	B. M. R. F. Total.
January.....	10	10	1 0 21	8	9	0 0 17	5	6	0 0 11
February.....	10	8	1 0 19	6	13	0 0 19	4	3	0 0 7
March.....	8	14	0 0 22	20	28	0 0 48	4	1	0 0 5
April.....	16	24	0 1 41	18	14	0 0 32	4	5	0 0 9
May.....	13	26	0 0 39	6	14	0 0 20	4	4	0 0 8
June.....	11	13	0 1 25	6	10	0 0 16	0	2	1 1 4
July.....	14	18	0 1 33	9	25	0 0 34	5	3	0 0 8
August.....	9	20	0 1 30	5	8	0 0 13	6	6	0 0 12
September.....	11	21	1 0 33	4	11	0 0 15*	4	3	0 1 8
October.....	8	12	0 0 20	7	11	0 1 19	3	5	0 1 9
November.....	9	11	1 0 21	5	15	1 1 22	7	1	1 1 10
December.....	10	27	0 1 38	9	17	0 0 26	3	3	0 0 6
Total.....	129	204	4 5 342	103	175	1 2 281	49	42	2 4 97

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1862.

NATIVE.	FOREIGN.
New York..... 65	Ireland.....143
New Jersey..... 7	Germany..... 36
Connecticut..... 5	England..... 17
Massachusetts..... 4	Scotland..... 8
Pennsylvania..... 4	France..... 4
Vermont..... 2	Canada..... 3
Maine..... 1	Sweden..... 3
North Carolina..... 1	Spain..... 1
Virginia..... 1	Belgium..... 1
	Italy..... 1
	Prussia..... 1
	Austria..... 1
	Hungary..... 1
	Nova Scotia..... 1
	West Indies..... 1
90	252

CIVIL CONDITION
Of Patients admitted in 1862.

	MALE.	FEMALE.
Single.....	70	78
Married.....	58	105
Widows.....	..	26
Widowers....	5	..
Total.....	133	209

PROFESSION OF RELIGION
Of Patients Admitted in 1862.

Catholic.....	166
Protestants.....	156
Jews.....	20
	342

AGE
Of Patients at time of Admission.

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Under 20 years.....	10	10
From 20 to 30 years.....	42	60
“ 30 to 40 “.....	38	71
“ 40 to 50 “.....	22	41
“ 50 to 60 “.....	12	16
“ 60 to 70 “.....	6	5
“ 70 to 80 “.....	3	6
Total.....	133	209

FORM OF INSANITY

Manifested on Admission by those Discharged.

	Recovered	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.
Mania	93	15	1	109
“ Partial.....	55	53	2	110
“ Recurrens.....	6	1	0	7
“ Puerperal.....	3	0	0	3
“ á Potu.....	2	0	0	2
“ Chronic.....	0	0	1	1
Dementia.....	6	17	9	32
“ Senilis.....	0	1	0	1
Parylsie Generale.....	0	0	4	4
Improper Subjects... ..	0	0	12	12
	165	87	29	281

TERM OF RESIDENCE

Of those Discharged.

	Recovered	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	84	16	13	113
From 3 to 6 “	28	7	2	37
“ 6 to 12 “	25	14	3	42
“ 1 to 3 years.....	23	31	7	61
“ 3 to 6 “	3	14	0	17
“ 6 to 12 “	2	4	3	9
“ 12 to 18 “	0	1	1	2
	165	87	29	281

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	25
Paralysie Generale.....	20
Congestio Cerebri.....	13
Epilepsia.....	6
Senectus.....	5
Chronic Diarrhœa.....	5
Paralysis.....	5
Typhomania.....	3
Exhaustive Mania.....	3
Anemia.....	3
Apoplexia.....	2
Chorea.....	1
Typhoid Fever.....	1
Anasarca.....	1
Ascites.....	1
Dysentery.....	1
Pneumonia.....	1
Albuminuria.....	1

STATISTICS OF SUICIDAL ATTEMPTS,
DURING THE YEAR 1862.

NO. OF PATIENTS ATTEMPTING SUICIDE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Aggregate.
Previous to admission.....	7	16	23	
After admission	5	5	10	
Both before and after admission.		1	1	34
Once	7	14	21	
Twice.....	3	3	6	
Thrice	2	1	3	
More than three times.....		4	4	34
NATIVITIES.				
Ireland.....	4	12	16	
Germany.....	2	5	7	
England	1		1	
Prussia.....	1		1	
Belgium.....	1		1	
Canada.....		2	2	
Austria.....		1	1	
New York.....	3	2	5	34
Foreign.....	9	20	29	
Native.....	3	2	5	34

Number of Attempts made previous to admission by Patients admitted during 1862.

NATURE OF ATTEMPT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By jumping from windows and heights .....	..	2	2
" hanging.....	2	2	4
" starvation.....	..	2	2
" drowning.....	2	3	5
" cutting throat.....	1	1	2
" drinking laudanum.....	1	2	3
" taking morphine.....	..	1	1
" cutting arm.....	1	2	3
Not particularized.....	1	7	8
Total No. of attempts previous to admission.			30

Number of Attempts made in Asylum during 1862.

NATURE OF ATTEMPT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By drowning.....	3	3	6
" hanging.....	..	3	3
" strangulation .....	..	4	4
" starvation	2	1	3
" cutting arm.....	..	1	1
Total No. of attempts in Asylum.....			17

MATRON'S REPORT

*Of Clothing, Bedding, &c., made at the New York City Lunatic Asylum,
During the Year 1862.*

Coats.....	28	Comforters.....	232
Jackets.....	417	Bed Ticks..	195
Pants.....	578	Pillow Ticks.....	116
Shirts, Muslin.....	529	Pillow Cases.....	124
Shirts, Red Flannel.....	32	Sheets.....	537
Denim Dresses.....	160	Valences.....	6
Calico Dresses.....	567	Mittens.....	114
Chemises.....	648	Overalls.....	20
Quilted Skirts.....	90	Suspenders.....	400
Petticoats.....	146	Roller Towels.....	32
Night Caps.....	100	Hand Towels.....	20
Stockings (new).....	481	Hoods.....	150
Stockings (footed).....	255	Shrouds.....	69
Socks (new).....	428		
Socks (footed).....	320	Total.....	6,794

GARDENER'S REPORT.

M. H. RANNEY, M. D.,

Resident Physician, L. A.

SIR—The following tabular statement presents a full report of all vegetables, hay &c., raised on the grounds of the Asylum during the year 1862.

Turnips.....	Bushels	300	Parsley.....	Bushels	8
Tomatoes.....	"	200	Melons.....	"	1
Potatoes.....	"	168	Egg Plant.....	"	12
Carrots.....	"	100	Cucumbers.....	"	6
Beets.....	"	150	Asparagns.....	"	3
Parsnips.....	"	140	Peppers.....	"	5
Shallots.....	"	40	Strawberry Tomatoes..	"	2
Spinach.....	"	30	Cabbage.....	Heads	2,500
Indian Corn.....	"	35	Cardoons.....	"	500
Leeks.....	"	60	Celery.....	"	2,000
Onions.....	"	120	Lettuce.....	"	1,000
Beans.....	"	12	Squash, Winter.....	"	400
Pole Beans.....	"	5	Squash, Summer.....	"	800
Peas.....	"	8	Cauliflower.....	"	100
Radishes.....	"	10	Endive.....	"	150
Salsify.....	"	5	Salt Hay.....	Tons	6
Oera.....	"	4			

Respectfully,

JAMES SCOTT, *Gardener.*

TABLE

[To face page 52]

Showing the Cost of each inmate per month and per day for Provisions, Clothing, Salaries, and Miscellaneous Articles. Also, the entire Monthly and Yearly Cost at the New York Lunatic Asylum, B. I., during the year 1862.

Months.	Average Numbers.	Provisions	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Clothing and Bedding.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Salaries	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Miscellaneous Articles.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Entire Monthly Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.
		\$ c.	\$ c. m.	c. m.	c.	\$ c. m.	c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c. m.	c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c. m.	c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c. m.	c. m.
January.....	801	2,818 27	3 51 8½	11 3½	31 90	26 4½	8½	1,064 57	1 32 9	4 2½	801 25	1 00 0½	3 2½	4,895 99	6 11 2	19 7
February.....	795	2,351 21	2 95 8½	10 5½	23 32	33 1½	1 1½	1,055 57	1 32 7½	4 7½	494 52	62 2	2 0	4,164 62	5 23 9	18 5
March.....	770	2,813 16	3 65 3½	11 7½	2 06	63 9	2 0½	1,026 41	1 33 3	4 3	766 11	99 5	3 2	5,097 77	6 62 0½	21 3½
April.....	775	2,354 32	3 03 7½	10 1½	8 68	35 9½	1 2	1,051 12	1 36 0	4 5½	467 16	60 2½	2 0½	4,151 28	5 36 0½	17 8½
May.....	770	2,357 89	3 06 2	9 8½	9 73	1 19 4½	3 8½	1,010 15	1 31 0	4 2½	433 85	56 3½	1 8	4,724 62	6 13 1	19 8
June.....	771	2,435 98	3 11 7½	10 4½	7 56	31 9½	1 0½	1,015 94	1 31 2½	4 3½	579 62	74 9	2 5	4,279 10	5 52 8½	18 4½
July.....	771	2,261 16	2 92 1½	9 4½	5 43	13 6½	4½	1,034 57	1 33 6½	4 3	1,118 02	1 44 4½	4 6½	4,519 18	5 83 8½	18 8½
August.....	771	2,885 31	3 74 2½	12 0½	2 90	26 3	8½	1,053 89	1 36 7	4 4	1,041 25	1 35 0½	4 2½	5,183 35	6 71 0	21 6
September.....	778	2,328 57	2 99 3	9 9½	0 62	31 8½	1 1½	1,048 85	1 34 8	4 5	745 08	95 7½	3 2	4,393 12	5 61 7	18 8
October.....	779	2,667 17	3 42 4	11 0½	12 98	1 59 5½	5 1½	1,058 57	1 35 9	4 3½	2,154 15	2 76 5½	8 9	7,122 87	9 11 3½	29 5
November.....	770	2,530 77	3 28 6½	10 8½	5 99	1 06 1	3 5½	1,096 81	1 42 1½	4 7½	2,094 45	2 72 1½	9 0½	6,540 02	8 49 3½	28 3
December.....	766	2,575 05	3 36 1½	10 8½	14	35 4	1 1½	1,149 47	1 50 0½	4 8½	3,529 20	4 60 7½	14 8½	7,524 86	9 82 3½	31 7
Total.....	9,323	\$30,378 86	\$39 10 6½	\$1 28 3½	\$1 31	\$6 86 7	23 0	\$12,668 95	\$16 30 8	52 6	\$14,225 66	\$18 38 0	59 7	\$62,596 78	\$80 61 8	\$2 61 3½
Average.....	777	\$2,531 57½	\$3 25 8½	\$10 6½	60½	57 2½	1 9½	\$1,055 74½	\$1 35 9	4 3½	\$1,185 47½	\$1 53 1½	4 9½	\$5,216 39½	\$6 72 0½	22 0½

NOTE.—The building expenses, \$6,049 36, and the amount received from payments and from other sources, \$1,366 60, deducted from the above sum, will leave \$55,180 62, the amount expended for the support of the Institution.

List of Officers, Attendants, and Employees, on January 1st, 1863, with the Amount of their Salaries per annum.

NAMES.	OFFICES, &c.	SALARY.	NAMES.	OFFICES, &c.	SALARY.
M. H. Ranney.....	Resident Physician...	\$1,500	Eleanor Ray.....	Attendant.....	174
A. E. Nelson.....	Sen'r Ass't Physician.	*216	Lizette Moritz.....	do	174
J. W. Beede.....	Ass't Physician.....	*216	S. C. Lashar.....	do	174
A. A. Davis.....	"	*216	Mary Neef.....	do	174
Zetus Searle.....	Chaplain.....	600	Bridget Doyle.....	do	174
Bernard Gormley.....	Engineer.....	700	Alicia Reed.....	do	174
Mary Goodwin.....	Matron.....	400	Margaret O'Rourke.....	do	174
Michael Cordial.....	Watchman.....	425	Emily E. Moritz.....	do	174
Stevens Chandler.....	do	425	Louisa Matches.....	do	174
Richard Reed.....	Attendant.....	400	Ann Simmons.....	do	174
John Crawford.....	do	400	Johanna Lawler.....	do	174
John Rohner.....	do	350	Mary Cutran.....	do	174
Peter Hughes.....	do	350	Mary A. Pankay.....	do	174
J. A. Lashar.....	do	350	Mary Walsh.....	do	174
Patrick Donahue.....	do	350	Margaret Thompson.....	Wash House.....	72
William McKenna.....	do	350	Bridget Mahoney.....	do	72
H. M. Stannard.....	do	350	Anna McDonald.....	do	72
James McGinnis.....	do	350	Hannah Sullivan.....	do	72
Robert Watson.....	do	350	Mary Smith.....	Laundry.....	72
James E. Scott.....	do	272	Ann Burns.....	do	72
William Gurnee.....	Gardiner.....	272	Mary Coy.....	Kitchen.....	72
John Bruton.....	Cook	168	Margaret Halfpenny.....	do	72
Margaret Toohy.....	General Work.....	350	Mary Sullivan.....	do	72
R. M. Pinckney.....	Supervisor at Lodge	250	Margaret Kenney.....	Chambermaid.....	72
Margaret Ray.....	Attendant, S. R.....	174	Mary Sheridan.....	do	72
Bridget Gaffney.....	do	174	Anna Smith.....	do	72
Bridget McDonnell.....	do	174	Ellen Thompson.....	do	72
Anna M. Dopp.....	do	174	Mary Feeney.....	Wash House.....	72

* In lieu of Board.

PENITENTIARY.

OFFICE OF PENITENTIARY,
Blackwell's Island, Dec. 31st, 1862.

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :

GENTLEMEN—Herewith I present my third annual report. It is needless for me to go into detail, as the following tables will explain themselves, showing the age, condition, nativity, education and facts relating to the convicts under my charge.

The number received during the year shows a decrease from the previous year, and leaves a less number of convicts by 225.

*Table showing the Dr. and Cr. Accounts of the Penitentiary
for the year ending December 31, 1862.*

To amount of Storekeeper's distribution.....	\$24 208 79	
" " Fresh Beef Bills.....	4,369 79	
" " Officers' Salaries.....	16,725 37	
" " Stock December 31, 1861.....	25,913 97	\$71,217 92
<hr/>		
By Goods, &c., turned into Store Dep't.....	\$10,567 19	
" Shoe contract, Billings & Whitehouse.....	16,709 11	
" Amount of Stock on hand.....	22,073 35	49,342 65
<hr/>		
Balance nett Expenses.....		\$21,875 27

From this balance must be deducted barrels, bone, grease and old junk account, turned over to Store Department.

The following is a Tabular Statement of the number of Male and Female Convicts received from 1st January to 31st December, 1862, inclusive.

1862.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
January	60	11	24	3	98
February.....	70	14	34	1	119
March.....	59	13	36	4	112
April.....	55	10	43	3	111
May... ..	73	9	35	0	117
June.....	41	2	57	5	105
July	54	4	46	3	107
August	46	2	43	3	94
September	28	11	49	3	91
October	29	5	53	0	87
November.....	21	1	55	2	59
December.....	43	8	42	2	95
Total.....	579	90	497	29	1195

The following is a tabular statement of the number of Male and Female Convicts discharged, &c., from the 1st day of January to the 31st December, 1862, inclusive.

1862.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
January.....	70	11	46	4	131
February.....	64	15	42	4	125
March.....	81	11	41	4	137
April.....	77	10	27	3	117
May.....	54	17	29	4	104
June.....	56	8	29	2	95
July.....	71	8	44	2	125
August.....	82	14	54	2	152
September.....	54	3	57	5	119
October.....	66	13	52	5	136
November.....	44	5	46	1	96
December.....	32	5	43	3	82
Total.....	751	120	510	39	1,420

The following Table shows the number of Male and Female Court and Police Prisoners remaining here on the 31st December, 1861. How many have been Received, Discharged, &c., during the present year ; also how many are remaining at this date.

	MALES.				FEMALES				Total.
	COURT.		POLICE.		COURT.		POLICE.		
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1861	343	62	.....	.....	168	17	.....	.....	590
Received from Court from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1862	579	90	.....	.....	497	29	.....	.....	1195
Received from Work House 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	922	152	.....	.....	665	46	.....	.....	1785
Dis'd fm Jan 1 to Dec 31 '62	728	118	.....	.....	500	38	.....	.....	1384
Pardoned.....	16	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	21
Eloped.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transferred.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deceased.....	7	2	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	15
Total.....	751	120	.....	.....	510	39	.....	.....	1420
Remaning 31st Dec., 1862.	171	32	.....	.....	155	7	.....	.....	365

The following Table shows the number of Convicts Pardoned by the Governor of the State, or Discharged by Habeas Corpus, during the year ending December 31st, 1862.

	White Males.	White Females.	Total.
By the Governor of the State of New York....	2	2	4
By Habeas Corpus.....	14	3	17
Total.....	16	5	21

The following Table shows the Number of Deaths during the year ending 31st December, 1862.

	MALE COURT.		FEMALE COURT.		TOTAL.
	White.	Black.	White.	lack.	
Total.....	7	2	5	1	15

The following is a Classification Table of the Ages of the Male and Female Convicts received from 1st January to 31st December, 1862, inclusive.

AGES.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Under	15 years.....	..	1	1
From	15 to 20 years.....	194	79	273
"	20 to 25 ".....	200	111	311
"	25 to 30 ".....	58	109	167
"	30 to 35 ".....	70	81	151
"	35 to 40 ".....	67	84	151
"	40 to 45 ".....	28	29	57
"	45 to 50 ".....	20	23	43
"	50 to 55 ".....	13	7	20
"	55 to 60 ".....	13	2	15
"	60 to 65 ".....	3	..	3
"	65 to 70 ".....	2	..	2
Over	70 years.....	1	..	1
Total.....		669	526	1195

The following Table shows the Nativities of the Male and Female Convicts received from 1st January to 31st December, 1862, inclusive.

NATIVITIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Natives.....	247	104	351
Ireland.....	274	328	602
England.....	36	29	65
Scotland.....	11	21	32
Canada.....	7	4	11
France.....	4	2	6
Spain.....	4	..	4
Portugal.....	..	..	..
Sweden.....	4	1	5
Norway.....	..	..	..
Germany.....	74	35	*109
West Indies.....	6	..	6
Italy.....	1	..	1
New South Wales.....	..	1	1
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	1	1
Switzerland.....	..	..	..
Mexico.....	..	..	..
China.....	1	..	1
South America.....	..	..	..
Total.....	669	526	1195

The following Table shows the Crimes Committed by the Male and Female Convicts received from 1st January to 31st December, 1862, inclusive.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Assault.....	1	3	4
“ and Battery.....	214	71	285
“ with intent to steal.....	6	1	7
“ with dangerous weapon.....	5	..	5
Arson, fourth degree.....	..	..	..
Burglary, third degree.....	5	..	5
“ attempt at.....	3	..	3
Disorderly House.....	4	8	12
Embezzlement.....	3	..	3
Forgery, fourth degree	5	4	9
Grand Larceny.....	21	9	30
“ “ attempt at.....	4	2	6
Indecent exposure of person.....	9	..	9
“ assault.....	2	..	2
“ “ and Battery.....	1	..	1
Manslaughter, fourth degree.....	2	1	3
Misdemeanor.....	8	2	10
Malicious mischief.....	2	2	4
Obtaining goods by false pretences.....	2	..	2
“ money “	5	..	5
Petit Larceny.....	361	423	784
“ “ attempt at.....	3	..	3
Passing Counterfeit U. S. Coin	2	..	2
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	..	1
Revolt.....	..	..	..
Publishing an obscene Newspaper.....	..	..	..
Violation of Health Laws.....	..	..	..
Total.....	669	526	1195

The following Table shows the terms of commitments of the Male and Female Convicts received from 1st January to 31st December, 1862, inclusive.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
30 days.....	2	1	3
1 month.....	80	40	120
2 ".....	88	69	157
3 ".....	155	98	253
4 ".....	160	164	324
5 ".....	..	1	1
6 ".....	140	136	276
7 ".....	..	..	..
8 ".....	1	2	3
9 ".....	1	..	1
10 ".....	..	..	..
11 ".....	..	..	..
1 year.....	30	12	42
2 ".....	12	3	15
Total.....	669	526	1,195

Classification Table, showing the Education of the Male and Female Convicts received from 1st January to 31st December, 1862, inclusive.

EDUCATION.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Read and write well.....	68	66	134
" " " imperfectly.....	105	120	225
" well.....	8	18	26
" imperfectly.....	238	35	273
Uneducated.....	250	287	537
Total.....	669	526	1,195

The following Table shows the social condition of the Male and Female Convicts, received from 1st January to 31st December, 1862, inclusive.

CONDITION.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Single.....	364	148	512
Married.....	302	250	552
Widows.....	..	128	128
Widowers.....	3	..	3
Total.....	669	526	1,195

The following Table shows the number of times the Male and Female Convicts have been committed, that have been received from 1st January to 31st December, 1862, inclusive.

TIMES COMMITTED.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1st Time.....	432	405	837
2d ".....	108	48	156
3d ".....	59	20	89
4th ".....	30	20	50
5th ".....	18	13	31
6th ".....	10	5	15
7th ".....	8	4	12
8th ".....	4	1	5
12th " and upwards.....	..	..	..
Total.....	669	526	1,195

Classification Table, showing the employment of Male Court Prisoners received from the 1st January to 31st December, 1862, inclusive.

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Actors.....	0	Shoe Cutters.....	0
Bakers.....	16	Skirt Makers.....	2
Barbers.....	8	Ship Carpenters.....	3
Blacksmiths.....	14	Tailors.....	36
Blacksmiths' Helpers.....	5	Tin Smiths.....	9
Boot Fitters.....	3	Turners.....	1
Butchers.....	22	Trunk Makers.....	1
Brewers.....	0	Tobacconists.....	0
Boat Builders.....	1	Upholsterers.....	1
Boiler Makers.....	3	Hatters.....	2
Boot Binders.....	2	Hair Spinners.....	0
Boatmen.....	25	Iron Rail Makers.....	2
Brick Layers.....	3	Jewellers.....	0
Brass Finishers.....	0	Locksmiths.....	3
Book Keepers.....	2	Laborers.....	174
Carpenters.....	18	Lathers.....	1
Cooks.....	6	Machinists.....	12
Curriers.....	0	Musicians.....	0
Chandlers.....	1	Masons.....	14
Clerks.....	16	Millers.....	0
Carver and Guilders.....	0	Moulders.....	2
Carman.....	7	Marble Cutters.....	0
Caulkers.....	1	Mathematical Ins't Makers...	0
Coopers.....	7	Miners.....	0
Clock Makers.....	1	Medical Doctors.....	0
Calico Printers.....	0	Nailors.....	2
Clothiers.....	0	Pedlers.....	12
Cabinet Makers.....	3	Painters.....	28
Coach Smiths.....	1	Piano makers.....	1
Coach Trimmers.....	0	Plumbers.....	6
Chair Makers.....	1	Printers.....	7
Druggists.....	0	Plasterers.....	5
Engineers.....	2	Paper Makers.....	0
Farmers.....	0	Paper Hangers.....	0
Furriers.....	0	Paper Stainers.....	0
Farriers.....	0	Rope Makers.....	2
Gardeners.....	11	Stone Cutters.....	10
Gas Fitters.....	1	Soap Makers.....	2
Harness Makers.....	3	Sailors.....	53

Classification Table—(Concluded.)

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Shoe Makers.....	25	Waiters.....	37
Sail Makers.....	7	White Washers.....	7
Segar Makers.....	16	Wool Sorters.....	0
Sweeps.....	0	Watch Makers.....	0
Slaters.....	2	Weavers.....	5
Silver Smiths.....	0	Wheelwrights ..	3
Ship Masters.....	0		
Ship Stewards.....	3	Total.....	669

The following is the total Debit Account of the Soap House, from 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

The following is the total Credit Account of the Soap House, from 1st January to 31st December, 1862, for Soap manufactured, and for amount of Stock remaining.

Dr.		SOAP HOUSE.		Cr.
1862.				
January...	To amount for material, &c.....	\$362 53	By 4,505 bbls. soft soap manufac-	\$4505 00
February...	" " " "	76 63	tured.....	
March....	" " " "	488 38	By 59,593 lbs hard soap manufac-	2979 65
April.....	" " " "	38 32	tured, @ 5c.....	
May.....	" " " "	404 97	By stock now remaining on hand,	600 00
June.....	" " " "	321 16	12,000 lbs. hard soap, @ 5c.....	
July.....	" " " "	829 90		
August....	" " " "	312 60		
September.	" " " "	252 02		
October...	" " " "	458 17		
November.	" " " "	135 40		
December.	" " " "	436 84		
	Balance in favor of Soap Makers..	4,116 92		
		\$8,084 65		\$8,084 65

OFFICE OF PENITENTIARY, B. I., }
December 31st, 1862. }

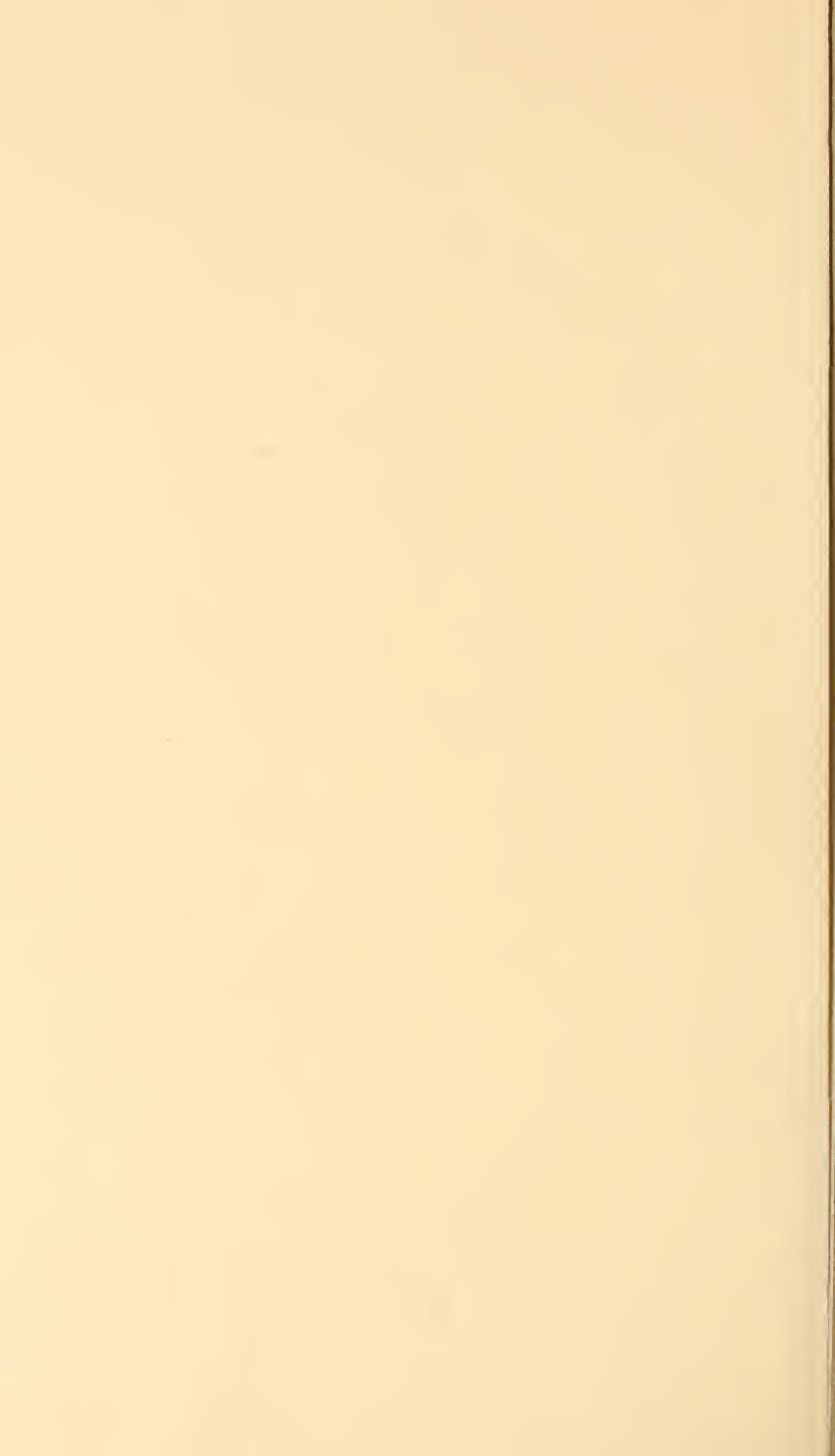
*The following is an Account of all Clothing made from 1st
January to 31st December, 1862.*

520 winter jackets for Penitentiary.		
1,805 pairs winter pants for	"	
140 winter vests for	"	
837 winter caps for	"	
212 pairs summer pants for	"	
940 " mittens for	"	
1,210 prison shirts for	"	
205 prison dresses for	"	
410 prison chemises for	"	
18 shrouds for	"	
207 aprons for	"	
604 pairs denim pants for Island Hospital.		
310 pillow cases for	"	"
1,200 muslin sheets for	"	"
210 pillow ticks for	"	"
130 bed ticks for	"	"
205 night wrappers for	"	"
1,400 muslin shirts for	"	"
410 " chemises for	"	"
6 doz. skirts for	"	"
1,200 garments for Volunteers	"	"
130 denim jackets for	"	"

TABLE

SHOWING THE COST OF EACH INMATE PER MONTH AND PER DAY FOR PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, BEDDING, AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, AT THE PENITENTIARY, B. I., DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1862

MONTHS.	Average Numbers.	Provisions.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Clothing and Bedding.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Salaries.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Miscellaneous Articles.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.
		\$ C.	\$ C. M.	C. M.	\$ C.	\$ C. M.	C. M.	\$ C.	\$ C. M.	\$ C. M.	\$ C.	\$ C. M.	C. M.	\$ C. M.	C. M.
January.....	544	1,330 46	2 41 6	07 9	141 16	25 9½	8½	1,722 65	3 16 6½	10 2	801 26	1 49 3	4 8	7 36 4	23 7½
February.....	553	1,203 14	2 17 6	07 8	284 17	51 4	1 8½	1,387 22	2 58 5½	9 2½	418 92	81 2	2 9	6 08 7½	21 8
March.....	538	1,263 14	2 34 8	07 6	446 81	83 0	2 7	1,372 35	2 55 1	8 2½	1,056 74	1 96 4	6 3	7 69 3	24 8½
April.....	533	1,196 20	2 24 4	07 5	134 48	25 2	8½	1,372 35	2 57 5	8 5½	290 88	54 6	1 8	5 61 7	18 7½
May.....	517	1,552 04	3 00 2	09 7	267 85	51 8	1 6½	1,372 35	2 65 4½	8 5½	1,226 85	2 37 3	7 7	8 54 7½	27 5½
June.....	519	1,186 21	2 26 6	07 5	528 18	1 01 8	3 4	1,372 35	2 61 4½	8 8	528 30	1 01 2	3 4	6 91 0½	23 1
July.....	539	1,081 63	2 01 0	06 5	449 14	83 3½	2 7	1,372 35	2 51 6	8 2	1,362 44	2 52 4	8 0	7 91 3½	25 4
August.....	490	1,013 21	2 07 0	06 7	133 45	27 2½	9	1,372 35	2 80 0½	9 0½	1,564 62	3 19 3	10 3	8 33 6	26 9½
September.....	442	1,071 11	2 42 4	08 1	137 93	31 2½	1 0½	1,372 35	3 10 5	10 3½	847 25	1 91 7	6 4	7 75 8½	25 9
October.....	496	1,050 50	2 58 7	08 3	720 55	1 77 0	5 7	1,372 35	3 38 0	10 9	814 86	2 00 7	6 5	9 74 1	31 4
November.....	379	1,272 61	3 35 5	11 1	430 92	1 11 1	3 7	1,318 35	3 47 8½	11 6	414 42	1 09 5	3 7	9 04 2½	30 1
December.....	349	965 38	2 76 6	08 9	150 09	45 6	3 4	1,318 35	3 77 7½	12 2	1,615 90	4 71 7	15 2	11 71 6½	37 7
Total.....	5,809	\$14,188 93	\$29 69 4	97 6	\$3,833 72	\$8 14 9½	26 7	\$16,725 37	\$85 66 4½	1 15 8½	\$11,002 41	\$23 65 3	77 0	\$96 76 0	\$3 17 2
Average.....	484½	\$1,182 41½	\$2 47 5	68 1¼	\$319 47 6½	67 9¾	2 2½	\$1,393 78½	\$2 97 2	9 6¼	\$916 87	\$1 97 1½	6 4½	\$8 23 0	26 4½



PENITENTIARY PAY ROLL.

NAMES.	Rank.	Annual Salary.
Joseph Keen.....	Warden.....	1,500
J. O. Bogart.....	Clerk.....	300
Myles S. Murphy.....	Keeper.....	650
Robert McGee.....	".....	650
John De Mott.....	".....	650
Philip E. Brown.....	".....	650
Hezekiah Brainard.....	".....	650
James Mahony.....	".....	650
Isaac Hampton.....	".....	650
Samuel Ruth.....	".....	650
Platt S. Arthur.....	".....	650
Joseph G. Doxey.....	".....	650
Thomas Burns.....	".....	650
Henry Miner.....	".....	650
Patrick Coogan.....	".....	650
Stephen Erwin.....	".....	650
George Arcularius.....	".....	650
Lawrence Dumphy.....	".....	650
John E. Kennedy.....	".....	650
William Fitzgerald.....	".....	650
Edward Birdsall.....	".....	650
T. C. Shadbolt.....	" "Blind".....	500
Ellen H. Halliwell.....	Matron.....	400
Eliza Ring.....	".....	120
		\$15,170

Classification Table showing the employment of the Female Court Prisoners, received from 1st January to 31st December, 1862, inclusive.

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Carpet weavers.....	..	Laundresses.....	7
Cooks.....	16	Servants.....	225
Chambermaids.....	9	Seamstresses.....	40
Cap makers.....	6	Shoe binders.....	1
Dress makers.....	15	Skirt makers.....	1
Embroiderers.....	28	Tailoresses.....	36
Flower makers.....	..		
House keepers.....	148	Total.....	523

The Commissioners will please receive my grateful acknowledgements for their valuable aid in assisting me in the administration of the affairs of this department.

I would also return thanks to the officers attached to the Institution, for the faithful performance of their several duties.

J. KEEN,

Warden.

ISLAND HOSPITAL, B. I. }
December 31, 1862. }

Statement of the number of Patients who have died, showing the cause of death, from 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

Aphonia	1	Hepatitis	3
Abscess	2	Icterus	3
Asthénia	5	Icterus and Epilepsy	1
Ambustio	1	Meningitis	10
Asthma	3	Mal Disease of Neck	1
Apoplexy	16	Neuralgia	1
Amputation	2	Phthisis	135
Bronchitis	9	Pul. Hemorrhage	1
Bright's Disease	34	Phthisis Pulmon	88
Bilious Remittent Fever	1	Paralysis	2
Cirrhosis	12	Pneumonia	8
Chancroid	2	Pneumonia and Syphilis	5
Cardiac Affection	1	Pneumonia and Ascites	1
Chronic Diarrhœa	1	Pericarditis	3
Cholernia	1	Phlebitis	1
Cancer	2	Pleurisy	3
Cardiac Disease	3	Pleuritis	2
Convulsions	2	Prostration	3
Coroner's Cases	9	Pleuritis and Tuberculosis	2
Colica Pictonum and Syph	1	Pyemia	6
Debility	9	Phrenitis Potatorum	1
Dropsy	3	Paraplegia	1
Diarrhœa	28	Pyemia and Syphilis	1
Delirium Tremens	30	Peritonitis	5
Del Trem and Pneumonia	11	Peritonitis and Syphilis	1
Dysentery	9	Rheumatism	7
Empyema	5	Remittent Fever	1
Erysipelas	2	Ramollissment of Spinal Cord	1
Enteritis	3	Rupture Blood Vessel	1
Enlargement of Liver	1	Retrocedent Gout	1
Encephalitis	2	Syphilis	19
Exhaustion	8	Syphilitic Cachexia	3
Epilepsy	3	Syphilis Tertiary	6
Epileptic Convulsions	1	Scorbutus	10
Fistula	2	Senectus	13
Fatty Liver	2	Senectus and Debility	2
Fatty Deg'r of Liver	3	Softening of Brain	3
Fatty Deg'r of Heart	2	Synovitis	1
Fever Typhoid	9	Tuberculosis	6
Fever Typhus	8	Tonsillitis	1
Gangrene	7	Ulcer	9
Gastritis	1	Uremia	1
Hooping Cough and Convulsions	3	Unknown	1
Hypertrophy	1	Valo Disease of Heart	4
Hydro-Thorax	1		
Hemorrhagia	2		
Hemoptysis and Syphilis	1		

TABLE.

SHOWING THE COST OF EACH INMATE PER MONTH AND PER DAY FOR PROVISIONS, CLOTHING AND BEDDING, SALARIES, LIQUORS AND MEDICINES, AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, IN ISLAND HOSPITAL, DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1862.

MONTHS.	Average Numbers.	Provisions	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	CLOTHING AND BEDDING			Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Salaries.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	LIQUORS AND DRUGS			Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Miscellaneous Articles	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly.	Total Daily.
					Clothing.	Bedding.	Total						Liquors.	Drugs.	Total.							
		\$ C.	\$ C. M.	C. M.	\$ C.	\$ C.	\$ C. M.	\$ C. M.	C. M.	\$ C. M.	\$ C. M.	C. M.	\$ C.	\$ C. M.	\$ C. M.	\$ C. M.	C. M.	\$ C.	\$ C. M.	C. M.	\$ C. M.	C. M.
January.....	864	1,079 83	1 25 0	1 4	21 10	114 91	136 31	15 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	405 09	46 9	01 5	96 24	230 00	326 24	37 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	01 3	310 78	35 9	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 61 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
February.....	768	1,196 88	1 55 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 6	150 39	203 77	354 16	46 1	1 7	405 09	52 7	01 9	110 00	253 00	363 00	47 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	01 7	1,118 72	1 50 3	5 4	1 52 1	16 3
March.....	792	1,151 05	1 45 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 7	34 13	93 19	127 32	16 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	405 09	51 3	01 6	102 76	400 00	502 76	63 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	03	659 51	83 3	2 7	3 59 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 5
April.....	701	1,058 17	1 50 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 0	55 61	189 88	245 49	35 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	405 09	57 8	01 9	110 71	230 00	340 71	49 7	01 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,022 10	2 88 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 6	5 81 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 3
May.....	689	1,347 38	1 95 5	6 5	41 53	273 83	315 36	35 6	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	405 09	58 8	01 9	116 10	245 00	361 10	52 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	01 5	259 26	37 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 80 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 3
June.....	712	907 87	1 27 5	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 27	119 75	127 02	17 8	0 6	495 09	56 9	01 9	134 80	175 00	309 80	43 5	01 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	675 77	91 9	3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 40 6	11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
July.....	796	800 87	1 00 6	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 39	1,718 20	1,787 59	2 23 5	7 2	405 09	50 9	01 6	178 62	280 00	458 62	57 6	01 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	767 55	96 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1	5 41 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 8
August.....	841	1,231 07	1 46 4	1 7	887 91	40 97	928 91	79 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	405 09	48 2	01 5	187 75	397 00	584 75	69 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	02 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 74	51 7	1 7	3 95 5	12 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
September.....	837	2,060 35	2 46 2	8 2	36 92	102 43	139 35	16 6	0 5 $\frac{2}{3}$	405 09	48 4	01 6	178 62	187 00	365 62	43 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	01 4	610 77	76 5	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 31 4	14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
October.....	800	2,148 85	2 68 5	8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 12	231 11	240 23	30 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	405 09	50 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	01 7	142 50	307 00	449 50	56 2	02	184 96	23	0 8	1 28 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
November.....	844	2,223 12	2 63 4	8 8	79 88	205 09	284 97	33 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	405 09	48 0	01 6	116 80	193 00	309 80	36 7	01 2	1,885 50	2 23 4	7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 05 2	29 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
December.....	763	1,452 07	1 90 3	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 91	166 67	274 61	36 01	1 2	405 09	54 0	01 7	81 64	162 00	243 64	32 00	01	302 33	39 6	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 51 9	11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total.....	9,407	\$16,658 11	\$21 15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 3	\$1,501 52	3,459 83	\$1,961 35	\$5 85 9	19 11 $\frac{10}{12}$	\$4,861 08	6 24 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 4	1,556 54	\$3,059 00	\$4,615 54	\$5 90 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 3	\$9,292 99	\$12 01 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 1	\$50 29 4	\$1 70 4 $\frac{5}{12}$
Average.....	792 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$1,388 17 $\frac{1}{12}$	\$1 76 3	5 8 $\frac{2}{12}$	\$125 12 $\frac{5}{12}$	289 15	\$413 44 2	18 8 $\frac{3}{12}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{12}$	\$404 92 $\frac{6}{12}$	52 0 $\frac{5}{12}$	01 7	\$129 71 $\frac{1}{12}$	\$254 91 8	\$384 62 10	49 1 $\frac{10}{12}$	01 7	\$744 41 7	\$1 00	03 3 $\frac{8}{12}$	\$1 19 1 $\frac{1}{12}$	14 2

HOSPITAL PAY ROLLS.

Joseph Keen	Warden....	.....	\$500 ..
Benjamin B. Sibell.	Steward....	.....	933 33
Nelson Boyce.....	Apothecary.	Island Hospital.....	600 ..
M. W. Sill.....	Matron....	.....	400 ..
Thomas Brady.....	Engineer...	.....	700 ..
B. A. Brown.....	Matron....	.....	490 ..
M. Riley	Coxswain..	Small Pox Hospital...	480 ..
G. Wallplate.....	Nurse.....	.....	96 ..
6 Physicians.....	(@) \$18 per month.....		1,296 ..
			\$5,405 33

Mr. Sibell, the able Steward, and Mrs. M. W. Sill, the efficient Matron, deserve my sincere thanks for the praiseworthy manner in which they have performed their onerous duties. Mrs. Brown, Matron of the Small Pox Hospital, also receives my good wishes for the able manner in which she has conducted her department.

J. KEEN,
Warden.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL, B. I., }
December 31st, 1862. }

Statement of the Number of Patients who have Died, showing the cause of death, from 1st of January to December 31st, 1862.

Bronchitis	2	Ædema of Glottis.....	1
Bronchitis and Hydrathorax...	1	Pneumonia.....	4
Confluent Small Pox.....	34	Small Pox.....	3
Confluent Small Pox and Del.		Scarlet Fever.....	1
Trem.....	1	Typhus Fever.....	1
Coroner's cases.....	2	Variola.....	1
Capillary Bronchitis	1	Variola Confluens.....	1
Dysentery.....	1		--
Fatty degeneration of Liver....	1	Total.....	56
Inflammation of Lungs.....	1		

[To face page 74.]

SHOWING THE COST OF EACH INMATE PER MONTH

MONTHS.	Average Numbers.	Provisions.	Monthly Cost.	
January.....	21	\$ c. 76 85	\$ C. M. 3 66 0	1
February	19	86 99	4 57 3	1
March.....	25	76 20	3 04 8	
April	27	84 60	3 13 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1
May.....	30	76 33	2 54 4 $\frac{1}{3}$	
June.....	36	40 24	1 11 8	
July.....	38	54 09	1 42 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
August.....	39	49 95	1 28 0	
September.....	38	23 35	87 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	
October.....	36	40 63	1 13 0	
November.....	26	74 82	2 88 0	
December.....	22	34 31	1 56 0	
Total.....	357	\$718 36	\$28 22 7 $\frac{1}{3}$	9
Average.....	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$59 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$2 35 2	

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL, B. I.,
December 31st, 1862.)

General Statement for the year ending 31st December, 1862.

	WHITE MALES.	WHITE FEMALES.	COLORED MALES.	COLORED FEMALES.	TOTAL.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.
Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1861.....	12	16	4	4	36	13	23
Admitted from 1st January to 31st December, 1862....	196	102	19	4	321	119	202
Treated	208	118	23	8	357	182	225
Died	35	14	4	3	56	24	32
Discharged	162	93	19	5	279	105	174
Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1862.....	11	11	..	..	22	3	19

WORK HOUSE, B. I.

OFFICE OF THE WORK HOUSE, }
Blackwell's Island, December 31, 1862. }

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS :

Gentlemen—I herewith present to your Honorable Board
the Annual Report of this date.

CENSUS REPORT OF THE WORK HOUSE FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1862.

	MEN.	WOMEN	TOTAL.
Number on hand Dec. 31st, 1861.....	482	1,050	1,532
“ received during year.....	4,673	13,959	18,632
Total.....	5,155	15,009	20,164
	MEN.	WOMEN	
Number discharged.....	4,895	14,166	
Number eloped from this and other departments.....	22	9	
Number died.....	5	4	
	4,922	14,179	19,101
Number on Registers Dec. 31, 1862.....	233	830	1,063
“ Transferred to other departments.....	52	278	330
“ Remaining in building.....	181	552	733

The daily average number of inmates this year is $960 \frac{199}{365}$, while that of last year was $1,258 \frac{16}{365}$, showing a daily decrease of $297 \frac{282}{365}$. This decrease may be accounted for by the number who have enlisted, many of whom send to their families their pay, which, together with the assistance received from the City, is sufficient for their support, thus reducing the number of Male and Female inmates.

LIST OF NAMES, RANK AND AMOUNT OF SALARY PAID
EACH EMPLOYEE OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	RANK.	ANNUAL SALARY.
John Fitch	Superintendent.....	\$1,500 00
Charles W. Smythe	Clerk	800 00
William Scully	Engineer.....	700 00
Thomas P. Lyon	Keeper.....	600 00
James Noonan.....	"	600 00
Fenton Phelen.....	"	600 00
James V. La Roy.....	"	600 00
Dennis O'Brien.....	"	600 00
Patrick Jamison	"	600 00
Hiram Dilts	"	600 00
Thomas Kelly.....	"	600 00
Mary Hallinan	Matron.....	350 00
Alletta J. Frost.....	"	350 00
Total.....	.....	\$9,000 00

During the year the following changes in employees were made by your Honorable Board. Messrs. Brophy and Davis left. The former was transferred to the Penitentiary, as Keeper ; the latter resigned. Mr. Jamison, from being Keeper, was made night-watchman, a change which I may here state works admirably. Mr. Thomas Kelly has been transferred from Penitentiary, vice Davis. The services of Mrs.

Charlot, in the sewing room, has been dispensed with by your Honorable Board, and Mrs. Frost has been sent me in her place, which change has served to promote the efficiency of that department.

Our Receipts from Contract shops exceed that of last year by \$2,578 32 $\frac{1}{4}$. This is an improvement, and I have encouragement and reason to hope that the receipts of the next will be still more favorable. Mr. Theodore Schmidt, the Contractor, thinks he will be able to employ all our available labor in the manufacture of Hoop-skirts, buttons, trimmings, &c.

The Sewing-room has had much less material (in comparison with last year) to make up for store; hence the small credits in that department. I have deemed it advisable to place all the available hands on Contracts, and consider that they are far better and more profitably employed than previously.

The Bake House and Steamboat draw their working force from this department, although they are included in the number of inmates in this building.

The class of men received during the year have been of a very inferior description—broken down, lame, demented &c., and committed for short terms. Consequently, I have not been able to provide other departments with help as satisfactorily as I wished. Indeed, I found it very difficult in many

instances to comply with the orders of the Board, and reserve force sufficient for the requirements of the Institution.

The Shoemakers have been engaged in making Men and Women's shoes for our own and Store use, repairing for ourselves, Randall's Island, Ahns House, Penitentiary, &c.

The Tailors have been making and repairing for the various Institutions.

The Blacksmiths and Tinsmiths have been employed at the jobbing and repairing of this department. Also, the new work at the Lunatic Asylum extension, sharpening tools, horse-shoeing, general jobbing for Steamboat, &c.

The Carpenters have been principally employed in making Coffins for the different Institutions ; also assisting in the work of the Lunatic Asylum extension, and keeping up the repairs of our own department.

The Masons, under Mr. Dennis O'Brien, have cut and laid 2,000 feet of Flagging and 45 feet of Curb, on the North and South ends of the Building ; also partially pointing up the same ; and were also employed in the various repairs required to keep the Institution in a good and proper condition.

The Croton Water Department has been committed to my charge. I would, therefore, respectfully state that last July the pipe crossing at 70th street had become very much chafed and worn, requiring to be taken up nearly the whole width of

the river. The chafed and worn parts were taken out, and 100 feet of new gutta-percha pipe added. On the following month a vessel anchored opposite 79th street, and, in hoisting her anchor, hooked upon our Croton Water pipe, parting it, and rendering it necessary to take it up, repair, and relay it. I have also examined the line on the Island, and, so far as I can discover, the stop-cocks and connections are in good working order, and insure a plentiful supply of water.

I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to Mr. W. C. Smythe, Clerk of this department, for his able and efficient co-operation, and the praiseworthy manner in which he discharged his duties.

I am also happy to state that the manner in which the Keepers and Matrons fulfilled their respective duties was most satisfactory.

In conclusion, permit me, gentlemen, to express my sincere thanks to your Honorable Board for the courtesy and kindness which you have shown to me personally, and for the prompt attention which you have exhibited in granting all necessary requisitions.

STOCK AND MANUFACTURED GOODS TURNED INTO STORE DEPARTMENT

725 pairs women's slippers.	bottoming 5 saucepans.
3,344 prs. shoes repaired for Randall's Island.	96 wash-basins.
1,394 " shoes repaired for Alms House.	24 dust pans.
702 " shoes " Penitent'y.	1 iron anchor.
4½ " Cripple's shoes.	repairing 83 pieces tinware.
406 " men's shoes.	128 lbs. of iron work.
99 " women's boots.	14 feet pine board.
1 piece leather.	4 lamp feeders.
2 prs. men's slippers.	4 bread-trays.
5 " footed boots.	2 raisers for gang-plank.
39 " horse-shoes.	1 tin drawer.
22 hammer-handles.	1 iron shaft.
882 large coffins.	2 " plates.
809 small "	12 doz. mess pans.
39 peel blades.	2 iron wedges.
73 saucepans.	1 clamp.
6 snow shovels.	2 iron stays.
1 ice hook.	1 " grappel.
2 bread trays.	4 ring plates.
250 lbs. bolts and nuts.	50 long nails.
61 lights of glass.	114 burrs and rivets.
32 steel drills.	2 iron plates.
2 iron latches.	6 chamber pails.
54 hooks, slides, and staples.	2 corner plates.
2 iron hoops.	49 prs. kersey pants.
59 handling tin cups and saucepans.	96 " " mittens.
15½ prs. hinges.	1,590 " stockings.
14 spikes.	1,188 " socks.
2 iron wrenches.	5 kersey petticoats.
Bottoming 2 copper boilers.	repairing 1,744½ prs. children's stockings for Randall's Island.
5 copper kettles.	31 prs. kersey jackets.
4 iron handrails for steamb't.	30 " " vests.
1 boat-hook.	51 tick shirts.
repairing 3 boilers.	18 " dresses.
sharpening 20 drills and augurs.	18 " chemises.
432 tin cups.	540 boys' shirts.
repairing 16 wheelbarrows.	12 shrouds.
6 keys and rings.	132 mattresses.
repairing hand-truck.	repaired 367 pieces clothing for Randall's Island.
" 3 picks.	38 prs. men's shirts.
3 lbs. nails.	1 lb. cotton-yarn.
12 feet of oak plank.	144 straw hats.
6 wheelbarrows.	322 yds. calico.
48 tin pails.	309 lamp-chimneys.
1 bell-pull.	3,781 lbs. grease.
12 rings and pins.	103 tons coal.
108 tin dippers.	15 bbls. onions.
1 clevice and bolt.	13 " carrots.
	1,010 heads of cabbage.

GOODS AND ARTICLES MANUFACTURED FOR THE WORK HOUSE, AND
RETAINED.

566½	pairs men's shoes.	6	coffee bags.
1,557	" women's slippers.	4	boat cushion covers.
3	" footed boots.	264	dresses.
2	" cripples' shoes.	189	tick shirts.
86	kersey vests.	567	kersey petticoats.
47	" jackets.	96	calico dresses.
546	" mitts.	1	wooden box.
13 pr.	" pants.	600	tallies.
1	" cloth "	12	kids.
3	satinet suits.	8	large coffins.
6	denim jackets.	6	coal hods.
7	" pants.	30	dish pans.
1	" cap.	2	tin cullenders.
8	overcoats.	5	saucepans.
191	dozen prs. stockings.	39 doz.	mess pans.
115½	" " socks.	6	coffee kettles.
248	calico hoods.	12	soup tureens.
63	flannel shirts.	18	dust pans.
29	aprons.	2	sheet iron pans
1,038	chemises, assorted.	1	" " strain.
10	bed ticks.	15	tin dippers.
63	towels.	1	tea pot.
12	window curtains.	15	tin cans.
38	night caps.	10	" pails.
32	shrouds.	72	" cups.
32	sheets.	1	" box.
61	pillow cases.	1	tea kettle.

*Table, showing the Dr. and Cr. Account of this Department
for 1862.*

To Amount Inventory, January 1, 1862	\$24,787	25	
“ “ Requisitions	30,294	18	
“ “ Officers' Salaries.....	8,953	24	
“ “ Fresh Beef.....	10,048	65	\$74,083 32
<hr/>			
By Goods turned into Store ..	7,573	53½	
“ Contract, L. J & I. Phillips, Cap.....	501	82½	
“ “ Louis G. Ott, Hoop Skirt.....	254	73	
“ “ O. H. Barnard, Hoop Skirt.....	3,016	61½	
“ “ Theodore Schmidt, Hoop Skirt....	7,216	69¾	
“ “ J. M. Pendleton, Wool Picking	131	37½	
“ 9 months' Salary of Keeper at City Cemetery	487	50	
“ Amount Inventory December 31, 1862.....	12,419	97	
<hr/>			31,602 24¾
<hr/>			
Net Cost.....	\$42,481	07¼	

We have also charged Labor and Repairs to the various institutions, as follows :

Alms House.....	\$0 60
Bake "	11 25
City Cemetery.....	1 50
Island Hospital.....	10 51
Lunatic Asylum.....	49 92
" " Extension.....	248 3
Penitentiary.....	126 ⁵ / ₃₄
Randall's Island.....	217 04
Storekeeper, for labor, &c.....	19 33
Steamboat Bellevue	3 37
	<hr/>
	\$688 21

Table showing our net Expenses, with the daily average number of inmates, and the cost of keeping each per year, month and day.

Net expenses.....	\$42,481 07
Daily average.....	960 ^{1 1 9} / _{3 6 5}
Showing yearly cost of keeping each inmate to be	44 22 ¹ / ₂
" monthly " " " "	3 68 ^{1 3} / _{2 4}
" daily " " " "	12 ^{2 0 5} / _{7 2 0}

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN FITCH, *Sup't.*

RANDALL'S ISLAND.

OFFICERS, JANUARY 1st, 1863.

WILLIAM H. STEPHENS, *Warden.*

JOHN M. COMON, <i>Clerk.</i>	HENRY S. KANSKI, <i>Ass't Clerk.</i>
MAURICE J. DONNELLY, <i>Gard'r.</i>	HENRY MINER, <i>Coqsuain.</i>
RUFUS RIPLEY, <i>Keeper of Boys.</i>	THOS. W. McDONALD, <i>Engineer.</i>
JOHN TORREY, <i>Tailor.</i>	JANE LEY, <i>Principal Matron.</i>
LEAH E. STRANG, <i>Ass't Matron.</i>	ELLEN H. BARNETTE, <i>Ass't M'n.</i>
CHARLOTTE BOTNER, " "	EDITH L. COX, " "

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

HENRY N. WHITTELSEY, *Resident Physician.*

<i>Assistant Physician, Vacant.</i>	<i>Assistant Physician, Vacant.</i>
MARY A. STRONG, <i>Ass't Matron.</i>	BRIDGET A. BYRON, <i>Ass't M'n.</i>
ISABELLA WHELPLEY, " "	

NURSERY DEPARTMENT.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, Jan., 1st, 1863.

HON. SIMEON DRAPER, *President, and Commissioners Public Charities and Correction:*

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully present the Annual Report of this Institution for the year 1862.

The following table gives a history of the admissions, discharges and deaths for the year:

	Men.	Women	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining January 1st, 1862.....	55	115	669	365	1204
Admitted during 1862	82	99	876	476	1533
	137	214	1545	841	2737
Discharged.....	86	90	1037	588	1801
	51	124	508	253	936
Died	1	1	27	23	52
Remaining December 31, 1862.....	50	123	481	230	884

The male adult deceased was a domestic employed in the department, and expired suddenly. The female was transferred from lunatic asylum, and was very ill when admitted.

Our reports of children indentured exhibit the following figures :

Boys.....	284	
Girls	156	440
	<hr/>	

To relatives we have delivered:

Boys.....	753	
Girls.....	432	1,185
	<hr/>	
Total children discharged.....		1,625

The average number of children attending school during the year, in the grammar department, was 189, and the attendance in the primary was 302, making a total of 491 children who have received the benefits of education on the Island, and, as I am informed by the principals, will compare favorably with any other ward school under the Board of Education.

I am pleased to inform you that the health of the children is good. They have commenced their studies after the usual holiday vacation, and disposed, by their obedience and good conduct, to evince their gratitude for the care and kindness shown to them on all occasions by your Honorable Board.

The children were greatly pleased by one evening's exhibition of the magic lantern by Messrs. Harder, Shepard and McCrea, and return many acknowledgments for the same.

The usual holiday exercises have taken place, to the evident enjoyment of the children and guests present on the occasion,

and by the increasing number of persons present at these celebrations, we judge the merits and benefits of this Institution are being widely known. And we gladly welcome any and all persons who may at any time feel disposed to visit us and investigate our manner of living, working and treatment, of the inmates in general.

The large boys have been presented with a very fine model of the U. S. ship *Pennsylvania*, by Capt. Meade, of the U. S. Navy, through Dr. H. N. Whittelsey, and desire to express their thanks to the captain for his beautiful gift. The burning of the ship itself, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, renders it doubly interesting.

With satisfaction I would inform your Hon. Board, that many young men who were once in this department are now filling important posts in defence of the Union. Some of them in the Army of the West, some in the Army of the Potomac, many in the far South, and more in the Navy, doing credit to themselves, thereby cherishing the first lessons and principles taught them in this Institution.

Our boys have this year manufactured their own wearing apparel, (in addition to the clothing for the small children,) which has never before been accomplished.

We have had during the year an average of 45 boys employed in the Tailoring Department, who work 4 hours per

day, before and after school hours, and who have made and repaired the following amount of clothing :

Jackets, Boy's summer.....	634
“ “ winter.....	438
Pants, “ “	666
“ “ summer.....	446
Pantalette suits.....	12
Suspenders, prs.....	248
Chemise, girls.....	210
Sheets.....	38
Drawers, boys, prs.....	9
Pants, men's.....	5
Coats.....	4
Vests.....	2
Shirts, flannel.....	2
Cushion-covers for boats, prs.....	2
Boat Cushions.....	5

Total.....2,721 pieces,

and 9,735 articles repaired.

In the large girls' department, under the management of the principal Matron, and her assistant, have made and repaired the number of articles hereunto annexed :

Havelocks.....	225
Sheets.....	262
Flannel Chemise.....	117
Aprons.....	1,374
Eye Towels.....	1,549
Cloaks.....	166

Table-cloths.....	40
Pillow-cases.....	112
Hand Towels.....	40
Chemise, muslin.....	440
Straw Hats lined.....	48
Drawers, flannel, prs.....	4

Total..... 4,377 articles,

in addition to repairing 4,308 garments.

The usual statistics of the Department are presented. Table "A" giving the history of the admissions, discharges, and deaths. Table "B" presents the total cost for support, including all expenses for provisions, clothing, and bedding, salaries, and miscellaneous articles, &c., &c. Table "C" exhibits the ages of the children received and discharged. Table "D" shows the amount and value of garden produce.

The table marked "E" contains the dietary statement. Table "F" gives the days and value of labor performed by inmates, the whole of which is included under the summary of general jobbing and repairing.

VINEGAR.—We have manufactured 73 barrels of pure cider-vinegar, worth \$5 00 per bbl. at the present state of the market, valued at \$365 00.

MANURE.—We have also made 1,500 loads of manure, valued at fifty cents per load—a clean saving to the Institution of \$750 00.

PORK.—70 hogs have been raised and slaughtered, yielding 5,952 pounds of pork, at 6c. per lb., worth \$357 12.

The whole cost of supporting the Department this year was \$56,904 87c. 8m., being less by \$18,552 17c. 2m. than the cost for 1861.

The cost per capita for 1861 was..... \$5 07c. 6 $\frac{8}{10}$ m

The cost per capita for 1862 was..... 4 66 1 $\frac{2}{10}$

Per capita difference in favor of 1862..... 41c. 5 $\frac{6}{10}$ m.

Among the improvements required, I would respectfully suggest that the east dock be repaired, as the gale in September damaged it considerably. Also the bed of the river at the west dock requires dredging—being dangerous to vessels of heavy draught, from a quantity of stones lying at the bottom of the river.

The accounts of the Store Department are respectfully submitted, showing the amount of merchandise received and distributed, and the stock remaining in the store Jan'y 1, 1863.

To the officers and others employed in this Department, thanks are due for the creditable manner in which the duties assigned them have been performed, and I beg leave to make honorable mention of the same.

To the Rev. the clergy and laymen of the different Christian denominations, as well as the Sisters of Charity, for whose unremitting attendance to the spiritual wants of the children, our thanks are due.

I cannot close my Report without mentioning the regret felt at the loss of one of our officers, Captain Robert T. Norris, whose death on Christmas morning cast a gloom over the joyous proceedings of even that day.

The vacancy occurring by the death of Mr. Norris, the former Captain of the ferry, having been filled by your Honorable Board, in the appointment of Mr. Henry Miner, the affairs at the ferry are progressing favorably.

My thanks are again due to your Honorable Board for your experienced counsel and willing assent to all suggestions for the general good, and your sympathy with and appreciation of the labors in this Department, which has gone far to make the task a pleasant one ; and I trust the year just opened may find us all yet more intent on a faithful performance of duty, looking for requisite wisdom and strength to Him who giveth liberally to all who ask aright.

Submitted, respectfully, by

WM. H. STEPHENS,

Warden.

STORE DEPARTMENT, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Amount of goods received from City.....	\$25,517 61
“ “ “ “ Blackwell's Island.....	15,897 78
“ “ “ “ Bellevue.....	785 42
“ “ “ “ Randall's Island.....	817 78
“ “ stock on hand January 1, 1862.....	7,947 11
	<hr/>
	\$50,865 70

Amounts disbursed as per vouchers:

To Randall's Island.....	\$42,503 61
“ Bellevue Hospital.....	57 75
“ Store House, B. I.....	62 90
“ City Cemetery.....	201 00
“ Penitentiary	15 00
“ Cash to Commissioner's Office	381 13
	<hr/>
	\$43,221 39

Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1863, as per inventory given.....	\$7,644 31
	<hr/>

TABLE A.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS, 1862.						DISCHARGES, 1862.						DEATHS, 1862.								
	MEN.	WOMEN.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.	MEN.	WOMEN.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.	MEN.	WOMEN.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.
January.....	None	4	41	24	69	56	13	3	8	84	25	120	102	18	None	None	3	1	4	4	None
February....	1	3	44	29	77	62	15	1	6	52	42	101	90	11	..	..	1	2	3	3	..
March.....	..	11	52	42	105	82	23	5	4	84	56	149	133	16	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
April.....	25	1	59	30	115	80	35	..	14	87	50	151	125	26	..	..	1	1	2	2	..
May.....	10	13	78	65	166	130	36	13	3	134	93	243	206	37	..	..	2	..	2	2	..
June.....	7	14	93	48	162	131	31	..	6	99	54	159	142	17	..	..	4	..	4	4	..
July.....	5	6	89	53	153	132	21	24	11	67	46	148	103	45	..	..	2	1	3	3	..
August.....	4	7	117	53	181	162	19	17	7	99	64	187	155	32	..	1	3	..	4	3	1
September...	4	2	67	38	111	95	16	2	7	105	56	170	152	18	..	1	3	..	4	3	..
October.....	4	13	63	24	100	86	14	10	10	68	35	123	93	30	..	..	1	7	8	8	..
November....	3	6	76	34	119	98	21	8	14	93	34	149	116	33	..	..	1	2	3	3	..
December....	19	19	97	34	171	122	49	3	..	65	33	101	84	17	..	..	7	9	16	16	..
Totals.....	82	99	876	476	1533	1223	310	86	90	1037	588	1801	1501	300	1	1	27	23	52	51	1

TABLE B.

COST OF EACH INMATE PER MONTH AND PER DAY FOR PROVISIONS, CLOTHING AND BEDDING, SALARIES, AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, ON RANDALL'S ISLAND DURING THE YEAR 1862.

Months.	Average Number.	Provisions.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Clothing and Bedding.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Salaries.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Miscellaneous Articles.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.
		\$ c.	\$ c. m.	c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c. m.	c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c. m.	c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c. m.	c. m.	\$ c. m.	c. m.
January.....	1,178	2,339 88	1 98 6 $\frac{3}{10}$	6 1	660 22	56 2 $\frac{1}{10}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{10}$	1,216 11	1 03 2 $\frac{3}{10}$	3 3 $\frac{1}{10}$	749 30	66 1	2 1 $\frac{1}{10}$	4 24 4 $\frac{9}{10}$	13 6 $\frac{9}{10}$
February.....	1,165	2,241 26	1 92 3 $\frac{8}{10}$	6 8 $\frac{7}{10}$	600 75	51 5 $\frac{8}{10}$	1 8 $\frac{3}{10}$	1,159 45	0 99 5 $\frac{2}{10}$	3 5 $\frac{3}{10}$	1,108 30	95 0 $\frac{1}{10}$	3 3 $\frac{9}{10}$	4 38 5	15 6 $\frac{3}{10}$
March.....	1,123	2,234 11	1 98 9 $\frac{1}{10}$	6 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	402 76	35 8 $\frac{6}{10}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{10}$	1,163 95	1 03 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	3 3 $\frac{1}{10}$	1,030 44	91 7 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{10}$	4 30 0 $\frac{1}{10}$	13 8 $\frac{3}{10}$
April.....	1,089	2,030 39	1 86 4 $\frac{2}{10}$	6 2 $\frac{1}{10}$	570 24	52 3 $\frac{6}{10}$	1 7 $\frac{8}{10}$	1,161 21	1 06 6 $\frac{4}{10}$	3 5 $\frac{3}{10}$	643 29	56 2 $\frac{1}{10}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{10}$	4 01 6	13 3 $\frac{7}{10}$
May.....	1,011	2,291 60	2 46 1	6 9 $\frac{7}{10}$	581 31	57 3 $\frac{3}{10}$	1 8 $\frac{4}{10}$	1,110 45	1 12 4 $\frac{8}{10}$	3 6 $\frac{4}{10}$	796 87	78 5 $\frac{8}{10}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	4 64 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	14 9 $\frac{6}{10}$
June.....	994	1,871 10	1 88 8 $\frac{1}{10}$	6 2 $\frac{9}{10}$	344 43	34 5 $\frac{3}{10}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{10}$	1,129 95	1 14 0 $\frac{2}{10}$	3 8	713 29	71 3 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 3 $\frac{7}{10}$	4 08 7 $\frac{3}{10}$	13 6 $\frac{7}{10}$
July.....	979	1,780 26	1 81 8 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 8 $\frac{6}{10}$	165 16	16 8 $\frac{1}{10}$	0 5 $\frac{4}{10}$	1,114 95	1 13 8 $\frac{3}{10}$	3 6 $\frac{7}{10}$	962 92	98 3 $\frac{1}{10}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{10}$	4 10 8 $\frac{9}{10}$	13 2 $\frac{1}{10}$
August.....	994	1,670 09	1 68 0 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	85 41	08 5 $\frac{3}{10}$	0 2 $\frac{7}{10}$	1,099 44	1 09 7	3 5 $\frac{3}{10}$	503 23	50 6 $\frac{1}{10}$	1 6 $\frac{3}{10}$	3 36 9	10 8 $\frac{7}{10}$
September.....	942	1,824 75	1 93 7 $\frac{6}{10}$	6 4 $\frac{3}{10}$	399 00	42 3 $\frac{6}{10}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	1,081 95	1 15 1 $\frac{7}{10}$	3 8 $\frac{3}{10}$	568 20	60 3 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{10}$	4 11 5 $\frac{3}{10}$	13 7
October.....	900	1,766 19	1 95 5 $\frac{6}{10}$	6 3	501 52	55 7 $\frac{2}{10}$	1 7 $\frac{9}{10}$	1,060 31	1 17 8 $\frac{1}{10}$	3 8	552 71	61 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	1 9 $\frac{8}{10}$	4 30 5	13 8 $\frac{7}{10}$
November.....	880	2,165 38	2 46 8 $\frac{4}{10}$	8 2	789 89	89 7 $\frac{8}{10}$	2 9 $\frac{7}{10}$	1,048 73	1 19 0 $\frac{3}{10}$	3 9 $\frac{6}{10}$	3,507 73	3 98 6	13 2 $\frac{8}{10}$	8 43 5 $\frac{3}{10}$	28 5 $\frac{3}{10}$
December.....	884	1,912 53	2 19 3	7 0 $\frac{3}{10}$	735 22	95 3 $\frac{8}{10}$	3 0 $\frac{4}{10}$	1,046 33	1 18 3 $\frac{9}{10}$	3 8 $\frac{3}{10}$	1,404 45	1 58 8 $\frac{3}{10}$	5 1 $\frac{2}{10}$	5 92 3 $\frac{1}{10}$	19 0 $\frac{8}{10}$
Total.....	12,139	\$24,157 54	\$23 85 8 $\frac{1}{10}$	78 4	\$5,835 92	\$5 96 5	19 6	\$13,416 81	\$13 35 3 $\frac{4}{10}$	43 7 $\frac{9}{10}$	\$12,510 73	\$12 87 4 $\frac{3}{10}$	42 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	\$55 93 4	\$1 84 3 $\frac{1}{10}$
Average.....	1,011 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$2,013 12 $\frac{9}{10}$	\$1 98 8 $\frac{1}{10}$	6 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	\$486 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1,118 06 $\frac{4}{10}$	\$1 11 2 $\frac{9}{10}$	3 6 $\frac{6}{10}$	\$1,042 56 $\frac{3}{2}$	\$1 07 2 $\frac{9}{10}$	3 6 $\frac{1}{10}$	\$4 66 1 $\frac{2}{10}$	15 3 $\frac{3}{10}$

TABLE C.—Ages of Children Admitted during 1862.

Under 3 Years	4 Years		5 Years		6 Years		7 Years		8 Years		9 Years		10 Years		11 Years		12 Years		13 Years		14 Years		Over 14 Years		Total Admit'd		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
104	89	62	45	78	61	78	46	66	42	78	40	77	32	91	32	69	19	52	21	69	23	23	16	33	10	876	476

Ages of Children Discharged during 1862.

3 Yr's and Under	4 Years		5 Years		6 Years		7 Years		8 Years		9 Years		10 Years		11 Years		12 Years		13 Years		14 Years		Over 14 Years		Total Disch'd		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
88	65	59	41	75	93	102	86	102	57	115	58	88	41	104	40	111	33	61	20	68	28	43	22	48	27	1064	611

TABLE D.

*Amount and value of produce of Farm and Garden, Randall's
Island, for the year 1862.*

Asparagus.....	1,000	bunches, a 6c.....	\$60 00
Beets.....	400	bushels, a 37c.....	150 00
Beans (string).....	60	" a 30c.....	15 00
" (Lima).....	75	" a 60c.....	45 00
" (white).....	12½	" a \$2 50....	31 25
Cabbages.....	20,000	heads, a 4c.....	800 00
Carrots.....	250	bushels, a 38c.....	95 00
Cauliflower.....	800	heads, a 10c.....	80 00
Celery.....	2,500	bunches, a 4c.....	100 00
Cucumbers.....	1,000	..... a 1c.....	10 00
Corn.....	6,000	ears, a 1c.....	60 00
Cherries.....	25	baskets, a \$3 00....	75 00
Egg Plant.....	200	" a 3c.....	6 00
Grapes.....	10	bushels, a \$3 00....	30 00
Hay.....	20	tons, a \$20 00....	400 00
" (salt).....	25	" a \$10 00....	250 00
Leeks.....	1,500	..... a	4 00
Lettuce.....	4,000	..... a 1c.....	49 00
Manure.....	1,500	loads, a 50c.....	750 00
Melons (water).....	100	..... a 10c.....	10 00
" (musk).....	150	..... a 9c.....	13 50
Onions.....	175	bushels, a 75c.....	138 75
Okra.....	5	" a \$1 50....	7 50
Parsnips.....	100	" a 38c.....	38 00
Peas.....	300	" a 75c.....	225 00
Pears.....	25	" a \$1 00....	25 00
Peppers.....	3	" a \$1 00....	3 00
Potatoes.....	2,400	" a 60c.....	1,440 00
" (sweet).....	75	" a \$1 00....	75 00
Pork (fresh).....	5,925	pounds, a 6c.....	357 12
Quinces.....	10	bushels, a \$1 00....	10 00
Oyster Plant.....	50	bunches, a 10c.....	5 00
Radishes.....	2,000	..... a 1c.....	20 00
Spinach.....	300	bushels, a 40c.....	120 00
Squash (summer).....	1,000	..... a 2c.....	20 00
" (winter).....	100	..... a 10c.....	10 00
Shallots.....	200	bundles, a 2c.....	4 00
Tomatoes.....	300	bushels, a 30c.....	90 00
Vinegar.....	73	barrels, a \$5 00....	365 00
Total.....			\$5,958 12

TABLE E.

DIETARY TABLE FOR CHILDREN OF RANDALL'S ISLAND, YEAR 1862.

MEALS.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
BREAKFAST.	7 oz. Bread. 1 pint Cocoa.	7 oz. Bread. 1 pint Cocoa.	7 oz. Bread. 1 pint Cocoa.	7 oz. Bread. 1 pint Cocoa.	7 oz. Bread. 1 pint Cocoa.	7 oz. Bread. 1 pint Cocoa.	7 oz. Bread. 1 pint Cocoa.
DINNER.	4½ oz. Roast Beef. 1 gill Gravy. 3½ oz. Bread. 7 " Potatoes.	3 oz. Beans. 5 " Bread. 1 pint Bean Soup.	1 pint Beef Soup. 4 oz. Beef. 3½ " Bread.	5 oz. Mutton. 7 " Potatoes. 3 " Turnips. 1 " Carrots. 3 " Bread.	5 oz. Boiled Meal. 1 gill Molasses.	5 oz. Salt Fish. 7 " Potatoes. 4 " Bread. 1 gill Gravy.	1 pint Beef Soup. 4 oz. Beef. 3½ " Bread.
SUPPER.	7 oz. Bread. 1 pint Sweet Milk and Water.	7 oz. Bread. 1 pint Sweet Milk and Water.	7 oz. Bread. 1 pint Sweet Milk and Water.	7 oz. Bread. 1 pint Sweet Milk and Water.	7 oz. Bread. 1 pint Sweet Milk and Water.	7 oz. Bread. 1 pint Sweet Milk and Water.	7 oz. Bread. 1 pint Sweet Milk and Water.

NOTE. - In addition to the above, the Children have all the different kinds of Vegetables in season, and plenty of them.

TABLE F.

*Amount and Value of Mechanics' Labor performed on Randall's
Island during the year 1862.*

TRADES.	KIND OF LABOR.	NO. OF DAYS.	VALUE PER DIEM.	TOTAL VALUATION.
Painters.....	general jobbing	280	\$0 75	\$217 25
Carpenters.....	" "	660	0 75	495 00
Blacksmiths.....	" "	63	1 00	63 00
Masons.....	" "	631	1 00	631 00
Tinsmiths.....	" "	66	0 75	49 50
		1,715		\$1,460 25

NURSERY HOSPITAL.

To the Hon. Simeon Draper, President, and Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :

GENTLEMEN—The following is respectfully submitted as the Annual Report of the Nursery Hospital for 1862 :

Number of Patients remaining January 1st, 1862..	275
“ “ admitted during the year.....	898
Whole number under treatment.....	1,173
Discharged	897
Died.....	50
Remaining January 1st, 1863.....	226

Two deaths not included in the above summary occurred of adults on the Island not inmates of the Hospital, one of which was caused by injury, and a Coroner's inquest was held. Included in the above number of deaths, seven were of Idiots who died in the Asylum—the inmates of which are not included in the Hospital report. The deaths in the Nursery Hospital number 43, giving per centage of mortality on number treated, of $3\frac{6}{10}$.

Annexed hereto are tables showing the diseases of those who have died ; the departments from which they have been admitted ; the number received from each, with the number

of deaths ; the ages of those admitted, and of those deceased, and the length of time those who have died were resident on the Island before admission to the Hospital.

Early in January last small pox was introduced among the children, and nine cases resulting from the exposure were sent to the Hospital on Blackwell's Island. The epidemic continued but five days, since which no cases of this disease have occurred.

During the greater part of the year the health of the Department at large has been remarkably good.

On the twenty-ninth of November, measles appeared among the children as an epidemic, which continues to prevail ; attacking those who are susceptible in every department on the Island. There have been seventy-five cases of this disease during the month of December.

I have been assisted during portions of the past year by Doctors Franklin, Havens, and Fitch, who have each been faithful and efficient in the discharge of their duties, and are worthy of honorable mention.

Permit me to acknowledge the kindness and courtesy uniformly shown me by the members of your Honorable Board.

Most respectfully submitted,

HENRY N. WHITTELSEY, M. D.

Resident Physician.

Randall's Island, January 1st, 1863.

Table of the Diseases of those who Died.

Bright's Disease of Kidney.....	3	Ileo Colitis.....	3
“ “ and Morbus Coxarius.....	1	Marasmus.....	1
“ “ “ Rubeola.....	1	Meningitis.....	2
Cachexia Scrofulosa.....	3	“ Cerebra Spinal and Icterus.....	1
“ “ and Epilepsy.....	2	Morbus Coxarius.....	1
“ “ “ Caries Vertebra.....	4	“ “and Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	1
“ “ “ Morbus Coxarius.....	2	Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	5
Caries Vertebra and Lumbar Abscess.....	1	Pneumonia and Caries Vertebra.....	1
Congestion of the Lungs.....	1	Rubeola and Canc. Oris.....	1
Cynanchæ Trachealis.....	1	“ “ Pneumonia.....	3
Dysentery and Gangrene of Rectum.....	1	“ “ Dysentery.....	4
Febris Typhoid.....	1	“ “ Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	1
Hepatitis.....	1		
Hydrocephalus.....	1	Total.....	50

Table showing the Number of Children Admitted and Deceased from each Department of the Nursery.

	ADMITTED.	DECEASED
Admitted from the City.....	127	13
“ “ Quarantine.....	198	12
“ “ Infant Nursery.....	118	12
“ “ Small Boys' Nursery.....	219	1
“ “ Girls' Nursery.....	49	1
“ “ Boys' Nursery.....	189	4
“ “ Idiot House.....	7	7
Total.....	898	50

Table showing the Ages of Children who have been Admitted and of those who have Died.

	ADMITTED.	DECEASED.
Admitted between 1 and 2 years of age.....	8	1
“ “ 2 and 3 “ “	64	10
“ “ 3 and 4 “ “	103	9
“ “ 4 and 5 “ “	117	5
“ “ 5 and 6 “ “	143	4
“ “ 6 and 12 “ “	382	11
12 and upwards	81	10
Total.....	898	50

Table showing the Time of Residence on the Island before Admission to the Hospital, of those who have been admitted, and of those who have Died.

	ADMITTED.	DECEASED.
Residence on the Island less than 5 days.....	158	18
“ “ “ from 5 to 10 days	38	4
“ “ “ “ 10 to 20 “	66	5
“ “ “ “ 20 to 30 “	46	3
“ “ “ “ 1 to 2 months.....	125	5
“ “ “ “ 2 to 3 “	64	6
“ “ “ “ 3 to 4 “	44	1
“ “ “ “ 4 to 12 “	170	4
“ “ “ one year and over.....	187	4
Total.....	898	50

CITY PRISON.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

CITY PRISON, HALLS OF JUSTICE, }
New-York, January 1st, 1863. }

To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to report to you the statistics of the Medical Department of the City Prison and its three branches for the year 1862.

The total number of commitments to this institution during the past year was forty-one thousand two hundred and ninety-nine (41,299), and the number of deaths was forty-one (41), from the following causes, viz. ;

Exhaustion.....	13
Delirium tremens.....	7
Phthisis.....	5
Congestion Brain.....	3
Execution.....	2
Convulsions.....	2
Congestion Lungs.....	1

Epilepsy.....	1
Typhoid Fever.....	1
Pleuritis.....	1
Aneurism of Sub. Clav. Artery.....	1
Apoplexy.....	1
Coup de Soleil.....	1
Still-born.....	1
Suicide.....	1
	—
	41

The number of those committed for examination for Insanity, Sickness, and Delirium tremens, amounts to seven hundred and twenty-nine (729), of which the following disposition has been made, viz. :

Discharged.....	248
Sent to Work House.....	135
“ “ Lunatic Asylum.....	131
“ “ Island Hospital.....	56
Deceased.....	41
Sent to Alms House.....	35
“ out of County.....	30
“ to Commissioners of Emigration.....	27
“ “ Colored Home.....	17
“ “ Bellevue Hospital.....	4
“ “ City Hospital:.....	2
“ “ Randall’s Island.....	2
“ “ Bloomingdale Asylum.....	1
	—
	729

Diligent effort has been made to relieve the County from the support of such as were not properly chargeable to it ; the result, as shown by the foregoing table, was, that twenty-seven cases were transferred to the Commissioners of Emigration, and thirty others sent out of the County.

During the past year six births have occurred within the prison.

With many thanks for the continued confidence of your Honorable Body, the foregoing Report is respectfully submitted.

ABBOTT HODGMAN, M. D.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE WARDEN OF THE CITY PRISON,

HALLS OF JUSTICE,

New-York, January 1st 1863.

To the Honorable Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with your requirements, I have the honor to present this my Annual Report, in relation to the Prisons under my care :

The City Prison is in good repair throughout, and has been kept as healthy, cleanly, and as well ventilated as the filthy and miserable condition of many of its ever-changing inmates would allow, and as the disadvantageous location of the Prison would admit. I am pleased to be able to state that the introduction, by your Honorable Board, of Kerosene oil, instead of gas, has resulted in a saving of the sum of eleven hundred and ninety-two $\frac{85}{100}$ dollars (\$1,192 85), during the period of eleven months it has been in use. The amount paid for gas from February 1st, 1861, to January 1st, 1862, was sixteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-six cents (\$1,636 36.) The amount paid for Kerosene oil from February 1st, 1862, to January 1st, 1863, being the same length of time, was four hundred and forty-three dollars and forty-five cents (\$443 45.) This saving of eleven hundred and ninety-

two $\frac{85}{100}$ dollars (\$1,192 85), has been effected without diminishing in the least the quality or quantity of the light required ; and the use of the Kerosene oil has saved us the annoying and inconvenient interruption of former years, occasioned by freezing of the water in the pipes, while the ordinary cost of alteration and repairs will nearly equal the entire cost of the Lamps for the prison. The alterations in the Second District Prison, and enlargement of the cells, have proved highly beneficial, the comfort and the health of the prisoners being greatly promoted by the change. This prison is now in a good state of repair, and well kept. The Third and Fourth District Prisons are all in good order. The new prison so much needed in the Fourth District, is nearly completed. I have the satisfaction to add that the utmost harmony has prevailed during the year among the officers under my charge ; not a prisoner has escaped from any of the prisons during the year ; and I have been well and faithfully sustained by my officers in all endeavors to maintain the necessary order, and discipline, and security of the prisoners. You will permit me further to add that no small share of the success that has attended the care of the prisons, is, in my judgment, due to the ready supply of all the requisitions needed, and also to the frequent personal supervision of the individual members of your Honorable Body.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. SUTTON,

Warden.

During the year the amounts expended

For repairs, (iron work).....	\$448 06
“ painting and paint.....	116 64
“ Carpenter's work.....	224 01
“ mason work.....	401 85
“ roofing.....	195 04
“ glazing.....	15 24
“ plumbing.....	173 54
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	\$1,614 38

The following is a List of the Officers attached to the City Prison.

Names.	Rank.	Annual Salary.
Charles Sutton.....	Warden.....	\$1,500
James Finley.....	Clerk.....	800
Abbott Hodgman.....	Physician....	800
John Simmons.....	Ass't do....	400
Thomas Mullan.....	Deputy.....	650
John Brown.....	“.....	650
John M. D. Keating.....	“.....	650
Robert Cunningham.....	“.....	650
Thomas Sullivan.....	“.....	650
Artemas Kendall.....	“.....	650
Nicholas Maher.....	“.....	650
Abraham Clearman.....	“.....	650
Mark Finley.....	“.....	650
William Rowe.....	“.....	650
Flora Foster.....	Matron.....	550
Ann J. French.....	Ass't do....	350
Lavinia Phelps.....	Night do....	350
Peter Crosby.....	Second Dist..	650
Henry E. Willis.....	Deputy.....	650
John Orr.....	Third Dist...	650
Matthew Daly.....	Deputy.....	650
William F. Long.....	Fourth Dist..	650
Edward Driscoll.....	Night Watch..	300
		<hr/>
		\$14,800

TABLE.

FIRST DISTRICT PRISON (Halls of Justice.)	White Males.	White Females	Black Males.	Black Females	Total.
Number remaining in prison January 1st, 1862.....	186	84	10	6	286
Received during the year	12,360	16,946	717	426	30,449
	12,546	17,030	727	432	30,735
During the year have been discharged.....	7,967	3,962	589	400	12,918
Deceased	30	8	..	..	38
Executed.....	1	..	1	..	2
Suicide.....	1	..	..	..	1
Sent to Blackwell's Island by Police and other Courts.....	1,112	2,340	114	30	3,596
Transferred to Blackwell's Island by Commissioners of P. C. & C.....	3,209	10,647	..	..	13,856
Sent to State Prison	92	13	11	1	117
Remaining in prison Dec. 31st, 1862.	134	60	12	1	207
	12,546	17,030	727	432	30,735
In addition to the number received at First District Prison, viz.....	12,360	16,946	717	426	30,449
There were discharged from Second District Prison.....	3,886	2,008	143	87	6,124
Sent to Blackwell's Island	97	228	2	..	327
Discharged from Third Dist. Prison.	2,201	837	24	16	3,078
Sent to Blackwell's Island.....	67	293	3	2	365
Discharged from Fourth Dist. Prison	624	237	6	3	870
Sent to Blackwell's Island	56	29	1	..	86
Total number of Commitments during the year 1862	19,291	20,578	896	534	41,299

TABLE.

NUMBER.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number received who were of native birth.....	5,062	6 085	11,147
“ “ “ “ of foreign birth.....	15,125	15,027	30,152
	20,187	21,112	41,299
Number received who were married.....	8,681	5 316	13,997
“ “ “ “ single	10,209	11,228	21,437
“ “ “ “ widowed	725	4 070	4,795
“ “ whose social relations were un- known	572	498	1,070
	20,187	21,112	41,299
Number received who were of temperate habits...	5,263	3,697	8,960
“ “ “ “ of intemperate habits..	14,924	17,415	32,339
	20,187	21,112	41,299
Number received who could not read	5,420	11,258	16,678
“ “ “ “ read only	336	2,816	3,152
“ “ “ “ read and write	12,001	5,276	17,877
“ “ “ were well educated	1,293	130	1,423
“ “ whose degree of education was un- known	537	1 632	2,169
	20,187	21 112	41,299

TABLE.
FIRST DISTRICT PRISON.

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abandonment.....	45	..	45
Abduction.....	3	..	3
Arson	4	3	7
Assault.....	26	6	32
“ and Battery.....	1560	460	2020
“ “ Felonious.....	90	10	100
“ on the High Seas.....	8	..	8
Attempt to Commit Burglary.....	5	..	5
“ “ “ Larceny.....	6	2	8
“ “ “ Grand Larceny.....	10	4	14
Burglary.....	120	1	121
Bastardy.....	20	..	20
Bigamy.....	14	1	15
Being engaged in the Slave Trade	2	..	2
Breaking Jail.....	2	..	2
Conspiracy.....	7	..	7
Counterfeiting Coin.....	14	..	14
Contempt of Court.....	2	..	2
Carrying Slung Shot.....	4	..	4
Cruelty to Seamen.....	4	..	4
Delirium Tremens.....	10	13	23
Deserting Seamen	29	..	29
“ Soldiers.....	95	..	95
Disorderly Conduct.....	2982	3445	6427
“ Boys and Girls.....	8	6	14
“ Idle or Suspicious Persons.....	2	29	31
Embezzlement	14	..	14
Felony.....	10	2	12
Fraud.....	2	..	2
Felonious Assault.....	42	..	42
Fitting out Slavers.....	2	..	2
Forgery.....	99	15	114
Furious Driving.....	7	..	7
Fugitives from Justice.....	3	..	3
Gambling.....	89	..	89
Grand Larceny.....	213	140	353
Habitual Drunkenness	15	40	55
Homicide.....	1	..	1
Illegal Voting.....	20	..	20
Indecent Assault	5	..	5
Carried forward.....	5,594	4,177	9,771

FIRST DISTRICT PRISON (Continued).

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brought forward.....	5,594	4,177	9,771
Indecent Exposure of Person	12	1	13
Insanity.....	284	196	480
Intoxication.....	3986	9595	13,581
Juvenile Delinquents.....	40	8	48
Keeping Disorderly House.....	43	35	78
Kidnapping	1	1	2
Larceny	39	40	79
" on the High Seas.....	2	..	2
" from the Person.....	8	11	19
Lodgers.....	39	50	89
Malicious Mischief	19	15	34
Manslaughter	6	..	6
Mayhem.....	2	..	2
Maiming	1	..	1
Misdemeanors.....	28	2	30
Murder.....	48	3	51
" on the High Seas.....	5	..	5
Mutiny and Revolt.....	54	..	54
Obtaining Goods by False Pretences.....	28	7	35
Opening Letters.....	1	..	1
Petit Larceny.....	1354	954	2308
Perjury.....	1	1	2
Pickpockets	24	6	30
Piracy.....	2	..	2
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	9	2	11
Rape	15	..	15
Robbery.....	21	2	23
" on the High Seas.....	1	..	1
Seduction.....	2	..	2
Selling Lottery Policies.....	4	..	4
Smuggling.....	2	..	2
Surrendered by Bail.....	11	7	18
Trespass	1	..	1
Vagrancy.....	1203	2243	3446
Violation of Corporation Ordinances.....	48	5	53
" " Emigrant Laws.....	4	..	4
" " Liquor "	30	..	30
" " Patent "	1	..	1
Without offence being specified.....	39	6	45
Witnesses in State Courts.....	13	5	18
" " United States Courts.....	52	..	52
Total.....	13,077	17,372	30,449

SECOND DISTRICT PRISON.

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Males.	Females	Total.
Abandonment.....	15	..	15
Assault.....	3	3	6
Assault and Battery.....	136	32	168
Arson.....	7	..	7
Bastardy.....	7	..	7
Bigamy.....	1	..	1
Burglary.....	14	..	14
Desertion.....	13	..	13
Disorderly Conduct.....	1498	822	2320
Embezzlement.....	2	..	2
Felonious Assault and Battery.....	6	1	7
Forgery.....	44	15	59
Fraud.....	1	..	1
Furious Driving.....	1	..	1
Fugitives from Justice.....	1	..	1
Gambling.....	8	..	8
Grand Larceny.....	28	20	48
Insanity.....	11	..	11
Indecent Exposure of Person.....	7	..	7
Intoxication.....	2041	1212	3253
Juvenile Delinquents.....	10	1	11
Keeping Disorderly House.....	6	10	16
Misdemeanors.....	1	..	1
Malicious Mischief.....	3	..	3
Murder.....	1	..	1
Obtaining Goods by False Pretences.....	5	..	5
Petit Larceny.....	100	35	135
Picking Pockets.....	8	..	8
Perjury.....	1	..	1
Robbery.....	1	..	1
Rape.....	1	..	1
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	3	1	4
Selling Lottery Policies.....	1	..	1
Vagrancy.....	91	171	262
Violation Corporation Ordinances.....	41	..	41
“ Excise Laws.....	8	..	8
“ Milk “.....	1	..	1
“ Usury “.....	1	..	1
“ Railroad “.....	1	..	1
	4128	2323	6451

THIRD DISTRICT PRISON.

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abandonment.....	25	1	26
Assault.....	4	2	6
Assault and Battery.....	298	73	371
Arson.....	3	..	3
Bastardy.....	9	..	9
Bigamy.....	1	..	1
Burglary.....	20	..	20
Conspiracy.....	2	..	2
Constructive Grand Larceny.....	1	..	1
Desertion.....	4	..	4
Disorderly Conduct.....	502	285	787
Disobedient Apprentices.....	3	..	3
Defrauding City Treasury.....	1	..	1
Embezzlement.....	4	..	4
Felonious Assault and Battery.....	14	3	17
Forgery.....	38	8	46
Fraud.....	5	..	5
Felony.....	1	..	1
Gambling.....	3	..	3
Grand Larceny.....	48	15	63
Insanity.....	1	1	2
Indecent Assault.....	1	..	1
Indecent Exposure of Person.....	2	..	2
Illegal Voting.....	5	..	5
Intoxication.....	903	522	1425
Juvenile Delinquents.....	2	..	2
Keeping Disorderly House.....	5	3	8
Larceny.....	1	..	1
Misdemeanor.....	4	1	5
Malicious Mischief.....	3	..	3
Obtaining Goods by False Pretences.....	7	..	7
Perjury.....	1	..	1
Petit Larceny.....	183	64	247
Picking Pockets.....	3	1	4
Robbery.....	4	..	4
Rape.....	4	..	4
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	14	..	14
Running over a child.....	1	..	1
Seduction.....	4	..	4
Suspicious Persons.....	10	..	10
Vagrancy.....	112	167	279
Violation Corporation Ordinances.....	27	..	27
" Excise Law.....	4	..	4
" Emigrant ".....	1	..	1
" Milk ".....	2	..	2
" State ".....	5	..	5
Total.....	2295	1148	3443

FOURTH DISTRICT PRISON.

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abandonment.....	3	..	3
Assault.....	3	4	7
Assault and Battery.....	80	30	110
Arson.....	1	..	1
Bastardy.....	5	..	5
Bigamy.....	1	..	1
Burglary.....	1	..	1
Disorderly Conduct.....	249	122	371
Felonious Assault and Battery.....	9	3	12
Forgery.....	2	..	2
Grand Larceny.....	7	3	10
Indecent Exposure of Person.....	4	..	4
Insanity.....	1	1	2
Intoxication.....	190	68	258
Illegal Voting.....	4	..	4
Malicious Mischief.....	2	..	2
Misdemeanor.....	3	..	3
Petit Larceny.....	35	9	44
Robbery.....	2	..	2
Vagrancy.....	63	29	92
Violation Corporation Ordinances.....	14	..	14
" Central Park ".....	2	..	2
" Excise Law.....	5	..	5
" Health ".....	1	..	1
Total.....	687	269	956

TABLE.

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1862.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Ireland.....	11,195	14,176	25,371
United States.....	5,559	4,918	10,477
Germany.....	1,869	1,007	2,876
England.....	647	517	1,164
Scotland.....	239	311	550
France.....	217	87	304
Canada.....	90	59	149
Italy.....	34	24	58
West Indies.....	41	..	41
Prussia.....	31	..	31
China.....	30	..	30
Nova Scotia.....	27	..	27
Austria.....	25	3	28
Poland.....	22	..	22
Sweden.....	20	2	22
Unknown.....	18	..	18
Norway.....	17	..	17
Switzerland.....	16	..	16
Wales.....	16	7	23
Cuba.....	15	..	15
Spain.....	14	1	15
Denmark.....	13	..	13
Prussia.....	8	..	8
Belgium.....	6	..	6
South America.....	5	..	5
Africa.....	4	..	4
Mexico.....	3	..	3
Asia.....	2	..	2
Sandwich Islands.....	2	..	2
Bavaria.....	1	..	1
Greece.....	1	..	1
Total.....	20,187	21,112	41,299

*Classification Table of Ages of the Male and Female Prisoners
Received during the Year 1862.*

AGES.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Under	15 years.....	1,162	262	1,424
From	15 to 20 years.....	1,453	1,703	3,156
"	20 to 25 ".....	3,147	3,350	6,497
"	25 to 30 ".....	3,089	4,989	8,078
"	30 to 35 ".....	2,766	4,345	7,111
"	35 to 40 ".....	2,182	3,604	5,786
"	40 to 45 ".....	1,967	1,035	3,002
"	45 to 50 ".....	1,436	825	2,261
"	50 to 55 ".....	1,233	351	1,584
"	55 to 60 ".....	948	330	1,278
"	60 to 65 ".....	426	159	585
"	65 to 70 ".....	280	93	373
Over	70 years.....	98	66	164
Total.....		20,187	21,112	41,299

TABLE.

EXHIBIT OF COST OF EACH INMATE PER MONTH AND PER DAY FOR SUBSISTENCE, CLOTHING, AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, SALARIES, &c., CONFINED IN THE CITY PRISONS DURING THE YEAR 1862

Months.	Average Numbers.	Provisions.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Clothing and Bedding.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Salaries.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Miscellaneous Articles.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly.	Total Daily.
		\$ c.	\$ c. m.	c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c. m.	c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.	c. m.	\$ c. m.	c. m.
January.....	311 $\frac{2}{3}$	875 33	2 81 0 $\frac{9}{10}$	9 0 $\frac{7}{10}$	60 00	19 2 $\frac{7}{10}$	6 $\frac{2}{10}$	1,433 70	4 60 4	14 8 $\frac{5}{10}$	621 56	1 99 6	6 4 $\frac{4}{10}$	9 60 3 $\frac{6}{10}$	30 9 $\frac{8}{10}$
February.....	310 $\frac{1}{2}$	513 02	1 65 2 $\frac{2}{10}$	5 9	32 21	10 3 $\frac{7}{10}$	3 $\frac{1}{10}$	1,246 20	4 01 3 $\frac{5}{10}$	14 3 $\frac{3}{10}$	539 71	1 73 8	6 5 $\frac{6}{10}$	7 50 7 $\frac{1}{10}$	27 1 $\frac{3}{10}$
March.....	278	493 31	1 77 4 $\frac{8}{10}$	5 7 $\frac{2}{10}$				1,246 20	4 48 3 $\frac{1}{10}$	14 4 $\frac{8}{10}$	1,147 23	4 12 6 $\frac{7}{10}$	13 3 $\frac{1}{10}$	10 38 4 $\frac{9}{10}$	33 4 $\frac{9}{10}$
April.....	304	430 62	1 41 6 $\frac{5}{10}$	4 7 $\frac{2}{10}$	26 93	8 8 $\frac{6}{10}$	2 $\frac{9}{10}$	1,433 70	4 71 6 $\frac{1}{10}$	15 7 $\frac{2}{10}$	137 58	45 2 $\frac{6}{10}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	6 67 3 $\frac{8}{10}$	22 2 $\frac{1}{10}$
May.....	313 $\frac{2}{3}$	826 96	2 63 8 $\frac{6}{10}$	8 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	52 84	16 8 $\frac{6}{10}$	5 $\frac{1}{10}$	1,246 20	3 97 6 $\frac{4}{10}$	12 8 $\frac{1}{10}$	261 24	83 3 $\frac{6}{10}$	2 6 $\frac{9}{10}$	7 61 7 $\frac{2}{10}$	24 5 $\frac{6}{10}$
June.....	332 $\frac{2}{3}$	431 87	1 29 7 $\frac{9}{10}$	4 3 $\frac{2}{10}$	13 50	4 0 $\frac{9}{10}$	1 $\frac{3}{10}$	1,246 20	3 74 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	12 4 $\frac{8}{10}$	700 87	2 10 6 $\frac{3}{10}$	7 0 $\frac{2}{10}$	7 18 9 $\frac{9}{10}$	23 9 $\frac{5}{10}$
July.....	316 $\frac{1}{3}$	281 34	88 6 $\frac{7}{10}$	2 8 $\frac{6}{10}$	10 79	3 3 $\frac{7}{10}$	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	1,433 70	4 52 5 $\frac{6}{10}$	14 6	181 93	57 4 $\frac{3}{10}$	1 8 $\frac{5}{10}$	6 02 0 $\frac{2}{10}$	19 4 $\frac{2}{10}$
August.....	277 $\frac{1}{4}$	697 55	2 51 6	8 1 $\frac{2}{10}$				1,246 20	4 49 4 $\frac{8}{10}$	14 5	371 93	1 34 0 $\frac{7}{10}$	4 3 $\frac{2}{10}$	8 35 1 $\frac{5}{10}$	26 9 $\frac{1}{10}$
September.....	277	417 26	1 50 6 $\frac{3}{10}$	5 0 $\frac{2}{10}$				1,246 20	4 49 8 $\frac{9}{10}$	15 0	248 41	89 6 $\frac{8}{10}$	2 9 $\frac{9}{10}$	6 90 2	23 0 $\frac{1}{10}$
October.....	306	678 84	2 21 8 $\frac{4}{10}$	7 1 $\frac{6}{10}$	23 96	7 8 $\frac{3}{10}$	2 $\frac{5}{10}$	1,433 70	4 68 5 $\frac{3}{10}$	15 1 $\frac{1}{10}$	385 14	1 25 8 $\frac{6}{10}$	4 0 $\frac{6}{10}$	8 24 0 $\frac{6}{10}$	26 5 $\frac{8}{10}$
November.....	272 $\frac{3}{4}$	442 44	1 62 2	5 $\frac{1}{10}$	113 29	41 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	1 3 $\frac{8}{10}$	1,233 20	4 52 1 $\frac{1}{10}$	15 0 $\frac{7}{10}$	203 57	74 6 $\frac{3}{10}$	2 4 $\frac{9}{10}$	7 30 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	21 3 $\frac{5}{10}$
December.....	307 $\frac{3}{4}$	509 20	1 65 4 $\frac{6}{10}$	5 $\frac{4}{10}$	408 88	1 32 8 $\frac{6}{10}$	4 2 $\frac{9}{10}$	1,233 20	4 00 7 $\frac{1}{10}$	12 9 $\frac{3}{10}$	387 20	1 25 8 $\frac{1}{10}$	4 0 $\frac{6}{10}$	8 24 8 $\frac{1}{10}$	26 6 $\frac{3}{10}$
Total.....	3,607 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$6,597 84	\$21 99 4 $\frac{9}{10}$	72 $\frac{5}{10}$	\$742 40	\$2 45 0 $\frac{2}{10}$	7 9 $\frac{5}{10}$	\$15,678 40	\$52 27 1 $\frac{6}{10}$	\$1 71 8 $\frac{7}{10}$	\$5,186 37	\$17 32 8	57 3	\$94 04 4 $\frac{7}{10}$	\$3 09 2 $\frac{8}{10}$
Average.....	300 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$549 82	\$1 83 2 $\frac{9}{10}$	6 $\frac{5}{10}$	\$61 86 6 $\frac{8}{10}$	20 4 $\frac{2}{10}$	6 $\frac{9}{10}$	\$1,306 53 3 $\frac{3}{10}$	\$4 35 6	14 3 $\frac{2}{10}$	\$432 19 7 $\frac{6}{10}$	\$1 44 4	4 7 $\frac{7}{10}$	\$7 83 7 $\frac{1}{10}$	25 8



CITY CEMETERY.

(CITY CEMETERY, WARD'S ISLAND,)
January, 1863.)

*To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Public Charities
and Correction :*

GENTLEMEN,—The following is respectfully submitted, as the
Annual Report of the City Cemetery, &c., for the year ending
1862 :

Admitted during the year, as per table annexed—

	MEN.	WOMEN.
Admitted.....	296	34
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1861....	40	8
	336	42
Discharged.....	305	34
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1862....	31	8
Interments in City Cemetery during the year 1861.....	3042	
“ “ “ “ “ 1862.....	2128	
Decrease of burials in 1862.....	914	

I would also respectfully lay before your Honorable Board
the following brief statement of the work done the past year :

From the 1st of January to the 1st of April, I had all my

men employed drilling and blasting rocks, removing boulders off the fields, and digging a pit in the Cemetery ; also, in collecting, carting, and mixing manure. In April I commenced ploughing and planting, at which work I continued up to the 20th of May. From that date to the 25th of July, my entire force was employed cultivating the following crops, namely : Potatoes, carrots, cabbages, and corn, and the balance of the month harrowing, opening drills, carting out manure, and sowing for turnips. In the month of August, I had all hands cultivating and weeding the various crops, and in the meantime removed the rocks and stones south of the Cemetery, ploughing and harrowing the land there preparatory to sowing rye. In the month of September, the majority of the men I employed weeding and digging potatoes, and loading the barge with the same, while the balance of the men I worked at mowing, making and stacking hay, and carting potatoes to the pits, and lumber from the dock for the new building. In October and November, I had all the men employed digging and pitting potatoes, turnips, and carrots, pulling and thrashing beans, and putting away cabbages for the Winter ; and in December I commenced blasting and hauling off rocks, together with cutting drains in the swamp. I would further state, I have cultivated, last year, sixty-seven acres, producing potatoes, turnips, carrots, beans, &c. ; for the amount and value of which please see Table A.

The interments in the City Cemetery during the past year have been two thousand one hundred and twenty-eight : nine

hundred and fourteen less than the previous year. Please see returns annexed, marked B.

I am happy to say that the new building erected here by your Honorable Board entirely relieves me of all our former inconveniencies, the building being one hundred and twenty feet long and twenty-five feet wide, will enable me to accommodate sixty inmates more than I could have done heretofore. I take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to your Honorable Board for the facilities you have afforded me for the performance of my duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM O. WEBB,
Superintendent.

TABLE A.

Value and Amount of Produce, &c., raised on City Cemetery Farm, Ward's Island, during 1862.

Potatoes.....	7,000 bushels, @ 6c....	\$4,200 00
Turnips	1,400 " @ 38c....	532 00
Carrots	500 " @ 38c....	190 00
Parsnips.....	25 " @ 25c....	6 25
Beans	20 " @ \$2 50.	50 00
Corn.....	25 " @ 80c....	20 00
Cabbages.....	1,200 heads, @ 4c....	48 00
Hay (salt).....	18 tons, @ \$10 00	180 00
Vinegar	34 barrels, @ \$5 00.	170 00
Pork (fresh).....	1,200 lbs. @ 6c....	72 00
Building and repairing two Carts..		30 00
Interments from Ward's Island Institutions during the past year was 241, which at 50 cents a burial, amounts to.....		120 55
		<hr/>
		\$5,618 75
Amount of merchandise, &c., received from the City, for the use of the City Cemetery Department, erection of new building, roofing of barn, &c., (\$798 58) during the year 1862.....		3,088 67
		<hr/>
Balance in favor of City Cemetery Department.....		\$2,530 08

TABLE B.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERMENTS IN THE CITY CEMETERY FROM THE 1ST JANUARY, 1862,
TO THE 1ST JANUARY, 1863.

DATES.		MEN.	WOMEN.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	NEW YORK.	CITY HOSPITAL.	RELEVANT HOSPITAL.	COLOR'D HOME.	LUNATIC ASYLUM.	ISLAND HOSPITAL.	ALMS HOUSE.	WORK HOUSE.	SMALL POX HOSPITAL.	WARD'S ISLAND.	NURSERY HOSPITAL.	CHILD'S NURS. & HOME.	PEDESTARIAN.	NATIVES.	FOREIGNERS.	TOTAL WEEKLY.
From 1st Jan. to 3d Jan.	5	1	4			5	1	3						1					3	7	10
" 3d " to 10th "	7	12	4	7		14		3											15	16	30
" 10th " to 17th "	9	8	19	11		19		5	1										37	10	47
" 17th " to 24th "	8	2	11	10		9	1	2	1										23	6	29
" 24th " to 31st "	8	2	5	7		11		1											17	11	28
" 31st " to 7th Feb.	15	8	19	17		26		3											38	21	59
" 7th Feb. to 14th "	7	11	9	8		13	1	5						1					24	11	35
" 14th " to 21st "	16	6	13	9		14		3											30	14	44
" 21st " to 28th "	10	12	9	10		19		4	3										27	14	41
" 28th " to 7th March.	13	7	13	6		12	2	3											22	17	39
" 7th March to 14th "	18	6	16	15		25	1	8	1										42	13	55
" 14th " to 21st "	13	3	16	3		16	1	2											26	9	35
" 21st " to 28th "	13	11	21	14		27		3											47	15	62
" 28th " to 4th April	15	6	10	9		11		1	1										22	18	40
" 4th April to 11th "	19	9	9	14		24		3	3	3									36	15	51
" 11th " to 18th "	15	13	10	4		13		2	2	2									22	20	42
" 18th " to 25th "	18	9	10	14		27		2	2	3									27	24	51
" 25th " to 2d May.	14	14	7	10		9	2	2	3	3									24	21	45
" 2d May to 9th "	24	16	29	12		33		4											51	30	81
" 9th " to 16th "	21	12	9	12		25		2	5	1									30	24	54
" 16th " to 23d "	15	8	10	11		13		2											26	18	44
" 23d " to 30th "	21	7	15	14		20	1	6	2	1									32	25	57
" 30th " to 6th June.	17	11	17	11		12	1	3		3									23	23	46
" 6th June to 13th "	10	15	8	10		10		4	2					2					15	28	43
" 13th " to 20th "	13	12	17	10		12	2	1	1										32	20	52
" 20th " to 27th "	18	10	19	10		20	1	2	3	1				2					31	26	57
" 27th " to 4th July	9	6	9	8		12		1	1										20	12	32
" 4th July to 11th "	6	3	15	8		14	1	2											25	7	32
" 11th " to 18th "	14	11	26	17		28	2	3	6	1									55	13	68
" 18th " to 25th "	8	2	19	11		18		2		2									33	7	40
" 25th " to 1st Aug.	18	8	13	14		24		3	1	1									30	23	53
" 1st Aug. to 8th "	13	6	12	10		28	2	1	3										30	11	41
" 8th " to 15th "	15	16	25	10		24	2	3	3	1									43	23	66
" 15th " to 22d "	13	11	15	8		18	3	5	1	1									25	22	47
" 22d " to 29th "	11	7	9	8		19	1	1	2										24	12	37
" 29th " to 5th Sept.	12	8	10	12		20	1	9											26	16	42
" 5th Sept. to 12th "	11	6	21	12		23		9	1	1									37	17	50
" 12th " to 19th "	5	8	9	8		17		1	1	1									20	10	30
" 19th " to 26th "	7	4	9	7		15		1	3	1									20	7	27
" 26th " to 3d Oct.	11	10	9	3		16		3	1	1									17	16	33
" 3d Oct. to 10th "	11	14	13	8		21		7		2									26	20	46
" 10th " to 17th "	10	5	11	9		17		2											25	10	35
" 17th " to 24th "	3	9	9	4		15		3	1										17	8	25
" 24th " to 31st "	5	7	8	8		11	1	2	1										17	11	28
" 31st " to 7th Nov.	8	2	3	1		2	1	1	3	1	1								10	4	14
" 7th Nov. to 14th "	6	10	3	9		20		1	1	1	1								16	12	28
" 14th " to 21st "	6	1	2	2		7		2											4	7	11
" 21st " to 28th "	4	7	10	10		17		1	1	2									23	8	31
" 28th " to 5th Dec.	5	4	6	10		12													20	5	25
" 5th Dec. to 12th "	6	5	12	5		16		2											18	10	28
" 12th " to 19th "	4	3	5	6		4													9	9	18
" 19th " to 26th "	6	7	9	10		18	1	2											15	17	32
" 26th " to 31st "	2	9	12	9		12													23	9	32
Total Numbers.	555	494	568	521	879	31	154	83	32	281	312	17	47	237	46	3	6	1349	779	2128	

COLORED HOME.

NEW-YORK, Jan'y 1st, 1863.

*To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, of
the City of New-York:*

GENTLEMEN—The period having again arrived when Reports from the public Institutions of our City are called for by the Commissioners of Charity, the following Report of the Colored Home is respectfully submitted.

The Board of Managers have continued their labors during the past year with that “faith and patience” for which they have ever been remarkable.

The health of this institution has been generally good, although the statistics will show a small decrease in the number of admissions ; yet an unusually large portion of them have been aged and infirm, demanding a greater than usual degree of care. The number of Children committed to our charge by your orders has been rather on the increase for the last three years ; indeed, so large was the number at one time during the last year, that the Board of Managers had

thought of calling your attention to the subject of placing them in the Orphan Asylum, an order for which having passed your Board two years since, but never has been fully carried into effect : the greater means of education, and the more extended accommodation of that Institution would, it is thought, render such a measure very desirable.

The number of surgical cases having greatly increased of late, in consequence, as I suppose, of the frequently crowded state of the Hospital at Bellevue, our Managers have thought it necessary to make an appointment having exclusively the charge of that department. They have, I think, been fortunate in selecting for that purpose Wm. R. Donaghe, M. D., a name well known in the surgical world, who now officiates as the attending Surgeon of the institution. Several important and successful operations have been performed by him during the past year.

The Medical Council have, as formerly, always been ready to tender their valuable aid when called upon.

Places, as usual, have been found for a large number of those who have gone out from our Hospital ; only three have been dismissed for bad conduct, and two to the Lunatic Asylum.

Our Hospital, we think, is inferior to none of our public Institutions ; and for the good order and neatness prevailing throughout that Department, I am indebted to the judicious

management of my esteemed Assistant, Joseph D. Lomax, M. D.

It is now seventeen years since the Managers of the Colored Home pledged themselves to the then Commissioners to take under their charge *all* the aged, sick, and infirm of the colored population of our City who might apply to them for aid : how well they have redeemed their pledge I leave for you, gentlemen, to say. Since that time, over *twelve thousand* have been under their charge for a greater or less period of time ; of this number about *two thousand* have died at the Home, the remaining *ten thousand* have been restored, in a measure, to health, have gone forth to their various occupations, and from the moral and religious teaching received at the Home, many have become so reformed as to become industrious and correct in their habits ; and this has often been the case with those who have come to us from the lowest haunts of vice and degradation, and who have lived for years as public paupers.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES D. FITCH, M. D.

Resident Physician.

COLORED HOME IN ACCOUNT WITH SUSAN F. COLGATE, TREASURER, FROM MAY, 1861, TO
MAY, 1862.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Cash paid Mrs. Wells, House Expenses.....	\$550 00	By Balance, Cash on hand, May, 1861.....	\$968 67
" Salary of Resident Physician.....	700 00	By Cash from Subscriptions.....	851 25
" " Steward.....	300 00	" received for Board.....	426 00
" " Matron for 9 months.....	175 00	" " from Shatzel Fund.....	1,075 00
" for Croton Water introduction..	200 00	" " " Charity Box.....	6 97
" Plumbing.....	45 12	" " Legacy Cath. Brown, (col.).	500 00
" Repairs.....	356 52	" " Com. Pub. Char. & Cor., June.	1,043 42
" Dry Goods.....	1,268 41	" " " " July..	1,035 76
" Meal, &c.....	513 73	" " " " Aug..	1,135 75
" Butcher's Bills.....	1,080 04	" " " " Sept..	1,081 25
" Provisions.....	1,187 22	" " " " Oct..	1,026 00
" Vegetables.....	455 87	" " " " Nov..	1,117 46
" Furniture.....	259 58	" " " " Dec..	1,033 94
" Groceries.....	1,881 20	" " " " Jan'y	1,119 53
" Bread.....	2,793 12	" " " " Feb'y.	1,176 00
" Hardware.....	25 38	" " " " March	1,178 40
" Pottery.....	107 88	" " " " April.	1,373 00
" Insurance.....	94 50	" " " " May..	1,092 00
" Shoes.....	246 78		
" Fuel.....	690 61		
" Oil and Gas.....	120 85		
" Drugs.....	223 82		
" New Building.....	1,560 73		
" Printing.....	61 75		

Account Continued.

Dr.		Cr.
To Cash paid for Soap.....	123 50	
" Water Rent.....	50 00	
" Interest on Bond.....	210 00	
" Pasture.....	100 00	
" Sundries.....	144 63	
" in acknowledgment for serv. ren.	250 00	
To Balance.....	1,364 16	
	<hr/> \$17,240 40	
	NEW-YORK, May, 1862.	
We have examined the above account, and find it cor- rect.		
W. W. CHESTER, } E. M. RUSSELL, } <i>Auditors.</i>		
	Brought forward.....	\$17,240 40
	By Balance, Cash on hand, applicable to pay- ment of Bond for \$3,000.....	\$1,364 16
	NEW-YORK, May 26, 1862.	
	SUSAN F. COLGATE,	<i>Treasurer</i>

TABULAR VIEW

*Persons received in the different Departments from January 1st,
1862, to January 1st, 1863.*

MALE HOSPITAL.

Number remaining in this department January 1st, 1862....	36	
Number received up to January 1st, 1863.....	80	
Whole number in this department during the year 1862.....	—	110

FEMALE HOSPITAL.

Number remaining in this department January 1st, 1862....	71	
Number received up to January, 1863.....	220	
Whole number in this department during the year 1862.....	—	291

LYING-IN AND NURSERY.

Number remaining in this department January 1st, 1862....	37	
Women received up to January 1st, 1863.....	21	
Children born or received up to January 1st, 1863.....	83	
Whole number under charge in this dep't during year 1862...	—	141

HOME, OR DEPARTMENT FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

Number remaining in this department January 1st, 1862....	146	
Number received up to January 1st, 1863.....	178	
Whole number under charge in this dep't during year 1862..	—	324
Whole number under charge in the various departments of the Institution during year 1862.....	—	866
Of these have died.....	90	
Discharged.....	250	
Left for places of service.....	150	
Children given to friends or bound out.....	43	
Infants left with their mothers.....	41	
Left without tickets of admission.....	12	
	—	591
Leaving now in the Institution	270	

LIST OF DEATHS AT THE COLORED HOME,

From Jan. 1st, 1862, to Jan. 1st, 1863.

DISEASES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Phthisis	12	16	28
Asthma	1	4	5
Apoplexy	2	2	4
Pneumonia	4	3	7
Peritonitis	2	1	3
Compression of Brain	1	0	1
Fever, Typhus	4	3	7
Enteritis	1	2	3
Pericarditis	1	1	2
Ascetis	3	1	4
Valv. Disease of Heart	1	2	3
Dysentery, Chronic	3	3	6
Metritis	2	1	3
Ch. Pleurisy	1	3	4
Epilepsy	1	2	3
Old Age	4	3	7
	43	47	90

OF THESE THERE WERE

Under 1 year	9
Between 1 and 10 years	4
" 10 " 20 " 	7
" 20 " 30 " 	4
" 30 " 40 " 	6
" 40 " 50 " 	17
" 50 " 60 " 	10
" 60 " 70 " 	17
" 70 " 80 " 	10
" 80 " 100 " 	6
	90

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM,
January 1, 1863.

To the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :

GENTLEMEN,—Amid the varied afflictions and trials, caused by the war now raging in our midst and spreading desolation over the land, increasing the number of orphans and widows with fearful rapidity, the Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum gratefully record the abounding mercy of Him who has promised to be a Father to the fatherless.

This Institution has received His fostering care since its establishment in 1836, when, so great was the prejudice against the class it was designed to protect, that those connected with it were obliged to walk with cautious steps, if at all allowed a foothold.

The continued decrease of Pulmonary disease among the children is cause of thankfulness. Their general health has been unusually good during the last six months.

In the Winter, the Varioloid was communicated to the hospital building from a neighboring house. Twenty cases occurred, from which three deaths only followed.

This appalling disease was succeeded by forty-two cases of measles ; four deaths occurred from this disease.

The Managers have pleasure in reporting the continued services of Dr. J. McCune Smith, which have been successfully rendered for twenty years. His unabated interest, and his efforts to promote the prosperity and welfare of the Institution, are gratefully appreciated.

STATISTICS.

Admitted since the opening of the Institution.....	1,208
Number of children at date of last Report.....	241
Admitted during the present year (boys, 23 ; girls, 26)	49
	<hr/> 290
Present number (boys, 123 ; girls, 99).....	222
Indentured.....	24
Returned to parents.....	26
Left without permission.....	4
Placed out on trial.....	2
Deaths.....	12
	<hr/> 290

The Superintendent, Matron, and most of the other officers, have been in the employ of the institution for many years, and continue faithfully to discharge their respective duties. Those who have more recently entered the service, are also giving good satisfaction.

The managers feel that every year their system of instruction improves. The introduction of class-rooms, for schools No. 1 and No. 2, reported last year, has had a most happy effect. This year a division in the Infant School has taken place, and the Infant Department is entrusted to the care of a young woman well qualified to impart juvenile instruction.

The Hospital School has been placed in charge of a teacher whose first interest is to direct the children to their Saviour—not neglecting the instruction required in this Department. This School is subject to changes and interruptions. It may be remembered that it is composed of diseased children, who are not necessarily confined to a sick ward, but are thus carefully separated from the healthy, who attend the four Schools in the main building.

The children are promoted in regular gradation to the several Schools, and are generally indentured from School No. 1, at twelve years old.

The Sabbath School is in a prosperous condition ; the Teachers faithful in their attendance.

TEACHER'S REPORT.

Number of scholars receiving instruction in the four Schools.....	213
Number of scholars who have been taught during the year.....	271
Alphabet class.....	27
Read with ease.....	91
“ imperfectly.....	67
Spell only.....	32
Definitions.....	108
Writing in books.....	51
“ only on slates.....	115
“ from dictation.....	91
“ composition.....	50
Simple rules of arithmetic.....	103
More advanced.....	27
Mental arithmetic.....	79
Geography from books.....	50
“ “ outline maps : most of the children.	
United States History.....	27
Class-Book of Nature.....	27
Philosophy.....	50
Physiology.....	27
Drawing from books and on cards.....	27
Drawing on slates.....	115

Of the 43 children admitted this year, 27 did not know the alphabet.

MARY A. YOUNG.

December 4th, 1862

The Managers are indebted to the colored friends of the Institution, both in New York and Brooklyn, for the sum of \$1,464, principally raised by the avails of a Fair, which was carried out on strictly mercantile principles. The articles were selected with taste and judgment ; an appropriate location secured for their sale on Broadway ; a moderate price charged ; correct change given ; raffling and other species of lotteries avoided.

In protecting these poor children from evil associations, and supplying them with suitable caretakers and friends, together with food, clothing, and education, the Managers are not regardless of their religious and moral training, but do endeavor, by various means, to lead them to their dear Saviour—emphatically the children's Friend, whose invitation holds good to all eternity—"Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not ; for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

In concluding, the Managers would earnestly solicit of an indulgent public their continued assistance in the support of 222 children, who have been rescued from want, misery, and crime, and are preparing for a life of virtue and usefulness. It may be argued that the demands upon the public are unusual and urgent, and must be met. This may be admitted, but the claims of these poor children must also be met, and are also urgent and impressive. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me," said the Good Shepherd, who gathered the lambs into his fold.

ANNA H. SHOTWELL.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum :

The undersigned begs leave respectfully to report the following cases of sickness and mortality which have occurred in the Asylum during the year ending December 1, 1862 :

DISEASE.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	1	3	4
Bronchitis.....	0	1	1
Dyspepsia.....	4	1	5
Dysentery.....	1	0	1
Fever.....	3	3	6
“ (Typhoid).....	2	0	2
Measles.....	25	17	42
Varicella.....	2	1	3
Variola.....	1	0	1
Varioloid.....	12	8	20
Tubercular Peritonitis.....	2	0	2
Cachexy after Measles.....	1	1	2
Porrigio.....	6	7	13
Corneitis.....	2	4	6
	62	46	108
— DEATHS.			
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	1	1	2
Congestion of Lungs (during measles).....	0	4	4
Cachexy after Measles.....	1	0	1
Varioloid.....	2	1	3
Dropsy after Varioloid.....	1	0	1
Tubercular Peritonitis.....	1	0	1
	6	6	12

This number of children under care during the year, 294 ; the proportion of sickness, 36 per cent. ; the proportion of deaths, 4 per cent.

The children have suffered during the year by varioloid and measles. The first case of the former occurred early in December, 1861, and the last on the 8th of March, 1862. In accordance with the wish of the Managers, the cases of varioloid were transferred to the small-pox hospital on Blackwell's Island, as soon as the malady became pronounced. Fifteen of the children were thus transferred, and met with the best care and treatment at that excellent institution. The other five cases were cared for in an isolated building on the Asylum premises, with special nurses. One of the three deaths occurred from cold or exposure during the return of the convalescent, and it is feared that another, a very feeble child, died from cold caught on her way to the small-pox hospital.

Most of the cases were of children over nine years of age ; all the children are examined at least once a year, and doubtful cases re-vaccinated. The case of variola, or pure small-pox, was Francis Davis, who had been twice unsuccessfully vaccinated immediately from ripe vesicles, at four and six weeks before his seizure. He was sent to the small-pox Hospital, and escaped with scarcely a scar.

The four fatal cases of measles were children at or under three years of age, and of very feeble constitutions. They died on the 3d and 4th of March, when the Hospital was

TREASURER'S REPORT

The Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, in account with Treasurer, December 1, 1861, to December 1, 1862.

Dr.			Cr.
To Cash paid Salaries, including Shoemakers.....	\$1,880 89	By balance last Annual Report	\$45 08
" " Wages.....	1,273 89	" Legislature	1,806 82
" " Provisions.....	6,779 59	" Board of children, by Commissioners of Public Charities	6 570 00
" " Clothing and Bedding, also Leather for Shoes	1,121 32	" " " Relatives.....	1,386 91
" " Coal and Wood.....	363 45	" " Teachers of Schools.....	576 77
" " Gas.....	228 00	" Donations and subscriptions.....	2,235 53
" " House Expenses.....	1,121 22	" Interest on bonds.....	471 84
" " Funerals.....	48 14	" Avails of Concert given by Mr. Waters.....	50 32
" " Hospital.....	342 33	" Legacy of A. B. Sands.....	500 00
" " To replace the Bond and Mortgage sold last year	2,000 00	" One-tenth legacy of A. G. Phelps.....	100 00
" " Printing last Report.....	59 48	" Avails of Fair given by colored people of Brooklyn.....	1,464 00
" " Repairs of Buildings.....	570 64	" Thanksgiving Day collection.....	118 35
To Balance on hand	92	" Sundries.....	74 45
	\$15,790 07	" Fuel for school rooms	360 00
			\$15,790 07
		Amount of unpaid bills.....	\$2,169 99.

Amount of unpaid bills.....\$2,169 99.

NEW YORK, 12 mo. 6, 1862 — We have examined this account, and find proper vouchers for the payments. All is correct, with balance on hand, ninety-two cents.

SAMUEL WILLETS, }
WILLIAM F. MOTT, JR. } Auditors.

The Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, in account with Treasurer of School Money, from December 1, 1861, to December 1, 1862

Dr.			Cr.
To Cash paid Teachers' Salaries.....	\$767 71	By cash from Board of Education.....	\$1,608 75
" " Books and Stationery.....	164 27	" Dividend on Mechanics' Bank stock.....	225 00
" " Fuel for School rooms.....	360 00	" Interest on bond.....	35 00
" " Board of Teachers.....	570 77		
	<u>\$1,868 75</u>		<u>\$1868 75</u>
		We have examined this account and find it correct.	
		SAMUEL WILLETS	} Auditors.
		WILLIAM F. MOTT, Jr.	
		NEW YORK, 12 mo. 6, 1862.	

The Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, in acc't with Ellen S. James, Trustee, Stipend Paid, from December 1, 1861, to December 1, 1862

Dr.		Cr.
		By balance last Annual Report \$200 21
		" Master's Annual Payments 589 00
		" Interest on bonds 274 15
		" " funds in Bowery Savings Bank 2 05
		<hr/> \$1,065 41
To Cash paid Committee for Orphans \$674 00		This account has been examined, with the vouchers for the payments,
Balance on hand in Bowery Bank 391 41		and found correct. Balance in Bank, \$391 41.
<hr/> \$1,065 41		SAMUEL WILLETS, } WILLIAM F. MOTT, JR. } Auditors.

most crowded with cases of measles and the epidemic at its height.

During the last five months, the children have enjoyed excellent health; for weeks the Hospital has presented the cheerful sight of empty beds.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES McCUNE SMITH.

15 NORTH MOORE STREET, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1862.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD

OF

BELLEVUE AND BLACKWELL'S ISLAND HOSPITALS

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, *December 31st*, 1862.

The Medical Board of Bellevue and Blackwell's Island Hospitals respectfully submit to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections their report for the year 1862. [See papers marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H.]

During the year just closing, the character of the services at Bellevue has been materially affected by the war. At the commencement of hostilities, the medical and surgical services of the Visiting Staff were, by a resolution of the Medical Board, offered to the Government, but it was not until July last that an opportunity offered to call them into use. From that time to the present, there have been received into Bellevue Hospital an aggregate of two thousand one hundred and thirty-nine soldiers. The number has, at different periods, ranged from two hundred to seven hundred. The Hospitals at Blackwell's Island have been filled with the ordinary class of patients.

Owing to the great demand for young surgeons in the Army and Navy, the Board has found much difficulty in filling the situations of resident physicians and surgeons. Considering the circumstances, those who now occupy these positions have performed the various duties assigned to them with skill and attention.

The Board takes this occasion to express its approbation of the manner in which the officers of the several Hospitals have discharged their functions, as well to acknowledge the uniform courtesy which they have shown to its members. In particular, they would specify Messrs. White and Keen, the Wardens of Bellevue and Blackwell's Island, and Messrs. King and Gambs, the Engineer and Clerk of the former, and Sibell, Steward of the latter Hospital.

The Library, under the care of Dr. Stephen Smith, has been increased not merely in the number of volumes, but in the actual value. The Pathological Museum has received several important donations during the year, and additions are daily being made by the indefatigable Curator, Dr. Phelps, and his coadjutor, Dr. Teets.

In the early part of the year, your Honorable Board notified us of the appointment of a Registrar of Bellevue Hospital. This new office is occupied by Dr. Thompson, and we anticipate that much value will be added to the Records of the Institution by his labors.

Clinical instruction has attained an importance in these Hospitals second to that of no similar Hospitals in this or foreign countries. Throngs of students attend the physicians and surgeons in their visits to the wards ; and not unfrequently classes of four or five hundred, gathered from all the medical colleges in the city, are assembled in the operating theatre. It can but be gratifying to your Honorable Board to see these Institutions thus made subservient to the cause of sound medical education.

It may not be irrelevant to refer to an incident now taking place within the Hospital, and which the Medical Board regard with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction. We refer to the exhumation of the old flag stone, until lately performing the duty of cross-walk in front of the Hospital, and which formerly belonged to the stoop of the old Federal Hall in Wall-street. It was upon this stone that General Washington stood when he took the oath of office, and upon the railing which is now in use before the front-door of Bellevue, he rested his hand while delivering his first Inaugural Address. It may also be of interest to record the fact that the weather-cock which is now upon the summit of Bellevue Hospital is the one which formerly surmounted Federal Hall. It bears the date of 1700.

The flag-stone is now in the hands of the workmen. It is intended to place it within the building, upon the right of the main hall, with the following inscription :

STANDING UPON THIS STONE,
 THE OATH OF OFFICE WAS ADMINISTERED
 TO
 GEORGE WASHINGTON
 BY
 CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON,
 WHEN INAUGURATED
 FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
 APRIL 30, 1789.
 IT WAS REMOVED TO THIS INSTITUTION,
 FROM FEDERAL HALL, WALL-STREET, IN 1818, AND PLACED IN ITS PRESENT POSITION,
 FEBRUARY 22D, 1863,
 BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

S. DRAPER,
President.

M. H. GRINNELL,

ISAAC BELL,
Secretary.

J. B. NICHOLSON.

ISAAC WOOD, M. D.,
Pres. Medical Board.

JOHN W. GREENE, M. D.,
Sec'y Medical Board.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, }
 NEW-YORK, January 1, 1863. }

TO THE MEDICAL BOARD OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL :

Gentlemen—The following is the Annual Report of Patients remaining in Hospital, Admissions, Discharges, Births, and Deaths, for the year ending December, 31st, 1862 :

A.

Total number of patients remaining in Hospital Jan- uary 1st, 1862.....		702
Total number admissions during the year.....	4,406	
“ “ Births “ “ “	393	4,799
“ “ Patients treated during the year.....		5,501
“ “ Discharged “ “ “	4,267	
“ “ Deaths “ “ “	608	4,875
“ “ Patients remaining in Hospital under treatment, December 31st, 1862.....		626

B.

RETURN OF DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Albuminuria.....	1	Brought forward.....	159
Apoplexy.....	27	Delirium Tremens.....	6
Aneurism Aorta.....	3	“ Typhus Fever.....	1
Asthenia.....	3	Disease of the Heart.....	5
do a-Potu.....	1	Diarrhœa.....	4
Abscess.....	9	Deformity of Palate.....	1
Asthma.....	1	Dysentery and Fatty Liver..	1
Adoporis Hepaties.....	1	Diarrhœa (chronic).....	4
Aortic Regurgitation.....	1	Dilatation of the Heart and	
Anemia.....	1	Pulmonary Appoplexy..	1
Bright's Disease.....	42	Emphysema and Phthisis....	1
“ “ & Asthma..	1	Erysipelas.....	6
“ “ Pleurisy..	3	Exhaustion from Delirium	
“ “ Anœmia..	1	Tremens.....	1
“ “ with œdema		Emphysema of Heart.....	1
of lungs	1	Epilepsy a-Potu.....	1
“ “ fatty liver.	1	Exhaustion from over dose of	
“ “ & Pericarditis	1	Laudanum	1
Burns	6	Emboli.....	1
Cirrhosis.....	19	Effusion of the Brain.....	1
Congestion of Brain.....	2	Endernititis and Laryngitis.	1
Compression “	6	Exhaustion from Irritation of	
Capillary Bronchitis.....	2	the Stomach.....	1
Cardiac Disease.....	2	Emphysema.....	4
Cancer of Liver and Ovaris..	1	Exhaustion from Excessive	
“ “	1	Heat.....	1
“ Uterus.....	1	Fever Typhus.....	5
Cystiles (chronic).....	1	“ Typhoid.....	15
Congestion of Lungs.....	2	“ Puerperal.....	5
Coma after Debauch.....	1	Fracture of Skull.....	2
Cellulitis Bladder.....	1	Fatty Liver.....	2
Carcinoma Uteri.....	2	“ Kidney.....	1
Coup de Soleil.....	8	“ Degeneration of Liver.	4
Carcinoma Ulna.....	2	“ Deg'n of Liv. & Phthisis	1
Cancer.....	1	“ “ “ and Heart.	1
Coagula in the Heart.....	1	Fever Remittent.....	2
Cystic Degeneration of Ova-		“ Intermittent.....	1
rum	1	Fatty Heart.....	1
Disease of the Heart and Kid-		“ Liver & Intemperance	3
neys	1	“ “ Bright's Dis..	1
Carried forward.....	159	Carried forward.....	246

Brought forward.....	246
Gangrene of Lungs.....	1
Hemorrhage.....	3
Hypertrophy of Heart and Albuminuria.....	1
Hypertrophy of Heart & Valvular Disease.....	1
Hydrocephalus.....	1
Hydropneumothasis.....	1
Hydrophobia.....	1
Hydrothorax.....	1
Hemiplegia.....	1
Injuries.....	10
Inflammation of Brain.....	1
Intemperance.....	3
Laryngitis.....	1
Meningitis.....	17
“ (chronic).....	1
“ (secondary).....	5
“ (subacute).....	14
“ (acute).....	5
“ (Pneumonia).....	1
Marasmus.....	38
Malignant Tumor of Antrum	1
Myetitus.....	2
Morbus Brightii.....	2
Metritis.....	3
Measels and Heart Disease...	1
Meningitis supervening upon Bright's Disease and Kidneys.....	1
Nephritis.....	2
Nervous Shock from Tedious Labor.....	1
Necrosis.....	1
“ of Patilla.....	1
Edema of Lungs.....	4
Old Age.....	2
Pneumonia.....	17
“ D'ble.....	1
“ and Pericarditis..	1
“ and Del. Tremens	1
Premature Birth.....	2
Pyemia.....	1
Peritonitis.....	5
Pneumonia and Phthisis....	2
Phthisis.....	137
Carried forward.....	541

Brought forward.....	541
Phthisis and Diarrhœa.....	1
“ and Capillary Bronchitis.....	1
“ and Pulmonalis.....	6
Perforation of Intestines.....	1
Pelvic Abscess and Bright's Disease.....	1
Pleurisy.....	2
Puerperal Metritis.....	1
“ Peritonitis.....	1
Pelvic Cellulitis and Phlebitis	1
Pistol Shot Wound.....	1
Pohpi of the Uterus.....	1
Pleuro-Pneumonia.....	2
Phthisis and Disease of knee joint.....	1
Pleurisy (acute), and Bronchitis (acute).....	1
Poisoning by Arsenic.....	1
Paralysis.....	1
Pleurisy (D'ble) and Cancer of Stomach.....	1
Pleurisy and Fatty Liver....	1
Post Partum Hemorrhage...	1
Poisoning Narcotic.....	2
Phlegmonous Erysipelas....	1
Pleuritis.....	1
Rupture of Intestines.....	1
Rheumatism.....	1
Suicides.....	3
Softening of Brain.....	2
Syphilis and Debility.....	1
Sirangulated Hernia.....	2
Schirrus Tumor.....	1
Stricture of Esophagus.....	1
Tertiary Syphilis.....	2
Titanus.....	2
Tumor of Spinal Cord.....	1
Tubercular Meningitis.....	1
“ Diarrhœa.....	1
Uramia.....	13
Uteris Hemorrhage.....	1
Uramia Convulsions.....	1
Valvular Disease.....	2
Unknown.....	1
Total.....	608

C.*Police and Accident Cases, admitted during the year 1862.*

January	32	August.....	65
February.....	32	September.....	47
March.....	37	October	38
April.....	40	November	38
May.....	41	December	50
June	43		—
July.....	53	Total.....	516

D.*Coroners' Cases during the year 1862.*

January.....	3	August.....	16
February.....	8	September.....	4
March.....	10	October.....	11
April.....	8	November	12
May.....	13	December.....	16
June.....	5		—
July.....	10	Total.....	116

E.

R E P O R T

OF THE HOSPITALS ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND,

For the Year ending December 31, 1862.

ISLAND HOSPITAL.

Number of patients remaining December 31, 1861	842
“ “ admitted during the year 1862	8,565
“ “ treated “ “	9,407
Number of deaths during the year 1862	643
“ discharges “ “	8,001
	----- 8,644
Number remaining December 31, 1862	763

F.

Diseases of those who Died, according to the Hospital Register of Deaths.

Aphenia	1	Hemoptysis and Syphilis....	1
Abscess.....	2	Hepatitis.....	3
Asthenia.....	5	Icterus.....	3
Ambustio.....	1	Icterus and Epilepsy.....	1
Asthma.....	3	Meningitis.....	10
Apoplexy.....	16	Malignant Disease of Neck..	1
Amputation.....	2	Neuralgia.....	1
Bronchitis.....	9	Phthisis.....	135
Bright's Disease.....	34	Pulmonary Hemorrhage.....	1
Bilious Remittent Fever.....	1	Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	88
Cirrhosis.....	12	Paralysis.....	2
Chaneroid.....	3	Pneumonia.....	8
Cardiac Affection.....	1	Pneumonia and Syphilis.....	5
Chronic Diarrhœa.....	1	Pneumonia and Ascites.....	1
Cholemia.....	1	Pericarditis.....	3
Cancer.....	2	Phlebitis.....	1
Cardiac Disease.....	3	Pleurisy.....	3
Convulsions.....	2	Pleuritis.....	2
Coroners' Cases.....	9	Prostration.....	3
Colica Pictenium and Syphilis	1	Pleuritis and Tuberculosis...	2
Debility.....	9	Pyœmia.....	6
Dropsy.....	3	Phrenitis Potaterum.....	
Diarrhœa.....	28	Paraplegia.....	
Delirium Tremens.....	30	Pyœmia and Syphilis.....	
Del. Trem. and Pneumonia..	11	Peritonitis.....	5
Dysentery.....	9	Peritonitis and Syphilis.....	1
Empyœmia.....	5	Rheumatism.....	7
Erysipelas.....	2	Remittent Fever.....	1
Enteritis.....	3	Rumollissment of Spinal Cord	1
Enlargement of Liver.....	1	Rupture of Blood Vessel.....	1
Encephalitis.....	2	Retrocedent Gout.....	1
Exhaustion.....	8	Syphilis.....	19
Epilepsy.....	3	Syphilitic Coehexia.....	3
Epileptic Convulsions.....	1	Syphilis Tertiary.....	6
Fistula.....	2	Scorbutus.....	10
Fatty Liver.....	2	Senectus.....	13
Fatty Degeneration of Liver.	3	Senectus and Debility.....	2
“ “ Heart.	2	Softening of Brain.....	3
Fever Typhoid.....	9	Synovitis.....	1
“ Typhus.....	8	Tuberculosis.....	6
Gangrene.....	7	Tonsilitis.....	1
Gastritis.....	1	Ulcer.....	9
Hooping Cough and Convul-		Uremia.....	1
sions.....	3	Unknown.....	1
Hypertrophy.....	1	Valvular Disease of Heart...	4
Hydrothorax.....	1		
Menonhogia.....	2	Total.....	643

G.

ISLAND HOSPITAL.

MILITARY PATIENTS.

Number of soldiers received.....	998
Number of deaths.....	14
Number of discharges.....	984
	<hr/> 998
Remaining	<hr/> ..

DISEASES OF THOSE WHO DIED.

Bright's Disease	1
Cardiac Disease.....	1
Chronic Diarrhoea.....	4
Narcotism (Coroner's case).....	1
Phthisis.....	1
Prostration.....	1
Remittent Fever.....	3
Typhus Fever.....	2
	<hr/> 14

SUMMARY, ISLAND HOSPITAL.

Charity patients remaining Dec. 31, 1861.....	842
“ “ admitted during 1862.....	8,565
Military “ “ “	998
	<hr/>
Total number of patients treated.....	10,405
Deaths—Charity patients.....	643
Military “	14
Discharges—Military “	984
“ Charity “	8001
	<hr/> 9,642
Charity patients remaining Dec. 31, 1862.....	763

H.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

Number of patients remaining Dec. 31, 1861.....	36
“ “ admitted during the year 1862.....	321
“ “ treated “ “	357
Number of deaths during the year 1862.....	56
“ discharges.....	279
	<hr/> 335
Number of patients remaining December 31, 1862.....	22

Diseases of those who Died, according to the Register of Deaths.

Bronchitis.....	2
Bronchitis and Hydrothorax.....	1
Confluent Small Pox.....	34
Confluent Small Pox and Delirium Tremens.....	1
Coroners' Cases.....	2
Capillary Bronchitis.....	1
Dysentery	1
Fatty Degeneration Liver.....	1
Inflammation of Lungs.....	1
Œdema of Glottis.....	1
Pneumonia	4
Small Pox.....	3
Scarlet Fever.....	1
Typhus Fever.....	1
Variola.....	1
Variola Confluent.....	1
Total.....	<hr/> 56

Respectfully submitted,

WM. S. LUDLUM.

To the Medical Board, Bellevue Hospital.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

OFFICERS—January 1st, 1863.

JOHN E. WHITE, *Warden.*

GEORGE GAMBS, *Clerk.*

JOHN FREY, *Apothecary.*

JOHN KING, *Engineer.*

EMMA RIDDLE, *Matron.*

MEDICAL BOARD.

Consulting Physicians.

ISAAC WOODE, M. D., *Pres. of Board*

JOHN T. METCALF, M. D.

Visiting Physicians.

ALONZO CLARK, M. D.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D.

GEORGE T. ELLIOT, M. D.

B. FORDYCE BARKER, M. D.

BENJAMIN W. McCREADY, M. D.

ALFRED L. LOOMIS, M. D.

JOHN W. GREENE, M. D.

THEODORE G. THOMAS, M. D.

AUSTIN FLINT, M. D.

Consulting Surgeons.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, M. D.

Visiting Surgeons.

JAMES R. WOOD, M. D.

LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D.

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.

WILLARD PARKER, M. D.

ALEXANDER B. MOTT, M. D.

CARL THEO. MEIER, M. D.

JOHN W. S. GOULEY, M. D.

WILLIAM H. CHURCH, M. D.

FRANK H. HAMILTON, M. D.

JOHN J. CRANE, M. D.

HOUSE STAFF.

House Physicians.

THOS. K. CHANDLER, M. D.

WM. T. NEALIS, M. D.

WM. H. KING, M. D.

WM. M. JAMES, M. D.

Senior Assistants.

H. W. COOKE, M. D.

E. L. MOLA, M. D.

W. R. GILLETTE, M. D.

J. C. STONE, M. D.

House Surgeons.

H. THATCHER SEARS, M. D.

T. MUNSON COAN, M. D.

WM. C. PRYER, M. D.

Senior Assistants.

W. F. PECK, M. D.

HENRY RAPHAEL, M. D.

HENRY E. PAINE, M. D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

*To the Hon. The Board of Commissioners of Public Charities
and Correction :*

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully present the following annual report of this Institution, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1862.

The total number of patients remaining in the hospital
on January 1st, 1862, as per report of that date, was 702
The number of admissions (including 393 births) during
the year, was..... 4,799

Total number of patients treated during the year..... 5,501
Total number discharged during the year..... 4,267
Total number of deaths during the year..... 608 4,875

Total number of city patients remaining in hospital under
treatment on December 31st, 1862..... 626

The number of deaths include 116 coroner's cases, a large increase on the previous year.

The foregoing statement *does not* include the large number of sick and wounded soldiers received and treated in this Institution during the past year, as more particularly referred to in another part of this report.

I annex hereto a statement, showing the number of monthly admissions of city patients, and the births, discharges and deaths, during the year, with a statement of the nativities of the several persons admitted.

I also annex the names and amounts of annual salaries paid to employees, and a schedule showing the cost of improvements made by your Board for carpenters' and mason work, painting and repairing, with the cost of the materials furnished for such work; and also a list of the articles made by the patients for use in the wards, and for their own summer and winter wear.

I have also annexed a table, showing, *separately*, the cost of each city patient in the Institution, for the year 1862, per month and per day, for provisions, clothing and bedding, salaries, liquors and medicines, and miscellaneous articles.

Before referring to the gratifying result presented by this table, in the economy and management of this Institution by your Board, I shall notice briefly the changes and improvements made since my last annual report. The Institution was put in such thorough order and repair at the date of my last report, that as large an amount of work in that respect was

not required as in the previous year, various improvements and repairs have, however, been made.

The printing office being established in this Institution at the date of my last report, has been completed and fitted up with all the necessary printing materials, and hot and cold water introduced; and a large amount of printing has been done by pauper labor, under the careful superintendence of Mr. Frey. The cards, bill-heads, circulars, note headings, permits, &c., used and required for the various departments under your charge, have been printed with very little extra expense over the cost of material, making a large saving to your Board. The amount of work done will appear from the statement of Mr. Frey.

For the better accommodation of visitors to patients, there has been erected at the 26th Street gate entrance a handsome enclosed portico, with glass doors.

The ground floors of the three large rooms of our hospital and city dead house, have been concreted to the depth of about one foot, with cement, broken stone and glass, and then flagged, making those rooms perfectly secure at all times.

For the proper security of the hospital dock, spring and other spiles have been driven closely and firmly, by your orders, all along the front of it, making the dock more secure, and serving as a guard to the steamer Bellevue when landing.

In order to economize the use of coal, a drain has been laid

by the direction of your Board, with brick and cement, and a steam pipe laid in it some ninety feet long, from the new locomotive steam boiler put in last year, to the old boiler and engine house, in order to form a steam connection from the new steam engine to the steam pumps. By means of this new steam connection, the use of the old steam boilers has been dispensed with during the summer and fall, thereby making at a comparatively small expense, a very large saving in the consumption of coal.

The two coal yards of the Institution were rebuilt in a good and substantial manner.

A new cellar under the decoction shop of drug store, has been made for the storage of ale in warm weather, and for liquors not required for immediate use.

Some thirty-three medicine tables have been made, one for each ward, with compartments in each, equal to the number of beds in that ward, and numbered to correspond with the bed numbers. These compartments are made to contain the medicines of each patient. This arrangement, besides contributing much to the neatness of the ward, prevents the improper use of medicine by the patients themselves, by having it removed from near their beds.

In order to hold each orderly and nurse to a more strict accountability to your Board, for the proper state of their wards, and to cause a spirit of emulation, the name of each nurse and orderly has been painted and put up in a conspicuous place over the entrance to their ward.

Various needed repairs have been made to our small pox floating barge.

A new mangle for ironing the ward sheeting, clothing, &c., has been lately added to our wash-house department, and promises to work well, doing all the ironing in an excellent manner, and saving a great deal of laborious hand work.

In the engineer's department a large amount of work has been done; all our boilers have been thoroughly overhauled and put in good repair, and properly tested, and found to be in excellent condition; and a large amount of work has been done in keeping all our extensive steam pipes, steam coils, hot and cold water pipes, and gas pipes, in thorough order and repair; also a large amount of painting, carpenters' and masons' work; white washing and cleaning has been done in all the various departments of the Institution, necessary to keep wards and all parts of the Hospital in repair and in a cleanly and healthy state.

A large number of coffins have been made by our pauper carpenters, supplying in a great measure this Institution, the Out-Door Poor and the Colored Asylum.

The greater part of all the foregoing carpenters', masons' and painters' work, and work on steam and water pipes, has been done by pauper labor, and the schedule B, annexed, will show a much smaller expenditure for paid labor than on any previous year.

By the direction of your Board, an alarm bell or gong has been put up in the *outside* of the Institution, near the clerk's office, to be rung on the arrival of every accident and police case.

It has already been found very serviceable in immediately notifying the surgeon and other parties of the arrival of a patient requiring prompt attention.

A large number of articles for the use of patients, have been made by the inmates since my last annual report, as will be seen by the schedule annexed; though it has been found necessary to exercise a strict economy in this department during the past year, in consequence of the very great advance in the price of all cotton goods, bedding, clothing, &c.

As formerly reported, a large amount of liquors have been seized at the 26th street gate, on being attempted to be smuggled in by visitors to patients, and by patients out for the day on pass.

The great increase of visitors during the last six months, in consequence of sick and wounded soldiers having been received, has rendered it more difficult to perform this duty as effectively as heretofore, but every effort is being made to break up the system of smuggling in liquor to patients.

It is difficult to understand why the relatives and friends of sick and suffering patients will seek to add to their suffering, and prolong their sickness, by attempting to smuggle into

them the vile compounds called liquors, daily seized at our gate.

It will be seen that there is a decrease in the average daily number of city patients this year as compared with last year. This is in a measure to be attributed to the large drain on our unemployed working population by the war, and also in the remittance sent by soldiers, and the relief furnished to their families during their absence.

The average daily number of city patients in 1861 was 923, and the average daily number in 1862 being 754. The average daily cost of each inmate last year was 24 cents and 7 mills, and this year it is 25 cents and 7 mills.

The excess over last year is caused by a large stock of liquors and medicines having been purchased during the past year, an opportunity to do so with advantage having occurred, a great part of which stock is yet on hand.

This statement, therefore, shows a very favorable result, particularly when it is taken into consideration that the price of almost every article of provision, clothing, bedding, liquors, coal, &c., had largely advanced this year over the prices paid the year previous.

It was more difficult, also, to keep the average expenses down, with a decreased average number of city patients: it required strict attention to every department to do so. In the consumption of coal a large saving has been made, which was the more important as the price had so materially advanced.

This saving is in part to be attributed to the new steam connections, made by order of your Board, and in part to the care taken to prevent waste, and to have the fires put out when not required to heat, &c., the Institution.

The saving in gas alone this year, by strict attention to it, and having it turned off to a glimmer when not needed, has been \$289.61 on the expenditure for last year, and is a saving of the large sum of \$1,160.50 on the bills paid for gas for this Institution in 1860; and this saving was accomplished, though all our wards were open for the accommodation of soldiers.

A new feature has been added to this Institution during the last six months of the present year, by the admission into it of sick and wounded soldiers.

The military hospitals being all crowded to their utmost capacity, your Board, at the urgent request of the United States authorities, consented to receive into this hospital sick and wounded soldiers, the government agreeing to pay the expenses attending their care and treatment. It was at a season of the year (summer), that enabled you to do so, and still leave vacant beds and full room for all city patients.

Previous to their arrival, a number of wards were, by your direction, set apart and prepared for their exclusive use; every necessary comfort was provided for them—mattresses, sheeting, bed ticking and bedding were purchased and made up; a plentiful supply of stores of every kind was laid in, additional

paid orderlies, nurses and attendance, were engaged for their wards, and, under your personal supervision, everything was done that could tend to their comfort or mitigate their sufferings.

Since the 7th of July last, we have received into the Institution some sixteen hundred and fifty-one sick and wounded soldiers. My instructions from your Board being to procure for them everything required for their health and welfare, I have made, from time to time, as needed, the necessary requisitions for fresh meats, beef, mutton, ham, steaks, chops, chickens, oysters, fish, eggs, vegetables of all kinds; also farina, lemons, brandies, ale, porter, wines, soda water, &c., which were furnished daily by your Board, and given to the soldiers in such quantities as the physicians and surgeons in attendance ordered, and the soldiers have been correspondingly grateful for your attention to their several wants; and grateful also to the matrons and other assistants in the Institution, for their services in addition to their ordinary duties.

They have also had the daily care and attention of the best physicians and surgeons in the city, in addition to the constant attendance of our resident house staff.

The reception of so large a number of sick and wounded soldiers necessarily increased the duties and responsibilities of the officers of the Institution, but all worked cheerfully for them, and labored with zeal to carry out your wishes in their behalf.

This Institution being located on the East River, with a safe dock to land the patients directly on the hospital grounds from steamers, the worst cases were usually sent here, one steamer alone having landed 115, brought in on stretchers in a dying condition; yet, under the circumstances, the result is very favorable : out of the 1,651 sick and wounded soldiers received here, there have been only 100 deaths in all; about 800 have been sent to Fort Hamilton and returned to their several regiments, well and fit for duty, and a large number besides have recovered, but being disabled and unfit for future service, have been discharged.

There are remaining in this Institution, at the date of this report, about two hundred soldiers; but as many of those remaining have already been examined for discharge, and as many more are fit subjects for discharge, and there being now room for them in the military hospitals, by the direction of your Board the proper authorities have been requested to receive them, and have agreed to do so.

The expenses attendant upon the care and maintenance of so many sick and wounded soldiers, have been necessarily very large, but they have been promptly and adequately met by the Government.

Before closing this report, I must beg leave to mention the renovation and preservation by your Board of a valuable relic of a time when all had reason to feel proud of our then united and happy country. I refer to the placing in the wall of the

main hall of this Institution, with an appropriate inscription, the stone which once formed the floor of the balcony of old Federal Hall, in Wall street, in this city, and on which stone George Washington stood when the oath of office was administered to him by Chancellor Livingston, and he was inaugurated First President of the United States, on April 30th, 1789.

It is not generally known, that when Federal Hall was torn down, in 1813, this stone and the railing of the balcony over which Washington made his first inaugural address, and the vane on the cupola, were removed to this Institution. The vane still moves on the cupola of the building, and the railing forms part of its main entrance, but the stone on which Washington stood on that occasion, has been for many years laid aside, and the public must feel indebted to your Board for being the means of preserving what is not only an ornament to the Institution, but also a valuable memento of one, every relic of whom is valuable at a time like the present.

Accompanying this report is that of our efficient apothecary, Mr. Frey, which shows in detail the expenditures for his department.

From his report, it will be seen that his stock on hand is much larger than at the date of his former report; a large purchase of liquors and medicines having been made to advantage at auction.

I desire, in conclusion, to return thanks for the very faithful

and zealous manner in which the spiritual wants of the soldiers and our poor city patients have been attended to by the Rev. Fathers Orsinega and Larkin, of the Catholic Church, the Revs. Mr. Mahan and Mr. Phelps, of the Episcopal Church, and also the Rev. Mr. Raliffson, Mr. S. M. Ostrander, and others.

It also affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the strict attention of our house staff of physicians and surgeons, as well to our sick and wounded soldiers as to the poor patients placed under their care.

The duties of Mr. King, the engineer, and Mr. Gambs, clerk in charge of our store department, which were much increased by having soldiers here, have, I am glad to say, been performed satisfactorily and with fidelity, to the best interests of the Institution.

The matron, the gate keeper, and his very efficient assistant, our head night watch, the assistant matron, in charge of wash-house department, and the other employees of the Institution, have performed their several duties in a satisfactory manner.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. WHITE, Warden.

January 1st, 1863.

[To face page 160.]

TABLE A.

SHOWING THE COST OF EACH INMATE PER MONTH AND PER DAY FOR PROVISIONS, CLOTHING AND BEDDING, SALARIES, COAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, LIQUORS AND MEDICINES, DURING THE YEAR 1862.

Months.	Average Population.	Provisions.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Clothing and Bedding.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Salaries.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	COAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.			Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	LIQUORS AND MEDICINES.			Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.
											Coal.	Miscellaneous Art's.	Total.			Liquors.	Medicines.	Total.				
		\$ C.	\$ C. M.	C. M.	\$ C. M.	\$ C. M.	C. M.	\$ C.	\$ C. M.	C. M.	\$ C.	\$ C.	\$ C.	\$ C. M.	C. M.	\$ C.	\$ C.	\$ C.	\$ C. M.	C. M.	\$ C. M.	C. M.
January.....	917 $\frac{6}{1}$	3,335 30	3 63 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	11 7 $\frac{2}{10}$	32 50	3 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{10}$	1,561 45	1 70 1 $\frac{8}{10}$	5 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	3,256 99	779 20	4,036 19	4 39 9	14 1 $\frac{9}{10}$	308 25	881 71	1,159 96	1 29 6 $\frac{1}{10}$	4 1 $\frac{8}{10}$	11 06 8 $\frac{2}{10}$	35 6 $\frac{1}{10}$
February.....	865 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,551 83	2 94 8 $\frac{7}{10}$	10 5 $\frac{3}{10}$	78 59	9 0 $\frac{8}{10}$	3 2 $\frac{2}{10}$	1,540 17	1 78 0	6 3 $\frac{5}{10}$	...	1,098 29	1,098 29	1 26 9 $\frac{1}{10}$	4 5 $\frac{8}{10}$	266 25	1,466 84	1,713 09	1 97 9 $\frac{6}{10}$	7 0 $\frac{6}{10}$	8 06 8 $\frac{1}{10}$	28 7 $\frac{2}{10}$
March.....	861 $\frac{5}{1}$	2,402 97	2 78 9 $\frac{3}{10}$	8 9 $\frac{9}{10}$	27 20	3 1 $\frac{5}{10}$	1	1,542 99	1 79 1	5 7 $\frac{7}{10}$	...	570 77	570 77	66 2 $\frac{5}{10}$	2 1 $\frac{3}{10}$	147 87	568 02	715 89	83 0 $\frac{9}{10}$	2 6 $\frac{8}{10}$	6 10 5 $\frac{2}{10}$	19 6 $\frac{5}{10}$
April.....	808 $\frac{2}{3}$	2,219 55	2 74 3 $\frac{6}{10}$	9 1 $\frac{4}{10}$	...	...	...	1,494 10	1 84 6 $\frac{9}{10}$	6 1 $\frac{5}{10}$	...	485 99	485 99	60 0 $\frac{7}{10}$	2 0	455 71	212 90	668 61	82 6 $\frac{4}{10}$	2 7 $\frac{5}{10}$	6 01 7 $\frac{6}{10}$	20 0 $\frac{4}{10}$
May.....	753 $\frac{2}{3}$	2,161 68	2 86 7 $\frac{8}{10}$	9 2 $\frac{5}{10}$	57 53	7 6 $\frac{3}{10}$	2 $\frac{1}{10}$	1,468 98	1 94 8 $\frac{8}{10}$	6 2 $\frac{8}{10}$	...	522 72	522 72	69 3 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 2 $\frac{3}{10}$	151 12	688 27	839 39	1 11 3 $\frac{1}{10}$	3 5 $\frac{9}{10}$	6 69 9 $\frac{1}{10}$	21 5 $\frac{9}{10}$
June.....	715 $\frac{3}{10}$	2,013 69	2 81 5 $\frac{9}{10}$	9 3 $\frac{8}{10}$	591 95	82 7 $\frac{2}{10}$	2 7 $\frac{6}{10}$	1,436 95	2 00 9 $\frac{1}{10}$	6 6 $\frac{9}{10}$	...	754 46	754 46	1 05 5	3 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	282 26	500 83	783 09	1 09 5	3 6 $\frac{5}{10}$	7 80 3	25 9 $\frac{8}{10}$
July.....	641 $\frac{1}{2}$	881 28	1 37 3 $\frac{7}{10}$	4 4 $\frac{3}{10}$	107 79	16 8	5 $\frac{4}{10}$	1,436 95	2 23 9 $\frac{9}{10}$	7 2 $\frac{2}{10}$	...	115 42	115 42	17 9 $\frac{9}{10}$	5 $\frac{8}{10}$	456 77	925 97	1,382 74	2 15 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	6 9 $\frac{5}{10}$	6 11 6 $\frac{9}{10}$	19 7 $\frac{2}{10}$
August.....	679	1,809 74	2 66 5 $\frac{3}{10}$	8 5 $\frac{9}{10}$	216 85	31 9 $\frac{3}{10}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{10}$	1,436 95	2 11 6 $\frac{2}{10}$	6 8 $\frac{2}{10}$	...	458 18	458 18	67 4 $\frac{7}{10}$	2 1 $\frac{7}{10}$	15 53	865 97	881 50	1 29 8 $\frac{3}{10}$	4 1 $\frac{8}{10}$	7 07 3 $\frac{7}{10}$	22 7 $\frac{9}{10}$
September.....	672 $\frac{1}{10}$	1,719 04	2 55 7 $\frac{5}{10}$	8 5 $\frac{2}{10}$	...	...	...	1,436 95	2 13 7 $\frac{5}{10}$	7 1 $\frac{4}{10}$	...	598 55	598 55	89 0 $\frac{3}{10}$	2 9 $\frac{5}{10}$	510 90	381 41	892 31	1 32 7 $\frac{5}{10}$	4 4 $\frac{3}{10}$	6 91 3 $\frac{3}{10}$	23 0 $\frac{3}{10}$
October.....	676 $\frac{1}{1}$	1,378 22	2 03 7 $\frac{5}{10}$	6 5 $\frac{7}{10}$	342 08	50 5 $\frac{7}{10}$	1 6 $\frac{3}{10}$	1,436 95	2 12 4 $\frac{3}{10}$	6 8 $\frac{5}{10}$	...	274 53	274 53	40 5 $\frac{8}{10}$	1 3	563 54	616 63	1,180 17	1 74 4 $\frac{4}{10}$	5 6 $\frac{2}{10}$	6 81 7 $\frac{5}{10}$	21 9 $\frac{7}{10}$
November.....	706	1,246 55	1 76 5 $\frac{6}{10}$	5 8 $\frac{8}{10}$	9 50	1 3 $\frac{4}{10}$	0 $\frac{1}{10}$	1,436 95	2 03 5 $\frac{2}{10}$	6 7 $\frac{5}{10}$	4,910 50	803 56	5,714 06	8 09 3 $\frac{5}{10}$	26 9 $\frac{7}{10}$	993 19	896 23	1,889 42	2 67 6 $\frac{4}{10}$	8 9 $\frac{5}{10}$	14 58 3 $\frac{9}{10}$	48 5 $\frac{9}{10}$
December.....	758 $\frac{9}{1}$	1,031 23	1 35 9 $\frac{2}{10}$	4 3 $\frac{6}{10}$	284 52	37 5 $\frac{2}{10}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{10}$	1,436 95	1 89 4 $\frac{9}{10}$	6 1 $\frac{1}{10}$	...	315 10	315 10	41 5 $\frac{3}{10}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{10}$	1,001 44	910 86	1,912 30	2 52 1 $\frac{5}{10}$	8 1 $\frac{3}{10}$	6 58 7 $\frac{3}{10}$	21 1 $\frac{7}{10}$
Total.....	9,054	\$22,751 08	\$29 55 9 $\frac{2}{10}$	97 3 $\frac{8}{10}$	\$1,748 51	\$2 44 3 $\frac{3}{10}$	7 9 $\frac{7}{10}$	\$17,666 64	23 62 6 $\frac{2}{10}$	77 6 $\frac{3}{10}$	\$8,167 49	\$6,776 77	\$14,944 26	\$9 33 9 $\frac{6}{10}$	63 9 $\frac{1}{10}$	\$5,152 83	\$8,895 64	\$14,048 47	\$18 86 5 $\frac{1}{10}$	62 1 $\frac{3}{10}$	\$93 83 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	\$3 09 0 $\frac{5}{10}$
Average.....	754 $\frac{6}{12}$	\$1,895 92 3 $\frac{3}{10}$	\$2 46 3 $\frac{3}{10}$	8 1 $\frac{1}{10}$	\$145 70 9 $\frac{1}{10}$	20 3 $\frac{6}{10}$	6 $\frac{5}{10}$	\$1,472 22	1 99 8 $\frac{8}{10}$	6 4 $\frac{7}{10}$	\$680 62 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	\$564 73	\$1,245 35 5	\$1 61 1 $\frac{6}{10}$	5 3 $\frac{2}{10}$	\$429 40 2 $\frac{5}{10}$	\$741 30 3 $\frac{1}{10}$	\$1170 70 5 $\frac{4}{10}$	\$1 57 2	5 1 $\frac{5}{10}$	\$7 81 9 $\frac{5}{10}$	25 7 $\frac{5}{10}$

NOTE.—The above daily average cost of each inmate is increased over one cent per day, by the purchase of a large stock of Medicines and Liquors, yet on hand.

JOHN E. WHITE, Warden.

ADMISSIONS, BIRTHS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1862.

1862.	ADMISSIONS AND BIRTHS.						DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.											
	ADMISSIONS.			BIRTHS.			TOTAL.	MEN.	WOMEN.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.	NATIVES.	FOREIGNERS.	MEN.	WOMEN.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.	NATIVES.	FOREIGNERS.			
	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.																NATIVES.	FOREIGNERS.	
January...	198	240	438	3	1	25	22	489	113	376	187	194	16	10	407	94	313	22	27	2	3	54	15	39
February...	177	176	353	1	3	19	14	330	97	293	127	152	15	19	313	85	228	28	27	3	1	59	16	43
March.....	179	204	383	1	8	20	10	422	109	313	198	187	26	18	429	102	327	35	24	4	2	65	21	44
April.....	195	216	411	2	16	16	16	446	106	340	178	230	20	12	449	103	337	32	17	2	0	51	15	36
May.....	201	218	419	5	3	19	19	465	126	339	201	213	21	24	459	123	336	30	21	3	0	54	13	41
June.....	164	159	323	2	4	17	14	360	92	268	161	176	16	12	365	90	275	17	12	3	1	33	8	25
July.....	125	175	300	2	6	3	15	327	86	241	169	185	11	23	388	84	304	17	15	3	0	35	8	27
August....	133	203	336	4	3	19	16	378	96	282	84	143	9	19	255	74	181	34	22	5	3	64	13	51
September.	137	150	287	3	1	17	23	331	93	238	119	163	18	12	312	77	235	16	19	4	4	43	17	26
October....	151	181	332	5	1	12	6	356	84	272	117	169	15	14	315	75	240	27	17	3	2	49	17	32
November.	143	172	315	1	1	18	12	347	87	260	90	135	7	9	241	54	187	23	19	0	2	44	11	33
December.	228	219	447	5	0	19	17	488	133	355	132	170	22	19	343	103	240	28	26	3	0	57	10	47
Total...	2031	2313	4344	33	29	206	187	4739	1222	3577	1763	2117	196	191	4267	1064	3203	309	245	32	18	608	164	444

SCHEDULE B.

Of amount of Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Masons', Carpenters' and Painters' Work and Materials, paid for Bellevue Hospital, for the year ending December 31st, 1862.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fittings, Pipes, Repairs on	
Boilers, &c.....	\$1,125 36
Painting Materials, Paint, &c.....	207 10
Mason Work and Materials.....	269 92
Carpenters' Materials, Lumber, &c., &c.....	558 84
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$2,161 22
<hr/> <hr/>	

NOTE.—The above amounts include two hundred and fifty dollars paid for spiles and repairs to dock for steamboat Bellevue.

NATIVITY

Of those Admitted, including Births.

COUNTRY.	Men.	Women	Boys.	Girls.	BIRTHS.		Total.
					Boys.	Girls.	
United States.....	395	435	33	29	206	187	1,285
Ireland.....	1,258	1,591	0	0	0	0	2,849
England.....	84	89	0	0	0	0	173
Scotland.....	39	26	0	0	0	0	65
Germany.....	191	139	0	0	0	0	330
France.....	27	15	0	0	0	0	42
Canada.....	11	21	0	0	0	0	32
Wales.....	6	4	0	0	0	0	10
Belgium.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Italy.....	4	3	0	0	0	0	7
Prussia.....	7	4	0	0	0	0	11
At Sea.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown Countries..	10	3	0	0	0	0	13
Other " ..	28	14	0	0	0	0	42
Total.....	2,062	2,344	33	29	206	187	4,861

Police, Accident, and Coroners' Cases, during the year 1862.

POLICE AND ACCIDENT CASES.		CORONERS' CASES.	
January.....	32	January.....	3
February.....	32	February.....	8
March.....	37	March.....	10
April.....	40	April.....	8
May.....	41	May.....	13
June.....	43	June.....	5
July.....	53	July.....	10
August.....	65	August.....	16
September.....	47	September.....	4
October.....	38	October.....	11
November.....	38	November.....	12
December.....	50	December.....	16
Total.....	516	Total.....	116

SCHEDULE C.

The following articles have been made up by the female patients of Bellevue Hospital during the year 1862 :

495 Shrouds.
 61 pairs Socks.
 168 Bed Ticks.
 152 White Towels.
 10 Roller "
 51 Table Covers.
 1,014 Pillow Cases.
 123 pairs Uniform Pants.
 32 " " Coats.
 28 pairs Overalls.
 6 " Pants.
 1,000 Sheets,

NAMES AND ANNUAL SALARIES PAID EMPLOYEES.

NAMES.	DESIGNATION.	ANNUAL SALARY.
John E. White.....	Warden.....	\$1500
George Gambs.....	Clerk.....	800
John King.....	Engineer.....	700
John Frey.....	Apothecary.....	900
Emma Riddle.....	Matron.....	405
Susan L. Corwin.....	Assistant Matron.....	300
Thomas Brennen.....	Night Watchman.....	549
Edwin A. Ware.....	Gate Keeper.....	300
E. L. Ware.....	".....	150
Patrick Adair.....	Assistant Clerk.....	144
Patrick Campbell.....	".....	144
John O'Brien.....	Keeper Dead House.....	240
David O'Brien.....	Asst. ".....	120
Jeremiah Sullivan.....	Painter.....	60
Daniel O'Brien.....	Gardener.....	60
Daniel McGuire.....	Carman.....	180
Robert Atkins.....	Fireman.....	120
Michael Gillen.....	In Clothes Room.....	144
Frederick Green.....	1st Assistant Apothecary.....	240
H. B. McPhillips.....	2d ".....	144
Maria Daly.....	Night Watch.....	96
Bridget Conway.....	".....	96
Mary Stone.....	".....	96
Conrad Faust.....	".....	120
Bernard McFarlan.....	".....	120
James Hamilton.....	".....	120
James Fortesque.....	".....	120
James McCowan.....	Orderly.....	144
John Tracy.....	".....	144
Charles Manning.....	".....	144
Patrick Foley.....	".....	144
Michael Mullen.....	".....	144
O. L. Lamb.....	".....	144
William Hall.....	".....	144
William Cook.....	".....	144
H. A. Nichols.....	".....	144
Felix McDonough.....	".....	144

Names and Salaries of Employees continued.

NAMES.	DESIGNATION.	ANNUAL SALARY.
Jacob Pickney.....	Orderly.....	144
Patrick Hallenan.....	".....	144
William Conway.....	".....	144
John Nagle.....	".....	144
Edward Brogan.....	".....	144
Peter Conlon.....	".....	144
Patrick Meehan.....	".....	144
Wm. Peck.....	".....	144
Charles B. Hermann.....	".....	144
James Walsh.....	".....	144
George Martin.....	".....	144
James Nichols.....	Orderly man.....	144
Ellen Risley.....	Nurse.....	96
Honora Beehan.....	".....	96
Mary Kane.....	".....	96
Ellen Hogan.....	".....	96
Margaret Mullen.....	".....	96
Bridget McCormick.....	".....	96
Bella Nolan.....	".....	96
Mary Johnson.....	".....	96
Ann Jordan.....	".....	96
Mary Nihill.....	".....	96
Kate White.....	".....	96
Mary McDonald.....	".....	96
Mary White.....	".....	96
Margaret Hermann.....	".....	96
Mary Healy.....	".....	96
Alice Healy.....	".....	96
Bridget Donnelly.....	".....	96
Mary Murphy.....	".....	96
Susan McGuinn.....	Examination Room.....	120
Emma Willett.....	Helper.....	60
Margaret Bennett.....	".....	60
Margaret McGee.....	".....	60
Mary Sweeney.....	".....	60
Delia Cully.....	".....	60
Mary Smith.....	".....	60
Margaret Sheridan.....	".....	60
Lizzie Sutton.....	".....	60
Jane Phillips.....	".....	60
Ellen Lynch.....	".....	60
Mary J. Davis.....	".....	60
Catherine Nagle.....	".....	60
Ellen Sullivan.....	".....	60
Susan Sughrue.....	".....	60

Names and Salaries of Employees continued.

NAMES.	DESIGNATION.	ANNUAL SALARY.
Rose Hawkins	Helper	60
Mary Kehoe	"	60
Catherine Moran	"	60
Margaret McKenna	"	60
Jane Daly	"	60
Mary Jones	"	60
Mary Duggan	"	60
Mary Riley	"	60
Catherine Zillfleisch	"	60
Catherine Tierney	"	60
Ellen Sweeny	"	60
Louisa Smith	Cook Extra Kitchen	96
Ann Costigan	"	96
Charles Fox	Butcher	180
James Fitzpatrick	Messenger	60
Thomas McElroy	Bottle Washer	120
Eliza Campbell	Doctors' Cook	60
Mary Fagan	" Waitress	30
Susan Brady	"	30
Bridget Murphy	" Laundress	60
Margaret McArdle	Cook (new wing)	60
William Davis	In Washhouse	60
Jane Quinn	Doctors' Chambermaid	60

JOHN E. WHITE, *Warden.*

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, *January 1, 1863.*

To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :

GENTLEMEN—In making my second annual report as Apothecary in general to the Department, I have only to remark that although the sum total of the expenses appears greater than that of last year, it is in reality less by some \$2,000, as will be seen by reference to my Stock account. The reason for the apparent increase is, that your Honorable Board have thought it advisable (in reference to the high price of Medicines) to purchase some of the more expensive articles in much larger quantities than has heretofore been customary.

Having had soldiers with us for the past six months, has also added to our expenses, more especially in reference to Liquors, having, on their account, been obliged to add Brandy and Porter to our stock, which, before their arrival, had not been in use with us. I have, as far as practicable, separated their accounts, both in reference to Medicines and Liquors.

Accompanying this report, you will receive the usual Schedule of Expenditure, and the manner of its distribution to the different Institutions ; also, a list of the Medicines purchased, and their cost, and an inventory of the stock on hand.

I also send an account of the Liquors, Wines, Ale and Por-

ter, purchased during the year, and the amount remaining on hand.

Respectfully submitted,

J. FREY,
Apothecary.

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31,
1862.

Cost of Medicines.....	\$9,920 35
Cost of Miscellaneous articles, including alcohol, plaster, lint, linseed meal, cotton batts, oak- um, mustard, lard, &c., &c.....	6,918 55
Total.....	<u>\$16,839 50</u>
Of which there has been distributed	
to the Island Hospital, B. I.....	\$6,118 05
Nursery, do R. I.....	797 09
Lunatic Asylum, B. I.....	590 23
City Prison.....	135 29
Superintendent Out-Door Poor...	99 05—7,739 71
Balance to be charged to Bellevue Hospital.....	<u>\$9,099 79</u>
Stock remaining on hand at date.....	<u>\$7,353 92</u>
Number of Patients treated, including soldiers..	9,752
Number of Prescriptions put up.....	<u>95,971</u>
Amount expended for liquors, wines, ale and por- ter.....	\$8,812 88
Stock remaining on hand.....	<u>\$1,791 40</u>
Expenses incurred for soldiers for Medicines....	\$2,525 25
Expenses incurred for soldiers for Liquors.....	3,989 94

J. FREY,
Apothecary.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, *January 1, 1863.*

ACCOUNT OF LIQUORS, WINES, ALE AND PORTER, PURCHASED DURING
THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1862.

Brandy,	1,016½	galls.....	\$2,945 52
Whiskey,	1,993	"	2,742 75
Port Wine,	228	"	513 26
Sherry "	537	"	1,208 23
Gin,	67	"	103 50
Ale,	131	bbls.....	1,123 50
Porter, 7 hhds. and 11 doz. bottles.....			155 25
Cartage, barrels, demijohns, &c.....			20 87
			<hr/>
			\$8,812 88
			<hr/>

Remaining on hand at date :

Brandy,	723½	galls.....	\$1,538 02
Whiskey,	...	" .....	.....
Port Wine,	47½	"	107 13
Sherry "	25	"	56 25
Gin,	15	"	26 25
Ale, 2 bbls.....			12 00
Porter, 1 doz. qt. bottles.....			1 75
			<hr/>
			\$1,791 40
			<hr/>

J. FREY,
Apothecary.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, *January 1, 1863.*

SUPERINTENDENT OF OUT-DOOR POOR.

NEW-YORK, *December 31, 1862.*

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :

GENTLEMEN—The Superintendent of Out-Door Poor respectfully presents the accompanying statement and statistics for the year ending December 31, 1862, by which it will appear that 4,514 adults and 7,213 children have been relieved by donations in money, and 19,738 adults and 36,195 children with fuel. The total amount of cash disbursed from 1st January to 31st December, 1862, being \$100,599.25.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Donations, including 12th, 19th, and 22d Wards.....	\$28,534 88	\$34,830 55	\$33,456 02
Children's Nursery.....	9,262 84	2,517 16	2,627 57
Transportation of Paupers and Children.....	2,045 25	2,285 12	2,207 80
Salaries.....	16,851 45	12,887 27	12,491 07
Coal and wood and cartage for 1862, including 12th, 19th, and 22d Wards.....	32,736 44	31,197 74	41,742 82
Cartage of fuel, Clothing for Children at Nurse, for 1860 and 1861, Expenses of Office, Stables, Feed, Stationery, Fuel, Coffins, &c....	17,916 98	13,986 56	8,073 97
	<u>\$107,347 84</u>	<u>\$97,704 40</u>	<u>\$100,599 25</u>
Less cash receipts, 1862.....			<u>3,837 00</u>
			\$96,762 25

During the year provision has been made for the infants at nurse, as follows :

Remaining December 31, 1861.....	33	
Received during the year 1862.....	432	
		<hr/> 465
Discharged to Alms House.....	384	
“ to parents and friends.....	19	
Adopted.....	30	
Remaining December 31, 1862.....	32	
		<hr/> 465
No. of Children sent to Randall's Island.....	1,787	
“ “ taken on trial.....	195	
“ “ sent to the Western States.....	195	
“ “ returned to parents and friends.....	1,057	
“ “ transferred to Alms House.....	57	
“ “ indentured.....	63	
“ “ eloped.....	24	

Permits have been granted, on proper certificates, for the interment at City Cemetery, Ward's Island, of 1,060 bodies ; of which 46 were claimed by relatives and friends, and removed to private cemeteries ; the balance, 1,014, were conveyed by the vehicles of this Department to the place of reception at Bellevue Hospital, for transmission to Ward's Island for burial.

Trusting that the management of this Department by all employed, in carrying out your views for the just and economical distribution of the charity of the city, has been such as to meet with your approbation, I submit the foregoing for your consideration.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. KELLOCK,

Superintendent Out-Door Poor.

